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Introduction

The Building Industries Association of Los Angeles presents this Hand Book of information relative to the building laws of the City, believing that such publication is of value as a compendium for prospective builders and a guide to contractors, sub-contractors and material supplies houses generally.

The Book contains the cost of building, electric, plumbing and sewer permits, with the laws, ordinances and amendments governing the same. The State housing laws, sign, stage and sidewalk laws, cost of bonding and compensation insurance.

A complete directory of the members of the Building Industries Association is also shown classified into crafts to which each belongs, together with the Constitution and By-Laws under which the institution operates.

The building public, architects and engineers are welcome to the use of the commodious rooms and complete equipment of the Association at all times, and are especially solicited to employ the firms represented in the membership, with the assurance of receiving efficient service and honest materials and that the members bear the full endorsement of the Association.



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FOR ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS
CONTRACTORS & BUILDING
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LOS ANGELES
1917

CONTAINING

Los Angeles Building Ordinances (Corrected to November 15, 1917) ∴ State Tenement House Act of 1917 ∴ State Hotel and Lodging House Act of 1917 ∴ State Dwelling House Act of 1917 ∴ State Compensation Insurance Rates ∴ Classified Directory of Building Material Firms ∴ Classified Roster of Members of the Building Industries Association ∴ By-laws of the Building Industries Association ∴ List of the Los Angeles Architects ∴ (See Contents Index on Page 3)

Compiled by
J. G. DRESEN, LOS ANGELES
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Hollivet, A. L. 1411 E. Washington St.; 22405
Johnson, Harry. 1678 Girard St.
Stradley & Newton Building Industries Association; A4818, West 6749
Stepan, M. 1942 S. Los Angeles St.; South 1372M
Tracy, P. F. Building Industries Association
Finnila, A. 1059 Mariposa St.; 73940; Wilshire 915
Reimers, H. Building Industries Association
Blodgett, C. S. 1953 Bonsallo Ave.; West 1866
Cederberg, E. S. 1057 W. 30th St.; 24445, West 4110
O'Brien, Dan T. 1540 W. 28th St.; 72062
Knerr, Henry 1752 N. Normandie Ave.; 599615
Wheelan, F. M. 1422 W. 12th St.; Bdwy. 6570

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Arden Building Material Co. 155 E. Jefferson St.; 23523, South 177
Maritzen-Kuns Co. 221 W. Ninth St.; A5365
Waterhouse & Price. 331 E. Fourth St.; F3032, Main 8865

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L. A. Pressed Brick Co. 406 Frost Bldg.; 60489 Main 502
L. A. Brick Co. 503 Security Bldg.; F1123 Main 788
Metallic Brick Co. Chicago Ave. and Monterey Road; 41347
Pacific Tile & Terra Cotta Co. Tropico, Cal.; Glendale 185, Main 282
Simons Brick Co. 125 W. 3rd St.; A2744, Main 126
Standard Brick Co. 102 Stimson Bldg.; A1366, Bdwy. 1918

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Buttonlath Mfg. Co. Vernon and Boyle Aves.; 29565, South 2563

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Odemar, F. Co. 603 H. W. Hellman Bldg.; A5232, Main 1819
Reiplinger, A. & Son 3319 Manitou St.; 31213, East 3022
Clark, John D. 941 W. 17th St.; 22245
McClain, J. L. 1246 E. 53rd St.; South 1197
McKenzie, H. J. 3617 Marmion Way; East 2767
Odemar, Gus. 1433 Valencia St.; West 2152
L. A. Cement Gun Co. 906 Haas Bldg.; A2882, Main 2661
Zarubica, M. R. 521 Union League Bldg.; F3156, Main 8884

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Southwestern Portland Cement Co. 607 H. W. Hellman Bldg.; 10759, Main 507

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Western Light & Fixture Co. 210 E. Third St.; A2059, Main 3729
Hildebrand, C. R. 444 W. 47th St.; Vermont 131
Tyler, A. S. 6132 De Longpre Ave.; 577256
Wagner-Woodruff Co. 830 S. Olive; F1173, Main 1186
Electric Lighting & Supply Co. 216 W. Third; F6497, Main 3465

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Listenwaller & Gough 326 E. Third St.; F5202, Bdwy. 778
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Schuler, Eugene	1065 So. Figueroa St.; Main 5587
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Miller, A. C.	1856 W. 42nd Place; Vermont 6232
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Edwards & Wildey	515 Black Bldg.; 10767, Main 9307
Jacobs Const Co.	738 H. W. Hellman Bldg.; A3998
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Watt, J. A.	1565 W. 22nd St.; 72805
Barkeley & Gould	1017 E. 21st St.; South 7117W
Bradley, E. E.	1434 E. Adams St.; South 1121
Brauer, F. R.	2025 Wilmot St.; 23344
Bucholtz & Son	3577 S. Park Ave.; South 3042
Connors, J. M.	503 Dunbarton St., Tropic, Cal.; Glendale 2762
Coryell, Fred C.	708 Lankershim Bldg.; 39111
Crawford, A. J.	478 N. Belmont St.; Wilshire 3468
Daubenspeck, W. S.	723 W. 3rd St.; 24593
Gauger Const. Co.	606 So. 6th St., Alhambra, Cal.; Alhambra 741J
Goldwithe, C. D.	833 Marsh-Strong Bldg.; F5865, Bdwy. 7547
Henry, A. R.	2399 Montclair St.; West 3100
Judy, J. H.	1416 14th Ave.; 71164
Karseboom, C.	1445 Dana St.; 71650
Kent, C. W. & Son	429 Brand Blvd., Glendale, Cal.; 559324, Glendale 884
Martin, R. S.	509 No. Marguerita St., Alhambra, Cal.; Alhambra 219J
Martin, R. W.	5429 14th Ave.; 79872
May, Frank R.	639 So. Westlake Ave.; 51742
Morrow, W. E.	4416 Moneta Ave.; South 7182
Blee, John F. & Sears, Stanley	1947 Mateo St.; F5513
Stephens, S. P.	1819 W. 49th St.; Vermont 2232
Talbert, Geo. E.	Building Industries Assn.; 60608, Main 6561
Taylor Bros.	504 Black Bldg.; A5573, Bdwy. 38
Yard & Hichborn	817 Trust & Sav. Bldg.; A3807, Main 3026
Yesberg, M. N.	1650 Morton Ave.; 52328
Calahan, Lee	2324 Michigan Ave.; Boyle 3812

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Oro Grande Lime Co.	408 Stimson Bldg.; A1929, Main 991
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Union Lime Co.	1600 Atlantic St.; F3164, Main 64

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San Pedro Lbr. Co.	1518 Central Ave.; 20375, South 531
Schultz Lumber Co., James	29th & Hooper Sts.; 24197, South 6613

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Woodstone Marble & Tile Co.	426 H. W. Hellman Bldg.; A3015, Main 5258
Avon, John	1547 Naud St.; F5665
Collins, B. V.	945 So. Los Angeles St.; F4545, Main 9433
Weifenbach, Geo.	143 W. 35th St.; 22746

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Woolwine Metal Products Co.	8th & Santa Fe Ave.; 24445, West 4110

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Boulder Paint Products Co.	732 So. L. A. St.; A4311, Main 9421
Acme White Lead & Color Co.	345 E. 3rd St.; F3381, Main 4804

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Thomas, Augustus	1224 McCadden Place; Hollywood 1022
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Mertz, R. L.	4606 Topaz Ave.; East 263
Mann, Horace H.	2411 So. Vermont Ave.; 71893
Merrill, Jos.	1823 E. 2nd St.; 41084, Boyle 1389
Miles, H. T. & Son	432 W. 45th St.; Vermont 432
McNeil Bros.	334 No. Belmont Ave.; Wilshire 3454
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Gabbert, M. L.	3825 So. Grand Ave.; 22420, South 5390W
Mackay, Robt.	3039 Swift St.; 23172, South 4410W
Morris, W. W.	345 Plata St.; 59397
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Danforth, L. F.	1929 So. Hoover St.; 21492
Todd & Quivey	326 E. 25th St.; South 4224W
Waymon, E. W.	950 So. Berendo St.; 75795, Main 6561
White & Bundy	627 So. Main St.; F4501, Bdwy. 1492
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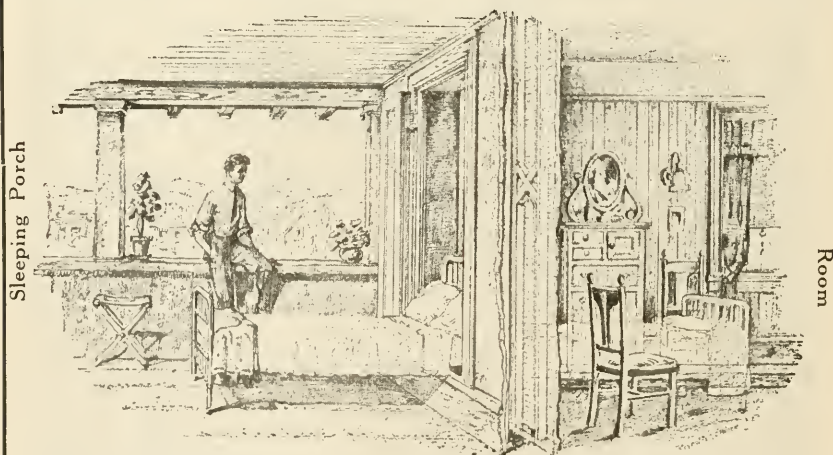
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Oriental Stucco Co.	502 Bradbury Bldg.; A1492
Anderson, L. R.	3917 Halldale Ave.; 77352, Vermont 451
Booher, H. A.	2218 Wall St.; 25924, South 5971
Brown, Ira E.	4419 Finley Ave.
Burton, R. E.	409 Lissner Bldg.; Vermont 5812
Malone & Thorson	Building Industries Assn.; 60608, Main 6561
O'Connor, J. J.	740 So. Sichel St.; East 3921
Pealor, O. F.	1328 W. 24th St.; 23960, West 4627

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Hogan, Thos A.	3400 W. Pico St.; West 3387
Brown, S. C. Co.	115 W. 17th St.; 24329, Bdwy. 2472
Guercio Bros.	602 W. 6th St.; F5813, Main 413
McArthur, Wm.	1429 Essex St.; 21909, South 6944W
Newell, John T.	136 W. 17th St.; 25173, Bdwy. 2062

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Owen Roofing Co.	915 Santa Fe Ave.; F2127, Main 1497
Pioneer Paper Co.	247 So. L. A. St.; 10328, Main 8080
Pioneer Waterproofing and Roof Co.	319 E. 2nd St.; F6555, Bdwy. 2422
Sunset Roofing Co.	6428 Sunset Blvd.; 577135, Hollywood 1475
Weaver Roof Co.	339 E. 2nd St.; F2855, Bdwy. 784

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L. A. Rock & Gravel Co.	3439 Pasadena Ave.; 31090, East 78
Consumers Rock & Gravel Co.	26th & Alameda St.; 23762, South 2970

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Cal. Planing Mill Co.	1931 So. L. A. St.; 24229, South 140
Graves Sash, Door & Mill Co.	263 No. Ave. 19; 31455, East 2071
Pac. Sash & Door Co.	3310 So. Main St.; 10647, South 856
So. Cal. Hardwood & Mfg. Co.	1430 So. Alameda St.; 60671, Main 7689

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Pac. Sewer Pipe Co.	827 E. 7th St.; 60153, Bdwy. 3715
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Cal. Cornice Works	1610 San Fernando St.; A2601, East 809
Main Cornice Works	610 No. Main St.; A9550, Main 9311
Payne, D. W. & Son	328 E. 2nd St.; Main 4807
Collins & Dee	1732 E. 14th St.; Bdwy. 3270
Independent Cornice & Furnace Wks.	1228 E. 9th St.; Main 4458
Kelsey & Vaughn	5404 Compton Ave.; South 6520J
Pac. Cornice Works	1375 W. Washington St.; 23492
National Cornice Works	1327 Channing St.; A4118
Vermont Square Sheet Metal Wks.	4818 So. Vermont Ave.; Vermont 3938
American Cornice Works	966 E. 4th St.; A5478
Arcade Cornice Works	721 E. 12th St.; 20693
Panzer & Hamilton	137 Rose St.; A3474, Main 2289
United Cornice Wks.	3306 So. Main St.; 21843, South 843J

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McGillvray-Raymond Granite Co.	920 Santa Fe Ave.; F4764, Main 5041

STRUCTURAL STEEL

Baker Iron Works	912 No. Broadway; 10124, Main 9224
Llewellyn Iron Works	1100 No. Main St.; 10977, East 28
Union Iron Works	519 Stimson Bldg.; 60666, Main 323

TEAMING AND TRUCKING

Girard, E. N.	115 No. Gless St.; 41950
Roach, T. T.	1249 E. 9th St.; Main 2420
Smith Bros. Motor Truck Co.	317 E. 3rd St.; F5218, Main 290

TILE AND SLATE ROOFING

Blessing, R. G.	2615 Alice St.; East 1312
Kirby, M.	1317 Berendo St.; 72389

WINDOW SHADES

Talbert Whitmore Co.	2620 Lacy St.; 10439, East 2707
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WOOD CARVING

Kiesling, R. G.	1627 Maple Ave.; 24986
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Architects

Acker, Arthur L.	182 E. Vernon Ave.
Albright, Harrison	532 Laughlin Bldg.
Allison & Allison	1405 Hibernian Bldg.
Angel, Arthur W.	3755 Princeton Ave.
Ashley, F. M.	1125 Baker-Detwiler
Austin, J. C.	412 W. 6th St.
Backus, J. J.	35 City Hall
Bean, Henry E.	1034 Central Bldg
Benton, A. B.	114 No. Spring St.
Bergstrom, Edwin	1129 Citizens National Bank Bldg.
Bixby, B. B.	Realty Bldg.
Blee, John E.	515 Union League Bldg.
Bliesner, W. J.	1606 Highland Ave.
Borgmeyer, E. J.	317 Stimson Bldg.
Boxall, H. L.	453 So. Grand Ave.
Brown, C. H.	515 Stimson Bldg.
Brown, F. A.	321 Investment Bldg.
Clements, Stile O.	1620 Shatto St.
Cline, E. H.	620 Brockman Bldg.
Cody, H. B.	1200 Marsh-Strong Bldg.
Cooper, J. M.	635 Marsh-Strong Bldg.
Corwin, H. G.	3015 Swift St.
Corserisan, G. F.	706 Lankershim Bldg.
Cross, Harold	123 So. Dillion St.
Curlett, Wm. & Son	518 Merchants National Bank Bldg.
Davis, F. P.	621 Exchange Bldg.
Davis, Walter S.	621 Exchange Bldg.
Dennis, O. P.	618 Fay Bldg.
DeRemer, Jos. Bell	624 Title Insurance Bldg.
Dodd, W. J.	609 Brockman Bldg.
Dorn, Fred R.	1233 Marsh-Strong Bldg.
Eager, A. W.	1201 Story Bldg.
Eckardt, H.	Garvey Ave., Garvalia
Edelman & Barnett	826 H. W. Hellman Bldg.
Eisen, Theo. A.	383 Wilcox Bldg.
Eisen, Percy A.	383 Exchange Bldg.
Erkes, W. E.	415 Henne Bldg.
Farrar, Frank R.	1219 Crescent Heights Blvd.
Farrell, R. C.	1437 San Pedro St.
Farquhar, R. D.	1123 Van Nuys Bldg.
Farwell, Lyman	615 Story Bldg.
Ferguson, R. C.	1341 Constance St.
Fitzhugh, T.	961 Story Bldg.
Frauenfelder, J. J.	1116 Story Bldg.
Freese, Ernest I.	914 W. 11th St.
Garrett, W. S.	405 Currier Bldg.
Garstang, Chas E.	720 Black Bldg.
Gerity, H. Scott	330 Consolidated Realty Bldg.
Gill, Irvin J.	913 S. Figueroa St.
Glidden, H. W.	704 Wright & Callender Bldg.
Greene, W. S.	922 Van Nuys Bldg.
Grey, Elmer	811 Wright & Callender Bldg.
Griffith, T. R.	3957 Halldale Ave.
Gunning, D.	1664 W. 24th St.
Hall, Clinton	801 S. Union Ave.
Heineman, A. S.	831 San Fernando Bldg.
Heinlein, Frederick	404 Washington Bldg.
Hewitt, H. H.	624 Title Insurance Bldg.
Hibbard, L. H.	1200 Marsh-Strong Bldg.
Hodenpyl, Geo. J., Jr.	2216 Juliet St.
Hollwedel, H. C.	539 Merchants National Bank Bldg.
Hopkins, E. L.	316 American Bank Bldg.
Hopkins, C. H.	1125 Baker-Detwiler Bldg.
Houghton, Luke	722 Hollingsworth Bldg.
Howard, G. A., Jr.	827 Story Bldg.
Howard, H. C.	212 Broadway Central Bldg.
Howry, DeForest	2177 W. 24th St.
Hudson & Munsell	415 Stimson Bldg.
Hunt & Burns	701 Laughlin Bldg.
Hunt, Myron	1017 Hibernian Bldg.
Hutchinson, Chas M.	1405 Hibernian Bldg.
Janssen, Otto	765 Pyrites St.
Jeffrey, E. R.	1202 Van Nuys Bldg.
Johnson, H. DePue	4654 Rosewood Ave.

Jones, Howard E.	214 Broadway Central Bldg.
Kegley, Frank T., Jr.	330 Consolidated Realty Bldg.
Keim, T. B., Jr., & Co.	202 Haas Bldg.
Kelly, A. R.	1110 Story Bldg.
Kimball, H. M.	1334 Harper Ave.
King, R. D.	519 Van Nuys Bldg.
Kleinpell, W. E.	618 Aldama Terrace
Kookan, A. J.	402 W. 1st St.
Kraemer, Wm. H.	3036 5th Ave.
Krause, J. W.	3035 Foster St.
Krempel, J. P.	415 Henne Bldg.
Kysor, C. H.	618 Wright & Callender Bldg.
Lindsay, Geo. M.	453 Holland Ave.
Linthwaite, H. A.	516 Byrne Bldg.
Long, U. O.	5419 Marion Way
Lourdou, F. X.	320 Merchants Trust Bldg.
Low, Geo.	1064 W. 7th St.
Marsh, N. F.	212 Broadway Central Bldg.
Marston, Mott M.	Pacific Electric Bldg.
Martin, A. C.	430 Higgins Bldg.
Mayberry, & Parker,	471 Pacific Electric Bldg.
Memmier, A. H.	621 Lissner Bldg.
Mitchell, Roy C.	1737 5th Ave.
Mohr, W. H.	(With Santa Fe) Kerchoff Bldg.
Montgomery & Montgomery	609 Merritt Bldg.
Morgan, Wallis & Morgan	1136 Van Nuys Bldg.
Needham, P. A.	809 Investment Bldg.
Neher, Otto.	709 Garland Bldg.
Norberg, E. P.	420 Title Insurance Bldg.
Norton, S. T.	602 Title Insurance Bldg.
Noyes, F. A.	505 Lankershim Bldg.
Odd, Chas G.	1131 Van Nuys Bldg.
Orr, Robt. H.	1301 Van Nuys Bldg.
Palmer, Fred E.	5118 Hollywood Blvd.
Pape, Paul C.	623 Consolidated Realty Bldg.
Parkinson, John	240 Title Insurance Bldg.
Patterson, H. M.	324 O. T. Johnson Bldg.
Pennell, W. C.	535 Consolidated Realty Bldg.
Pierce, H. L.	(With Union Oil) Union Oil Bldg.
Power, T. F.	333 Higgins Bldg.
Preston, Thos.	820 Investment Bldg.
Quintin, Scott.	2655 N. Griffin Ave.
Rea, Alfred W.	720 Black Bldg.
Reeve, Burgess J.	1829 W. Adams St.
Reeves, H. Alban.	544 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Rittenhouse, C. C.	310 Wilcox Bldg.
Roberts, J. W.	2530 4th Ave.
Roehrig, F. L.	721 American Bank Bldg.
Rosenheim, A. F.	1118 Van Nuys Bldg.
Rosenthal, A. B.	408 Lankershim Bldg.
Russell, C. H.	1107 Story Bldg.
Saunders, W. J.	319 Laughlin Bldg.
Schabarum, P. K.	1927 Union Ave.
Schaefer, F. R.	1202 Van Nuys Bldg.
Schwendener, Karl D.	(with U. S. Eng. Corps)
Seehorn, I. H.	328½ Clay St.
Shattuck, C. E.	318 Mason Bldg.
Skilling, C. F.	709 Garland Bldg.
Simons, F. E.	1194 E. 34th St.
Sindorf, J.	420 Title Insurance Bldg.
Smith, E. J.	325 H. W. Hellman Bldg.
Smith, J. C.	325 H. W. Hellman Bldg.
Soper, F. J.	1122 Story Bldg.
Spink, Chas. R.	6751 Hollywood Blvd.
Stiff, Frank L.	1102 Van Nuys Bldg.
Strong, Ed. A.	6723 Hollywood Blvd.
Sturges, A. B.	1109 Story Bldg.
Taylor, E. C.	815 Haas Bldg.
Taylor, Robt. M.	900 Marsh-Strong Bldg.
Thompson, Wm. R.	971 Westmorland Ave.
Thorne, E. C.	525 Exchange Bldg.
Train & Williams	225 Exchange Bldg.
Tyler, F. M.	908 Black Bldg.
Valk, A. Lawrence	447 Douglas Bldg.
Valk, L. B.	424 Stimson Bldg.
Van Trees, P. J.	1202 Van Nuys Bldg.
Vawter, John T.	1403 Hibernian Bldg.
Voelkel, G. E.	1319 E. Washington St.
Wackerbarth, A.	209 No. Main St.
Walker, A. R.	1403 Hibernian Bldg.
Wallis, F. H.	604 Title Insurance Bldg.

Warn, Montrose.....	3126 Winter St.
Warner, O. M.....	220 Stimson Bldg.
Webber, W.....	718 Ferguson Bldg.
Werner, W. H.....	5372 Templeton St.
Wells, R. H.....	Kerckhoff Bldg.
Westcott, Clyde L.....	4710 Mascot St.
Winslow, C. M.....	1131 Van Nuys Bldg.
Withey, H. F.....	1017 Van Nuys Bldg.
Woodruff, S. H.....	Bryson Apts.
Wright, P. O.....	823 Security Bldg.
Wyman, C. H.....	1651 Essex St.
Young, F. W.....	701 Lankershim Bldg.
Zeller, J. T.....	215 Currier Bldg.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNERS

Architectural Designing Co.....	623 Grosse Bldg.
Dunn, Harold B.....	922 Van Nuys Bldg.
Durr, W. F.....	256 6th St., San Pedro
Froseth, M. B.....	938 E. 33rd St.
Gentry, F. H.....	533 Union Oil Bldg.
Jones, L. L.....	615 H.bernian Bldg.
Knauer, H. J.....	703 Story Bldg.
Lindley, A. G.....	310 Hollingsworth Bldg.
Meinardus, E. E. B.....	808 Investment Bldg.
Merriman & Neighbors.....	1116 Story Bldg.
Olmon, B. C.....	2317 W. 10th St.
Pardee, Geo.....	900 Auditorium Bldg.
Pemberton, L. B.....	900 Auditorium Bldg.
Peters, Frank H.....	314 W. 4th St.
Plummer & Feil.....	1108 Story Bldg.
Peoples & Cheney.....	828 Union Oil Bldg.
Priest, A. F.....	615 Fay Bldg.
Rust, E. B.....	1101 Van Nuys Bldg.
St Ilwell & Co.....	410 Henne Bldg.
Whiteley, H. H.....	1018 Story Bldg.
Wilcox, R. H.....	3800 Woodlawn Ave
Wright, A. E.....	1663 Roosevelt Ave.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Building Industries Association of Los Angeles

ARTICLE I.

Name and Location.

Sec. 1. The corporate Name and Title for this Association shall be the "BUILDING INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION OF LOS ANGELES."

Its location and place of business shall be in the city of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California.

Its term of existence shall be fifty years, from and after the filing of its certificate of incorporation.

The Association is and shall be an Industrial, Commercial, Educational and Beneficial organization.

ARTICLE II.

Objects.

Sec. 1. This Association is organized for the purpose of centralizing and controlling the elements regularly and actively engaged in all branches of the building industry and to classify its members into crafts or unit bodies; to establish bureaus of information; to secure proper recognition and co-operation from the Architectural and Engineering branches of the industry and from the various civil law making bodies, to the end that standard forms may be devised, adopted and legally enforced; to secure, equip and maintain suitable rooms for the daily meetings of its members, for the transaction of its general business, and to establish and maintain free employment bureaus.

Sec. 2. To inculcate just and equitable principles in trade, and by the adoption and enforcement of sufficient and proper laws, rules and regulations establish conformity in Commercial usages by its members; to adjust differences or disputes of a business or commercial character arising between its members; to arbitrate and settle controversies or disputes arising between employers and employees regarding labor and labor conditions; to acquire and own real estate for the erection of a building suitable for its needs and purposes.

Sec. 3. To advocate, encourage and aid in the organization and establishment of Local, State, District and National Associations of a kindred character and hold membership by affiliation or federation in such State, District and National Associations.

ARTICLE III.

Powers.

Sec. 1. This Association shall at all times have power and authority to accept or reject applications for membership herein; to create and establish, from time to time, laws, rules and regulations for the government of its members and enforce the same; to receive complaints against its members when same are made by a fellow member in good standing; to inflict punishment upon them, either by reprimand, removal from office, or expulsion from the Association, in the discretion of the Board of Directors, and to do whatever else may seem advisable or necessary for the welfare and protection of its members and the interests of the general public.

ARTICLE IV.

Executive Authority—In Whom Vested.

Sec. 1. The executive authority of this Association shall be vested in a Board of Directors, consisting of the President, Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Treasurer, and one representative from each craft having five (5) or more members in good standing in the Association, who shall be nominated and elected, or appointed, in the manner and form as hereinafter prescribed. The President, or in the event of his absence, the Vice-President or Second Vice-President of the Association, shall be Chairman and shall preside in the order of their seniority at all meetings of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall have general supervision over all the affairs of the Association.

ARTICLE V.

Administration.

Sec. 1. The Administrative Officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, all of whom shall be nominated and elected or appointed in the manner and form hereinafter prescribed.

ARTICLE VI.

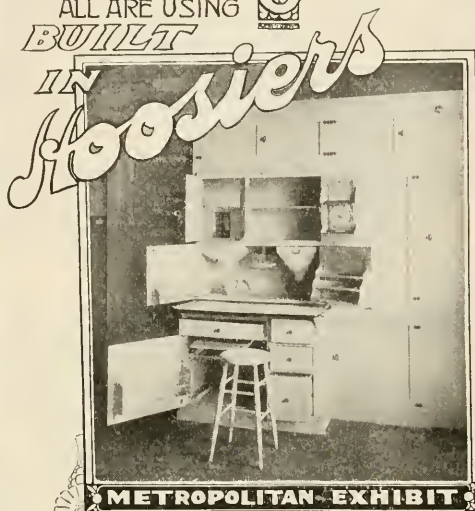
Membership.

Sec. 1. The Membership of this Association shall be of two (2) kinds, viz: Active and Honorary, and shall consist of individuals, co-partnerships, firms and corporations regularly engaged in the various branches of the Building Industry and shall be classified and designated in part as follows:

- Master Builders.
- Master Brick and Stone Masons.
- Master Plumbers.
- Heating and Ventilating Contractors.
- Master Electricians and Gas Fixture Contractors.
- Lime, Cement, Plaster, Wood and Metal Lath Manufacturers and Dealers.
- Master Painters and Decorators.
- Cement Contractors.
- Master Plasterers and Staff Work Contractors.
- Marble and Tile Manufacturers, Dealers and Contractors.
- Paper, Composition Roofing Manufacturers, Dealers and Contractors.
- Sheet Metal Manufacturers, Dealers and Contractors.
- Ornamental Bronze and Iron Manufacturers, Dealers and Contractors.
- Brick and Burned Clay Products Manufacturers and Dealers.
- Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sand and Gravel Manufacturers and Dealers.
- Lumber Manufacturers and Dealers.
- Sash, Doors, Screens and Interior Mill Work Manufacturers, Dealers and Contractors.
- Glass Manufacturers, Dealers and Contractors.
- Builders' Hardware Manufacturers and Dealers.
- Builders' Specialties and Supply Manufacturers, Dealers and Contractors.
- Paint Supply Manufacturers and Dealers.
- Plumbing, Heating and Ventilating Supply Manufacturers and Dealers.

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Miscellaneous or Unclassified Building Crafts.

Sec. 2. They shall be represented on the Board of Directors by one of their number; provided, however, no craft shall be entitled to a representative unless there shall be at least five (5) active members in good standing in the Building Industries Association.

Sec. 3. In the event that a craft is represented by less than the required five (5) members, same shall be designated under the Miscellaneous or Unclassified building crafts, and the Miscellaneous or Unclassified building crafts shall be allowed one representative on the Board, providing this craft consists of five (5) or more members.

ARTICLE VII.

Qualification for Membership.

Sec. 1. An individual, co-partnership, firm or corporation who is regularly engaged in one or more of the various branches of the Building Industry or construction work of all characters, shall be deemed eligible for membership in the Association.

Sec. 2. Any individual, co-partnership, firm or corporation desiring to become an active member of the Association, shall, except in the case of transfer from an affiliated Association, have been a continual resident of, or regularly established and doing business in one or more of the various branches of the Building Industry or constructive work of all characters within the State of California for a period of three (3) months prior to and immediately preceding the date on which application for said membership is made.

ARTICLE VIII.

Application for and Election to Membership.

Sec. 1. Application for membership in this Association shall be made in writing and on a form prescribed and adopted by the Board of Directors. The same shall be filed with the Secretary, accompanied by a check for the full amount of the admission fee. Each application shall be read aloud by the President or Secretary at the first regular meeting of the Board of Directors and shall then lay over subject to an Investigation Committee composed of three (3) active members of the Association appointed by the President. At the next regular meeting of the Board of Directors said application may be re-read and voted upon, and a majority vote of the Directors present shall be deemed sufficient to elect. Honorary membership in the Association shall be conferred by a resolution in writing and adopted by unanimous vote of the Directors present and voting at a regular meeting thereof. Honorary members shall not be required to pay admission fees, dues or assessments.

ARTICLE IX.

Admission to Exchange Rooms and Privileges Therein.

Sec. 1. Admission to the rooms of this Association, and the use of its property, equipment and general service, shall not be granted to anyone not an Active or Honorary member in good standing. Admission shall be granted upon presenta-

tion of a "Membership Card," "Floor Admission Card" or a "Visitors' Card."

Sec. 2. Any individual, co-partnership, firm or corporation holding Active Membership in this Association shall be entitled to not more than two (2) representatives, one of whom shall be designated and known as a "Voting Member" and the other shall be designated and known as a "Floor Representative." Provided, however, in case said individual, co-partnership, firm or corporation desires to secure admission and the general privileges of the Association for not more than two (2) additional Floor Representatives, they shall first make written application therefor to the Board of Directors of the Association for approval, and shall in addition thereto be required to pay the regular membership dues to the Association. The names of said Floor Representatives shall be certified to and filed with the Secretary of the Association as a matter of permanent record. No Floor Representative shall represent more than one firm at one and the same time.

Sec. 3. An individual, co-partnership, firm or corporation holding Active Membership in this Association shall be entitled to one vote, and hold office as specified in Section 1, Article 4, and Section 2, Article 6, of this Constitution.

ARTICLE X.

Elective and Appointed Officers.

Sec. 1. The Elective Officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Treasurer and one Representative from each of the crafts represented in the active membership of the Association at the time set for nominations and election, meeting the requirements as set forth in Section 2, Article 6, of this Constitution. The Secretary and Advocate of the Association shall be appointed from year to year by the Board of Directors of the Association.

Sec. 2. The Annual Election of this Association shall be held on the Third Thursday of April of each and every year.

Sec. 3. Election to office in this Association shall be by secret ballot and the form of ballot shall be what is known as the Australian ballot. The Secretary of the Association shall prepare and be custodian of said ballot and shall see that it is in proper order and condition before any member shall be allowed to vote. The election polls shall open at 10 o'clock A. M. and remain open continually until 7 o'clock P. M., at which time the Secretary shall declare the polls closed. The President shall appoint three active members to serve as tellers, whose duty shall be to have charge of the election, canvas the result and announce same. Any candidate receiving a majority of the votes cast for the office for which he was a candidate shall be declared elected.

Sec. 4. At the General Meeting held on the Third Thursday in March of each year, the voting members present shall proceed to nominate one or more candidates for the office of President, Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Treasurer, and one representative on the Board of Directors from each craft represented in the Building Industries Association, as set forth in Section 2, Article 6, of this Constitution; provided, however, that any craft organized into a unit body shall be authorized to nominate its own representative. The Secretary shall, within five (5)

days thereafter, make up a list of the candidates nominated for the respective offices to be filled at the General Election and shall cause same to be posted in a conspicuous place in the Association rooms.

Sec. 5. Not less than ten (10) days prior to the General Election of the Association (the date to be fixed each year by the Board of Directors), the Association shall hold a primary election for the purpose of selecting not more than two candidates for each of the offices to be filled at said election. The Secretary shall have prepared, on a form approved by the Board of Directors, a sufficient number of ballots containing the names of all candidates previously named. The two candidates receiving the highest number of votes at said primary election for the respective offices to be filled, shall have their names placed upon the ballot at the general election; provided, however, that any candidate receiving a majority of all votes cast for the respective office for which he was a candidate, shall be declared elected, and it shall not be necessary for his name to be placed upon the ballot at the general election.

Sec. 6. The President, Vice-President, Second Vice-President and Treasurer, shall be elected for a term of one year. The five (5) Directors receiving the highest number of votes cast at their annual election, shall be elected for a term of two years. The remaining Directors shall be elected for a term of one year or until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

Sec. 7. In case a vacancy occurs on the Board of Directors of the Association after the annual election thereof is held, said vacancy shall be filled by a three-fourths vote of the Directors present and voting at a regular meeting thereof, provided, however, that in case the vacancy shall occur from an organized unit, the Board of Directors shall fill the vacancy with the name presented from the said unit.

ARTICLE XI.

Duties of Officers.

Sec. 1. The President shall be the Executive Officer of the Association and shall preside at all meetings thereof, appoint all committees unless otherwise specified and shall be ex-officio member of the same, decide all questions of order subject to appeal and shall perform such other duties as the Board of Directors or Association may fix; and shall be authorized to sign warrants drawn on the Treasurer and approved by the Board of Directors and shall sign such other documents as the Board of Directors may order.

Sec. 2. The Vice-President or Second Vice-President, in the absence of the President, shall, in the order of their seniority, perform all the duties of the President.

Sec. 3. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys paid to the Association from all sources, and give his official receipt therefor to the Secretary of the Association and cause same to be deposited to the credit of the Association in a depository approved by the Board of Directors; shall pay all warrants drawn on him by direction of the Board of Directors when signed by the President and attested by the Secretary. He shall keep a correct account of all moneys received or paid out by him

and shall have his books and records open for examination or audit by the Finance Committee at such times as the Board of Directors may request. He shall give a surety bond in the name of the President for the faithful discharge of his duties. Said bond shall be for a sum not less than One Thousand (\$1,000.00) Dollars, the cost thereof to be paid by the Association. He shall, if requested by the Board of Directors, render a monthly statement in writing showing the amount of moneys received by him and at each Annual Meeting of the Association, he shall prepare and submit an itemized report in writing, showing the amount of moneys received by him and for what purpose same was disbursed. He shall receive as remuneration for his services, such sum as the Board of Directors may fix.

Sec. 4. The Secretary shall be the General Manager of the Association. His official title shall be "Secretary and General Manager." He shall at all times be under and subject to the orders of the President, and shall report directly thereto, and shall, unless excused by the Board of Directors, attend all meetings of the Association and cause to be kept, correct minutes and accurate records of all said spondent of the Association, and shall, under the Board of Directors, have charge over the other employees. He shall receive all moneys due and paid to the Association from all sources and give his official receipt therefor, and pay same forthwith to the Treasurer of the Association, taking his official receipt therefor. He shall cause to be kept, a complete and accurate set of books and accounts, showing in detail each transaction of a financial nature arising between the Association and its members or others; he shall cause to be rendered on the first day of each month, and at the end of each year, a complete statement in writing showing the financial condition of the Association, and shall present same to the Board of Directors, or to the Finance Committee for examination and audit when requested so to do by the Board of Directors. He shall give a surety bond in the name of the President for the faithful discharge of his duties. Said bond shall be for a sum not less than Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars, the cost thereof to be paid by the Association. He shall direct the whole energy and influence of the Association for the benefit of its members, and shall keep himself fully informed regarding all matters relative to the building industry and shall promptly bulletin said information to the Association. He shall perform such other duties as the Board of Directors may request, or this Constitution demand, not herein mentioned. He shall receive as remuneration for his services, such sum as the Board of Directors may fix.

Sec. 5. The Advocate of this Association shall be the legal advisor of the Association. He shall receive for his services such sum as the Board of Directors may fix.

ARTICLE XII. Board of Directors.

Sec. 1. The Board of Directors shall possess all executive authority of the Association. It shall cause all the Laws, Rules and Regulations as laid down in this Constitution to be impartially administered, and punctually and faithfully

obeyed by all the Officers and Members of the Association. Shall create and adopt additional Rules and Regulations and enforce same. Provided, however, that any additional Rule and Regulation shall be subject to change or appeal by a majority vote of the Voting Members present in good standing and voting at a Regular or Special Meeting thereof. Shall provide all forms and systems and direct the expenditure and disposition of the funds and other property of the Association; shall appoint the Secretary and General Manager, the Advocate of the Association, and any other persons it may deem necessary for the proper administration of the Association, and shall fix the salaries to be paid such persons. Shall appoint committees to have charge of and hear the evidence in cases where charges have been filed against a member of the Association and shall pass final judgment upon their report, and shall perform such other duties as the Association may direct, or this Constitution demand not herein mentioned. Each member of the Board of Directors shall, unless excused by a majority vote of the Directors, attend all meetings of the Board and in case any member fails to attend for three consecutive meetings, he may be dropped from membership on the Board by a two-thirds vote of the Directors present and voting. They shall receive as remuneration such sums as the Exchange may fix.

ARTICLE XIII.

Standing Committees.

Sec. 1. The President of the Association shall, immediately following his election, appoint the following Standing Committees, subject to confirmation by the Board of Directors of the Association, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the Board:

1. Executive Committee of the Board of Directors.
2. House Committee.
3. Finance Committee.
4. Laws and Rules Committee.
5. Employment Committee.
6. Publicity Committee.

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee shall consist of three members of the Board of Directors and shall be composed of a General Contractor, Sub-Contractor and a representative of a Material Supply House; whose duties shall be to transact, during the interim of the meetings of the Board of Directors, all the routine business which would ordinarily be performed by the Board of Directors and shall approve emergency bills, pass upon applications for membership after same have been approved by the Investigating Committee, and perform such other duties as shall be designated from time to time by the Board of Directors. They shall hold weekly meetings and shall report in writing at each regular meeting of the Board of Directors, all business transacted by them during the preceding month.

Sec. 3. The House Committee shall consist of three (3) members of the Association, said committee shall, under the Board of Directors, have charge of the Rooms of the Association, and shall see that they are kept clean and in attractive order; shall see that all necessary equipment and service is provided and properly appointed, and shall formulate and present to the Board of Directors for ap-

proval, such Rules and Regulations for the good of the Association as it may deem for the best interests thereof and shall see that said Rules and Regulations are posted in the Association Rooms and are obeyed.

Sec. 4. The Finance Committee shall consist of three (3) members of the Board of Directors of the Association. Said Committee shall examine and approve all bills presented to the Association for payment and examine and audit the books and accounts of all officers having charge of the funds of the Association and make every reasonable effort to keep the Association in a sound financial condition. Said Committee shall report in writing at each Annual Meeting, or whenever requested by the President, or the Board of Directors, as to the financial condition of the Association.

Sec. 5. The Laws and Rules Committee shall consist of three (3) members of the Association. The Advocate of the Association shall be ex-officio member of said Committee. All matters relative to the amendments of this Constitution or of the Laws, Rules and Regulation of the Association shall be referred to this Committee for recommendation without debate.

Sec. 6. The Employment Committee shall consist of three (3) members of the Association. Said Committee shall establish a Free Employment Bureau in the Association rooms for the benefit of the members of the Association and the general public; and shall, under the Board of Directors, have general supervision over same.

Sec. 7. The Publicity Committee shall consist of one (1) member. Said Committee shall handle all matters of publicity connected with and of interest to the Association.

ARTICLE XIV.

Fees, Dues, Assessments and Fines.

Sec. 1. The Admission Fee to this Association shall be not less than Two Dollars and Fifty Cents (\$2.50) and not more than Two Hundred Fifty (\$250.00) Dollars. The Membership Dues in the Exchange shall be not less than Twelve (\$12.00) Dollars nor more than One Hundred Twenty (\$120.00) Dollars per annum and shall be payable quarterly in advance, the first day of January, April, July and October of each year. If said membership dues are not paid within ninety days from date as herein prescribed, then said member shall become delinquent and shall immediately be suspended from membership in the Association, and shall remain suspended until said dues are paid. A suspended member shall not be permitted access to the rooms of the Association or the use of its property and general service during such delinquency.

Sec. 2. The Board of Directors of this Association in case of need or necessity, by a three-fourths (¾) vote of the members present in good standing and voting at any meeting thereof shall have full power and authority to levy assessments on all of the Active Members of the Association, Provided, however, that no assessments shall be levied for an amount exceeding fifty (50%) per cent of the membership dues in any one year. Upon levying said assessments, the Board of Directors shall cause the President or Secretary of the Association to immedi-

ately send notice in writing to each member assessed, stating amount of his assessment, and a copy of said notice shall at the same time be posted upon the Bulletin Board of the Association for a period of five (5) days. Said assessments shall become due and payable within ten (10) days from date of levying same.

ARTICLE XV.

Final Withdrawal Cards.

Sec. 1. Any member of this Association in good standing desiring to terminate his membership; shall file a letter of resignation with the Board of Directors of the Association, and the Board of Directors shall, by a majority vote of its members present and voting at any meeting thereof, accept said resignation.

ARTICLE XVI.

Membership, Floor Admission and Visitor's Cards.

Sec. 1. The Board of Directors of this Association shall devise a form of "Membership Card," "Floor Admission Card" and "Visitors' Card"; which shall by a majority vote of the members of the Board of Directors present, be and become the Official Form of said cards.

Sec. 2. Each Active and Honorary member of this Association shall be furnished with an "Official Membership Card" upon making application therefor to the Secretary of the Association. Provided, however, that said membership Card when issued to an Active Member shall become invalid upon the expiration of the actual period of time for which membership dues have been paid.

Sec. 3. Each certified "Floor Representative" shall be furnished with a "Floor Admission Card" upon making application therefor to the Secretary of the Association. Provided, however, that such Floor Admission Card shall become invalid upon the expiration of the actual period of time for which Memberships Dues have been paid.

Sec. 4. A "Visitors' Card" shall be furnished to any person upon application therefor to the Secretary of the Association who shall have been vouched for by an Officer or Member of the Association in good standing. Said Visitors' Card shall not be issued for a period to exceed ten (10) days and may be revoked at any time by the Board of Directors of the Association.

ARTICLE XVII.

Addresses.

Sec. 1. Each member of this Association shall furnish the Secretary thereof with his correct address, and communications directed to the last address so furnished shall be considered as meeting all requirements of the Laws, Rules and Regulations of the Association regarding notices to members.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Quorum.

Sec. 1. Ten (10%) per cent. of the total number of Voting Members of this Association present and in good standing, shall constitute a Quorum for the transaction of business of any regular meeting of this Association.

Sec. 2. A majority of the Board of Directors of this Association shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting thereof.

ARTICLE XIX.

Meetings.

Sec. 1. The Regular Meetings shall be

held as fixed by the By-Laws of this Association.

Sec. 2. Special Meetings may be called at any time by the President or Board of Directors. Twenty-five voting members of the Association may request the President in writing, to call a special meeting in which event he shall do so. Provided, however, that sufficient time shall be allowed the Secretary to notify all Voting Members by mail, and shall clearly state the nature and purpose of the business to be acted upon as such Special Meeting and no other business except that set forth in the notice of the Secretary shall be acted upon at such Special Meeting.

Sec. 3. Regular Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at the time prescribed by the By-Laws thereof. All business of the Association which shall properly come before the Board of Directors, as prescribed in the Constitution, shall be transacted at such meetings.

Sec. 4. Special Meetings of the Board of Directors may be held at any time upon call of the President thereof, or upon request in writing signed by not less than five (5) Directors in good standing, addressed to the President and filed with the Secretary of the Association. Provided, however, that sufficient time shall be allowed the Secretary of the Association to notify all Directors in good standing, by mail, and said notice shall state the business to be acted upon at such Special Meeting. No other business except that set forth in the notice of the Secretary, shall be considered or acted upon at such Special Meeting.

ARTICLE XX.

Order of Business.

Sec. 1. The following shall form a part of the Order of Business and Procedure at meetings of this Association, and at meetings of the Board of Directors thereof:

1. Call to Order.
2. Roll Call of Officers and Members.
3. Reading Minutes of Previous Meeting.
4. Report of Committees.
5. Reports of Investigating Committees of Applications.
6. Voting Upon Applications for Membership.
7. Reading New Applications for Membership.
8. Reading Bills and Communications.
9. Unfinished Business.
10. New Business.
11. Good and Welfare.
12. Secretary's Report of Receipts of Meetings.
13. Finance Committee's Report.
14. Treasurer's Report.
15. Adjournment.

ARTICLE XXI.

By-Laws.

Sec. 1. The Board of Directors of this Association shall adopt such By-Laws as it may deem necessary for the proper conduct of its business. Provided, however, said By-Laws shall in no wise conflict with any of the provisions of this Constitution. It shall require a three-fourths (3-4) vote of the Directors present and voting at any meeting thereof to suspend such By-Laws or make any additions, alterations or amendments thereto.

ARTICLE XXII.

Rules of Order.

Sec. 1. Robert's Rules of Order shall

decide all questions in the Meetings, Proceedings and Debates of this Exchange. Provided, however, they shall not be construed as to conflict with any of the Laws, Rules and Regulations of the Exchange, as prescribed in this Constitution.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Amendments to Constitution.

Sec. 1. This Constitution shall not be altered or amended except by a three-fourths (3-4) vote of the voting members of the Association present, in good standing and voting at a meeting called and held for such purpose. Provided, however, not less than ten days' written notice had been given of the proposed change to each member in good standing in the Association.

Sec. 2. This Constitution is hereby declared to be in full force and effect on this 15th day of March A. D., 1917, by the Building Industries Association of Los Angeles.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.

Name and Location.

Sec. 1. The corporate name and title for this Association shall be the "BUILDING INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION OF LOS ANGELES" and its location and place of business shall be in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California.

ARTICLE II.

Object.

Sec. 1. This Association is organized for the purpose set forth under ARTICLE 2 of its Constitution.

ARTICLE III.

Membership.

Sec. 1. The Membership of this Association shall be of two (2) kinds, viz., Active and Honorary, and the same shall be created in the manner and form prescribed and set forth in this Constitution.

ARTICLE IV.

Admission Fees and Membership Dues

Sec. 1.—The Admission Fee for Active Membership in this Association shall be Five (\$5.00) Dollars, and the same shall be paid in the manner and form prescribed in this Constitution.

Sec. 2. The Membership Dues in this Association shall be Thirty (\$30.00) Dollars per annum, and the same shall be paid in the manner and form prescribed in this Constitution.

ARTICLE V.

Annual Election.

Sec. 1. The Annual Election of this Association shall be held on the third Thursday of April of each and every year in the manner and form prescribed in its Constitution. Provided, however, in case the day set as herein prescribed falls on a Legal Holiday, then and in that event said Annual Election shall be held on the next following day.

ARTICLE VI.

Meetings.

Sec. 1. The Annual Meeting of this Association shall be held on the third Thursday of March of each and every year. Provided, however, in case the day set as herein prescribed falls on a Legal Holiday, then and in that event said Annual Meeting shall be held on the following day.

Sec. 2. The Meetings of this Association shall be held on the third Thursday of each and every month and said Meetings

shall convene at 1:00 o'clock P. M. at a place selected by the Board of Directors of the Association.

Sec. 3. Special and Open Meetings of this Association shall be held in the manner and form prescribed in its Constitution.

Sec. 4. Regular Meetings of the Board of Directors of this Association shall be held on the first Thursday of each and every month, at a time and place selected by the Board of Directors of the Association.

Sec. 5. Regular meetings of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of this Association shall be held every Thursday at 1:30 P. M. except the first Thursday of each and every month when they shall meet with the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VII.

Quorum.

Sec. 1. A quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of this Association and the Board of Directors thereof shall be as prescribed in the Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII.

Order of Business

Sec. 1. The Order of Business shall be as prescribed in the Constitution.

ARTICLE IX.

Rooms and Hours

Sec. 1. The rooms of this Association shall be for the exclusive use of its members and the same shall be kept open daily from 7:30 A. M. until 5:00 P. M., Sundays and Holidays excepted. The hours from 11 A. M. to 2:00 P. M. shall be known as "Change Hours."

Sec. 2. During the year, the General Offices of the Association shall close at 1:00 P. M. on Saturdays.

ARTICLE X.

Admission to Exchange Rooms

Sec. 1. Admission to the rooms of the Association shall be by card, as prescribed in its Constitution, and said card shall be exhibited to any officer of the Association upon request made therefor. Keys to the Association rooms will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

ARTICLE XI.

Use of Exchange Rooms

Sec. 1. Members of this Association shall not use the rooms or halls thereof for the payment of employees nor shall persons be permitted to solicit employment therein, except through the Employment Bureau prescribed in its Constitution.

ARTICLE XII.

Service.

Sec. 1. Each member of this Association in good standing will be supplied with A—FIVE—8241—STANDARD 11-3 —CLF a letter box wherein shall be placed all mail, communications and calls.

Sec. 2. Plan boxes may be had upon application to the Secretary of the Association.

ARTICLE XIII.

Auxiliary Organizations.

Sec. 1. Each Auxiliary Organization affiliated with this Association may enact such By-Laws as may be deemed necessary for its local government and control. Provided, however, such By-Laws shall not conflict with the Constitution or By-Laws of this Association.

ARTICLE XIV.

Amendments and Alterations.

Sec. 1. These By-Laws may be altered, amended or suspended in the manner and form prescribed by the Constitution of this Association.

Registration of Master Plumbers

Ordinance No 32,714 (New Series)

As amended by Ordinance No. 33,671, 36,534 and 37,114, (New Series).

An Ordinance regulating the business of Plumbing and the Registration of Master Plumbers.

The Mayor and Council of the City of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to engage in or carry on the business of plumbing, or to represent himself, if a person, as a Master Plumber, or if a firm or corporation, to represent itself as a firm or corporation of Master Plumbers, unless such person, firm or corporation shall have first registered at the office of the Chief Inspector of Buildings in the Department of Public Works of the City of Los Angeles, and obtained a "Certificate of Registration" from the Board of Public Works of the City of Los Angeles, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of this Ordinance a Master Plumber shall be deemed to be any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of plumbing and gas fitting, and doing plumbing work, gas fitting work, or laying of sewers on private premises, or doing similar work affecting the sanitary drainage system of any house, building or structure.

For the purpose of this Ordinance a Journeyman Plumber shall be deemed to be any person who is employed to do plumbing and gas fitting work for a wage or salary either by the day, week or month, but who does not furnish any materials or supplies in the execution or performance of any such plumbing and gas fitting work.

Sec. 3. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed or construed to require any person, firm or corporation to register to obtain a "Certificate of Registration" as provided in Section 1 hereof, for repairing any plumbing or gas fitting work, in any building or structure or on any private premises which are owned by and under the control of such person, firm or corporation, or to prohibit any person from being employed or offering his employment as a Journeyman Plumber.

Sec. 4. Every person, firm or corporation desiring to have his, its or their name registered in the "Register of Master Plumbers", shall make application in writing to the Board of Public Works of the City of Los Angeles, at the office of the Chief Inspector of Buildings, on blanks furnished for that purpose, giving the name and address of such person, firm or corporation; if a firm, the names of the members thereof, and if a corporation, the names of the officers of such corporation, together with such other information as may be deemed necessary by said Board of Public Works; such application shall be verified upon oath; if a corporation, by an officer thereof; if a copartnership, by a member of such copartnership; or if an individual, by such person; or by the duly authorized agent of any such person, firm or corporation, and every such application shall be accompanied by a bond executed to the City of Los Angeles with two or more sufficient sureties or by a surety company

authorized so to do. In form said bond must be joint and several and in the sum of one thousand (\$1000.00) dollars, and said bond must be conditioned that the whole or any part of said one thousand (\$1000.00) dollars shall be paid to any person who has suffered damage by reason of the violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance or any amendment thereto or any of the provisions of an Ordinance Numbered 28,700 (New Series) and entitled, "An Ordinance regulating the construction, alteration, repair, demolition and removal of buildings and other structures, and regulating the construction and installation of plumbing and house drainage and the installation of gas piping and fittings in the City of Los Angeles, and providing for the issuing of permits therefor", in so far as said Ordinance regulates the installation of plumbing or house drainage or the installation of gas piping or fittings, or the issuing of permits therefor, either then in force or which may thereafter be adopted. Said bonds shall not be void upon the first recovery or may be sued and recovered upon from time to time by any person who has suffered damages as herein referred to, in his own name, until the whole penalty is exhausted. The sufficiency of the surety or sureties on any such bond shall be approved by the Board of Public Works and every such bond shall be approved as to form by the City Attorney of the City of Los Angeles.

Sec. 5. Every person, firm or corporation before being entitled to be registered or to obtain a "Certificate of Registration" as in this ordinance provided, shall pay to the Board of Public Works of said City, at the office of the Chief Inspector of Buildings, a registration fee in the sum of Sixty Dollars (\$60.00), payable as follows:

Thirty Dollars (\$30.00) upon the issuing of the said "Certificate of Registration," and Thirty Dollars (\$30.00) six months from the first day of the month during which such certificate shall have been issued.

Provided that any person, firm or corporation engaged in the laying of sewers or outside drains, only, on private premises, shall pay, as aforesaid, a registration fee in the sum of Thirty Dollars (\$30.00), payable as follows: Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00) upon the issuance of said certificate of registration; and Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00) six months from the first day of the month during which such certificate shall have been issued.

Upon the payment of the said registration fee and the filing and approval of the bond, as herein provided, such person, firm or corporation shall be entitled to be registered and to obtain a "Certificate of Registration" for a period of one year from the first day of the month during which such "Certificate of Registration" shall have been issued.

It shall be the duty of the Chief Inspector of Buildings to issue the "Certificate of Registration," and every such certificate shall state the name and business address of the applicant, the date on which the second installment of the registration fee is due and payable, and the date upon which the said certificate

expires, and shall certify that the person, firm or corporation named in the said certificate has complied with the provisions of this ordinance and that such person, firm or corporation is deemed to be a "Registered Master Plumber," and entitled to conduct and engage in the business of plumbing and gas fitting for the period specified in said certificate.

Every certificate issued as in this section provided shall become null and void immediately upon the failure of the person, firm or corporation named in such certificate, to pay the second installment of the registration fee at the time herein specified, or upon the second conviction of the person, firm or corporation named in such certificate for violating any of the provisions of this ordinance or any of the provisions of an ordinance of the City of Los Angeles regulating the construction, alteration, repair, demolition and removal of buildings and other structures and regulating the construction and installation of plumbing and house drainage, and the installation of gas piping and fittings, and providing for the issuing of permits therefor, in so far as said ordinance regulates the installation of plumbing or house drainage or the installation of gas piping or fittings or the issuing of permits therefor, either then in force or which may thereafter be adopted, and thereafter it shall be unlawful for any such person, firm or corporation to engage in or carry on the business of plumbing or to represent himself, if a person, as a Master Plumber, or if a firm or corporation to represent itself as a firm or corporation of Master Plumbers, until such person, firm or corporation shall have re-registered and obtained a new "Certificate of Registration" as herein

before provided. The Chief Inspector of Buildings may issue to any person, firm or corporation to whom a "Certificate of Registration" was issued prior to the first day of February, 1916, a new "Certificate of Registration" for an additional period of six months from and after the date of the expiration of such prior certificate, upon the payment of the sum of Thirty Dollars (\$30.00) and the filing and approval of the bond as herein before provided.

Sec. 6. All certificates of registration issued, as in this ordinance provided, shall be countersigned by the City Clerk and City Auditor of said City in the same manner as licenses.

Sec. 7. All fees collected under provisions of this ordinance shall be deposited by the Chief Inspector of Buildings with the City Treasurer of said city upon the next following business day, to the credit of departmental receipts.

Sec. 8. Every person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not less than ten (\$10.00) dollars nor more than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars, or by imprisonment in the City jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Every such person, firm or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for each and every day during which any of the provisions of this ordinance are violated and shall be punishable therefor as herein provided.

Sec. 9. That Ordinance No. 32,558 (New Series), entitled, "An Ordinance regulating the business of Plumbing and

When inferior plumbing equipment is installed it is a source of continuous annoyance and expense.

The difference in cost between good plumbing fixtures and inferior ones is very small compared to the better service of the good ones.

Your clients will appreciate your good judgment in advising the installation of

"Pacific" Plumbing Fixtures

For Sale by All Jobbers



Main Office and Showroom:	C. B. NOYES	Factories:
67 New Montgomery St.,	201 Union Oil Bldg.	Richmond and San Pablo,
San Francisco, Cal.	Southern Manager	California
F3225	Los Angeles	Main 1867

registration of Master Plumbers and providing for the payment of certain fees", approved June 19, 1915, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. That in order to properly protect and safeguard the health of the inhabitants of the City of Los Angeles and to properly enforce and carry out the provisions of the Ordinances of said city, regulating the construction and installation of plumbing and house drainage and the installation of gas piping and fittings, this ordinance is urgently required for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety; and the City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance by a unanimous vote and cause the same to be published once in The Los Angeles Daily Journal.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was passed by the Council of the City of Los Angeles by the unanimous vote of all the members of said Council present, there being not less than seven members present, at its meeting of July 22, 1915.

CHAS. L. WILDE,
City Clerk.

Approved this 22nd day of July, 1915.

C. E. SEBASTIAN,
Mayor.

7—24 1t

Moving Picture Theaters

Ordinance No. 17,063

(New Series)

As Amended by Ordinances Nos. 21,178, 22,782, 23,730, 26,290, 26,725, 26,975, 27,412, 23,006, 28,049, 33,830, and 36,364, (New Series), as Amended to May 24, 1917.

AN Ordinance regulating moving picture exhibitions and entertainments at which moving pictures are exhibited.

The Mayor and Council of the City of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to hold, conduct, or carry on, or to cause or permit to be held, conducted, or carried on, any moving picture exhibition, or any entertainment at which moving pictures are exhibited, without a permit therefor in writing, granted by the Board of Public Works, as hereinafter provided. Any person, firm or corporation desiring to obtain a permit to hold, conduct, or carry on a moving picture exhibition, or any entertainment at which moving pictures are exhibited, shall file an application in writing therefor, with the Board of Public Works, specifying the place where such exhibition or entertainment is proposed to be held, conducted or carried on, when said application shall be signed by the applicant.

Sec. 2. That no permit to hold, conduct or carry on a moving picture exhibition, or any entertainment at which moving pictures are exhibited, shall be granted by the Board of Public Works, except in a theater approved by the said Board of Public Works, as provided by the ordinances of the City of Los Angeles, unless the building or room in which such exhibition or entertainment is to be held, conducted or carried on, shall conform to the requirements of this ordinance. That the City Clerk shall not issue any license to hold, conduct, or carry on a moving picture exhibition, or any entertainment at which moving pic-

tures are exhibited, until the Board of Public Works shall have granted a permit therefor, as provided in this ordinance. Before any such permit shall be granted by the Board of Public Works, the Chief Inspector of Buildings and the City Electrician shall certify to the said Board that they have inspected the place where such exhibition or entertainment is proposed to be held, conducted or carried on, and the rooms, enclosures and equipment thereof, and that the same conform to the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 3. That any room in which a moving picture exhibition or entertainment at which moving pictures are exhibited, is held, conducted or carried on, except a room located in a building of "Class A" construction, as such construction is or may be hereafter defined by the ordinances of the City of Los Angeles, shall be on the first or ground floor, or sidewalk level, and shall front on a public street, and the back, or rear of such room or one side thereof, shall abut upon a public street or ally, provided, however, that if such room be located in a building of said Class "A" construction, not exceeding ten stories in height, as such construction is, or may be hereafter defined by the ordinances of the City of Los Angeles, such room may be on any floor of such building, and if the same is located on any floor other than the first floor, the same shall be constructed subject to the following restrictions in addition to the other provisions of this ordinance.

The floor area of such room shall not exceed seven thousand (7000) square feet, and the seating capacity thereof shall not exceed eight hundred (800) persons; it shall be provided with at least five (5) exits, not more than two (2) to be on any one side thereof. Each such exit shall not be less than five (5) feet wide and shall open directly into an open hallway or corridor surrounding such room or at least three (3) sides thereof. Such hallway or corridor shall not be less than nine (9) feet wide at every point and shall have an area of at least one half (½) the area of such room. The hallway or corridor shall open directly to not less than two (2) interior fire escapes leading to a public street, by unobstructed passageways, at the first floor of the building.

Except as otherwise provided in this section, any moving picture exhibition, or any entertainment at which moving pictures are exhibited, shall be held, conducted or carried on, in any room of the character specified in this section, in strict compliance with the provisions of all other sections hereof.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to hold, conduct or carry on a moving picture exhibition, or any entertainment at which moving pictures are exhibited, in any room located above the first or ground floor of any building of the character specified in this section, between the hours of six o'clock p. m. of any day and nine o'clock a. m. of the following day.

Sec. 4. The exterior walls of every building in which a moving picture exhibition or entertainment is conducted, shall be constructed of masonry and the interior walls thereof shall be constructed of masonry, or of wood studs lathed with metal lath, plastered with fireproof plas-

ter. The ceiling of any room in which a moving picture exhibition or entertainment is conducted, if the same is in a building two or more stories in height, shall be constructed of incombustible material, or of wood joists sealed with metal lath and plastered with fireproof plaster or wood joists ceiled with quarter inch asbestos, covered with No. 20 sheet iron.

Sec. 5. (a) Every room in which a moving picture exhibition or entertainment is conducted which has a seating capacity of 100 persons, or less, shall have at least one exit in the rear thereof, not less than five feet wide, and not less than six feet and eight inches high, opening directly upon the street or alley at the rear or side of such room so used or occupied, or opening upon vacant land under the charge or control of the manager or person in charge of such moving picture exhibition or entertainment and adjoining the rear or side of the building or portion thereof, where such exit is located and being not less than ten feet in width and leading and opening without obstruction, to and upon a street or alley.

(b) Every room in which a moving picture exhibition or entertainment is conducted and which has a seating capacity of more than 100 and not more than 250 persons, shall have one exit in the rear thereof, not less than six feet wide, or two exits, each of which shall be not less than three feet wide. All exits shall be not less than six feet eight inches in height, and shall open directly into the street or alley at the rear or side of such room so used or occupied or opening upon vacant land under the charge or control of the manager or person in charge of such moving picture exhibition or entertainment and adjoining the rear or side of the building or portion thereof where each such exit is located, and being not less than ten feet in width and leading and opening, without obstruction, to and upon a street or alley.

(c) Every room in which a moving picture exhibition or entertainment is conducted which has a seating capacity of more than 250 and not more than 500 persons, shall have two exits in the rear thereof, each of which shall not be less than five feet wide and seven feet high, and shall open directly into the street or alley at the rear or side of such room so used or occupied, or opening upon vacant land under the charge or control of the manager or person in charge of such moving picture exhibition or entertainment and adjoining the rear or side of the building or portion thereof where each such exit is located and being not less than ten feet in width and leading and opening, without obstruction, to and upon a street or alley.

(d) Every room in which a moving picture exhibition or entertainment is conducted, which has a seating capacity of more than 500 persons, and not more than 900 persons, shall have two exits in the rear thereof, each of which shall not be less than six feet wide and seven feet high and shall open directly into the street or alley at the rear or side of such room so used or occupied, or opening upon vacant land under the charge or control of the manager or person in charge of such moving picture exhibition or entertainment and adjoining the rear or side of the building or portion thereof where

each such exit is located, and being not less than ten feet in width and leading and opening, without obstruction, to and upon a street or alley.

Provided, however, that in lieu of the requirements that exits open directly into a public street or alley, said exits may open into a passageway or passageways, said passageway or passageways to be constructed along one side of such room, if the seating capacity be not more than 500, or on both sides of such room if the seating capacity be more than 500, or may be constructed in the rear of such room. All such passageways shall have a width of not less than four feet, and shall open directly into a public street or alley, and shall be used for no other purpose, excepting as exits from such room. All such passageways must be constructed of brick walls on both sides, or wood studs covered with metal lath and plaster on both sides. The ceilings to such passageways shall also be of metal lath and plaster, and the floors to the same shall be double, with a sheet of asbestos paper between layers; and, should any basement exist under such passageways the ceiling of such basement shall be covered with metal lath and plaster.

Provided, further, that if the seating capacity of such room be less than 900 persons, such passageways shall not be required to be constructed and maintained along the side or sides of such room, in the event that a passageway be constructed and maintained which shall open into a public court or upon vacant land situated in the rear of such room and such land is under the charge or control of the manager or person in charge of such moving picture exhibition or entertainment. The outlet from such vacant land to a public street or alley may consist of a passageway through another building or buildings. Any such passageway shall be not less than ten feet in height and ten feet in width, and shall be located on a level with the street or alley into which it opens. Every such passageway shall be constructed and maintained of fire proof material in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance and to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works.

(e) Every room in which a moving picture exhibition or entertainment is conducted which has a seating capacity of more than 900 persons, shall conform to the ordinances of the City of Los Angeles governing theaters, in so far as said ordinances provide for the construction of theaters, location of exits, and the construction and location of balconies and galleries, location and width of aisles, and the exits therefrom. The exits from any room in which a moving picture exhibition or entertainment is conducted shall be separate from the entrances at the front of the building or room so used or occupied.

(f) Every exit door shall be so hung that it will swing to the exterior of the room and shall not be locked or fastened during the progress of any exhibition or entertainment in any manner, except by a small catch or spring upon the inside, which will readily yield to the pressure of one person from within.

(g) The inclined floors in any room of any building or other structure hereafter constructed or erected, which room is

used or intended for use for a moving picture exhibition or entertainment, shall not have a steeper gradient than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) feet in ten (10) feet; provided, however, that in the event any such floor is constructed of concrete, rough faced, the gradient of any such inclined floor shall not exceed two (2) feet in ten (10) feet.

Sec. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person to place or maintain any chair, sofa, settee, stool, seat, or any other obstruction whatever in any aisle in, or in any passageway, exit or doorway, leading to or from, any room in which any moving picture exhibition or entertainment is held, conducted or carried on, or within five (5) feet of a line drawn perpendicularly from the moving picture machine to the front of such room, during the time when such exhibition or entertainment is being so held, conducted or carried on, or to admit to, or to cause or permit any person to be or remain upon the floor of any such room, in excess of the number of seats provided for the floor thereof, except the necessary ushers and other attendants whose services are required in and about the conducting of such exhibition or entertainment, and it shall be unlawful for any person to stand or remain in any such aisle, passageway, exit or doorway during the time when such exhibition or entertainment is being held, conducted or carried on.

Sec. 8. In every room or enclosure in which any moving picture exhibition, or any entertainment at which moving pictures are exhibited, is held or conducted, which is not more than 20 feet in width and not more than 100 feet in depth, there shall be one aisle through the center thereof, not less than five feet in width, or one aisle on each side thereof, each not less than three feet in width.

In every room or enclosure in which any moving picture exhibition or any entertainment at which moving pictures are exhibited, is held or conducted, which is more than 20 feet in width, and not more than 30 feet in width, and not more than 100 feet in depth, there shall be two aisles from front to rear, each not less than four feet in width.

In every room or enclosure in which any moving picture exhibition or any entertainment at which moving pictures are exhibited, is held or conducted, the width of which shall be more than thirty (30) feet, the total width of aisle space shall not be less than eight (8) feet, and for each additional foot or fractional part thereof of increase in the width of such room over said thirty (30) feet, such total aisle space shall be increased not less than two (2) inches, the minimum width of any aisle having seats on both sides thereof shall be not less than four (4) feet and the minimum width of any aisle having seats on one side thereof only shall be not less than three (3) feet.

All such aisles shall be maintained in such a manner that not more than six (6) seats shall intervene between any seat and an aisle, provided, however, that where the depth of the seating space of such room is more than one hundred (100) feet a cross aisle shall be provided and maintained at or near the middle thereof not less than six (6) feet in width; which cross aisle shall extend across such room as nearly as may be at right angles so as to connect all aisles running from front to rear.

All seats shall be firmly secured to the floor and shall be not less than thirty-two (32) inches from back to back measured in a horizontal direction.

Sec. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use or operate, or to cause or permit to be used or operated, any moving picture machine, unless the same and the enclosure or room in which the same is operated conform to the following requirements:

(a) Every moving picture machine must be placed in an enclosure or room rendered proof against fire by having the ceiling and wall protected with quarter inch asbestos covered with sheet iron of not less than Number 26 B & S gauge, and the floor covered with sheet iron of not less than Number 20 B & S gauge, which covering shall be put on in a workmanlike and mechanical manner; or such enclosure or room may be rendered proof against fire in a manner approved by the Board of Public Works. Provided that if all sides and the ceiling or top of such enclosure or room are at least one foot from any woodwork, such enclosure or room may be constructed of sheet iron not less than Number twenty (20) B & S gauge, which sheet iron shall be "lock" lapped and riveted, and supported by angle iron.

(b) All openings into such enclosure or room must be arranged so as to be closed entirely by doors or shutters constructed of the same or equally good fire-resisting material as the walls of the enclosure or room itself, and arranged to be normally closed. Every door of such enclosure or room shall open outward, shall close against a jamb and shall be provided with springs so placed as to keep such door closed. All work on such enclosure or room shall be done in a workmanlike and mechanical manner.

(c) No trap door for entering any such enclosure or room will be permitted, unless such enclosure or room is provided with an additional door. Every such enclosure or room must be kept clean and free from all inflammable materials of any kind whatsoever.

(d) The door or coverings for all other openings shall be held open by small cords suspended directly over the arc lamp, and shall be so arranged that when severed they will readily close all openings.

(e) All openings for the operator's view and for the projections of the picture shall be as small as possible, and shall not be larger than twelve inches by twelve inches.

(f) Whenever required by the Board of Public Works, each such enclosure or room shall be ventilated by an opening or flue made of galvanized iron not less than number twenty (20) B & S gauge, substantially constructed and not less than twelve (12) inches in diameter. Such flue shall extend to the outside of the building or into the chimney with a flue area of not less than sixty (60) square inches. Such enclosure or room shall be as near as possible to the outside of the building and unless the vent for the same is installed in a vertical position, such vent shall not exceed fifteen (15) feet in length, unless such vent is provided with an approved forced draught.

(g) Only slow burning wire shall be used inside of such enclosure or room except cord for room light.

(h) All portable cord for connecting the arc lamp shall be of the same type as is required by ordinance for electric heaters, and such cord shall be as short as possible.

(i) The circuit supplying the current for the arc lamp shall be not less than No. 6 B & S gauge up to operating switch. Such switch shall be not less than 35 amperes capacity, with fuses to protect such switch, and the same shall not be installed on top of the support for the arc lamp.

(j) If such switch is on the under side of such support, the same must have an approved cover with the handle projecting through the cover. Such switch shall disconnect the rheostat with the arc lamp.

(k) The rheostat shall be raised to a height of at least three inches above the floor and shall be properly enclosed, and shall be surrounded with a substantial attached metal guard having a mesh not larger than one square inch, which guard shall be kept at least one inch from the outside frame of the rheostat. The rheostat shall be installed in such enclosure or room herein mentioned, excepting where permission is granted in writing, by the City Electrician to install the same elsewhere.

(l) All films not being used shall be kept in metal box with light fitting cover and only those being used shall be kept in operating room.

(m) Extra sets of fuses of the type approved by ordinance shall be kept on hand and open link fuses will not be allowed.

(n) The wiring of the auditorium shall be so arranged that a number of lights to light the auditorium sufficiently can be operated by a switch near the entrance door, independent of the switches in the enclosure or room in which the picture machine is located.

(o) No cut-outs other than for the arc lamp shall be installed or maintained in the enclosure or room in which the picture machine is located and no wiring shall be installed or maintained in such enclosure or room except such as is necessary for the control of the lights in the auditorium.

(p) Every moving picture machine must be equipped with upper and lower magazines and automatic shutters.

Sec. 10. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate any moving picture machine, unless the person so operating the same shall have first passed an examination and received a license therefor, as in this ordinance provided.

Sec. 11. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation either as owner, manager, agent or otherwise, to procure, employ or permit, or to cause to be procured, employed or permitted, any person not duly licensed as herein provided, to operate any moving picture machine of which such owner, firm or corporation has charge or control.

Sec. 12. Before any person shall engage in operating any moving picture machine in the City of Los Angeles he shall register his name and place of residence in a book to be kept by the Board of Public Works in the office of the City Electrician, and shall make an application in writing to the said Board for a license to operate moving picture machines, and shall submit to an examination before the City Electrician as to his age, his knowledge of the mechanical construction and

principal parts of moving picture machines, and as to his particular experience in operating the same, and as to his ability and competency properly to operate such moving picture machines. Such examination shall be held within five days after such application is filed.

If the said City Electrician, after due and thorough examination, shall find that such applicant is possessed of sufficient knowledge, skill and ability properly to operate moving picture machines with safety, the said City Electrician shall thereupon issue to such applicant a license certificate stating that upon examination it has been found that the licensee therein named is possessed of sufficient knowledge, skill and ability properly to operate moving picture machines with safety, and duly licensing such applicant to operate moving picture machines in the City of Los Angeles; provided, however, that no such license shall be issued to any person under the age of 18 years or to any person not of temperate habits.

Every person licensed to operate moving picture machines shall keep his license conspicuously posted on or near the door of the enclosure or room in which is located the moving picture machine operated by such person.

Every person making an application to the said Board of Public Works for a license to operate moving picture machines shall, at the time of making such application, pay to the said Board of Public Works a fee of \$5.00 for the use and benefit of the City of Los Angeles.

Sec. 13. It shall be unlawful for any person to place or permit to remain in any enclosure or room in which any moving picture machine is operated any open fire, or any lighted cigar or cigarette or pipe.

Sec. 14. The provisions of Sections 3, 4, 5 (with the exception of the provisions of subsection "f" of said Section 5), and 9, shall not apply to any building or room in which a moving picture exhibition or entertainment is being conducted at the time of the passage of this ordinance, provided, that no exit now in use or capable of being used in any such building or room shall be closed or obstructed so as to prevent the use of such exit by any person visiting such moving picture exhibition or entertainment, and provided that the provisions of Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 (with the exception of the provisions of subsection "f" of said Section 5), and Section 8, shall not apply to any room in which a moving picture exhibition or entertainment is conducted, located on the first floor of any building used exclusively for religious worship where no entrance or admission fee is charged.

Sec. 14a. That the provisions of this ordinance shall not be deemed to apply to the use, operation, or possession of any moving picture machine using an acetate cellulose film of not more than seven-eighths of an inch in width.

Sec. 14b. That the provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to any moving picture exhibition or any entertainment at which moving pictures are exhibited under authority or direction of the Board of Education of the City of Los Angeles in any room or auditorium in any school building in said city; or to any moving picture exhibition or entertainment at which moving pictures are exhibited under the authority or direction of the board of trustees or governing board of

any college, university or other similar educational institution, in any room or auditorium in any such educational building in said city.

Sec. 14c. That the provisions of this ordinance relating to exits, aisles or exit lights shall not apply to any moving picture exhibition, or any entertainment at which moving pictures are exhibited under the authority or direction of the Board of Playground Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles in any room or auditorium in any building located at any public playground in said city. That not more than nine hundred (900) persons shall be admitted to any moving picture exhibition or any entertainment at which moving pictures are exhibited in any room or auditorium in any building located at any public playground, and the room or main floor only of any such room or auditorium shall be used for the seating of spectators.

Sec. 15. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$50.00, nor more than \$500.00, or by imprisonment in the City

Jail for a period of not less than 25 days, nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 16. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 17. This ordinance is urgently required for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety; and the City Clerk shall certify to its passage by a two thirds vote of the Council, and cause it to be published once in The Los Angeles Daily Journal, and thereupon and thereafter it shall take effect and be in force.

I hereby certify that the whole number of members of the City Council of the City of Los Angeles is nine, and that the foregoing ordinance was passed by a two thirds vote of said Council, at its meeting of August 24, 1908, by the following vote, to wit:

Ayes: Messrs. Clampitt, Dromgold, Lyon, Wallace, Wren and Yonkin (6).

Noes: None.

H. J. LELANDE,
City Clerk.

Approved this 29th day of August, 1908.

A. C. HARPER,
Mayor.

9-1 1t

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Building Ordinance of Los Angeles

Ordinance No. 28,700

(New Series)

An Ordinance regulating the construction, alteration, repair, demolition and removal of buildings and other structures and regulating the construction and installation of plumbing and house drainage and the installation of gas piping and fittings in the City of Los Angeles and providing for the issuing of permits therefor.

The Mayor and Council of the City of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

UNLAWFUL TO VIOLATE

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, construct, alter, repair, raise, build upon, move, demolish, maintain or use, or to cause, permit, or suffer to be erected, constructed, altered, repaired, raised, built upon, moved, demolished, maintained or used within the City of Los Angeles any building or structure, or any portion thereof, contrary to any of the provisions of this ordinance, or to do, or cause to be done, or to construct or cause to be constructed, or to use or cause to be used, any sewer, cesspool, plumbing or house drainage affecting the sanitary condition of any house or building, or any portion thereof, in the City of Los Angeles, contrary to any of the provisions of this ordinance, or to do or cause to be done, or to construct or cause to be constructed, or to use or cause to be used, (except for service pipes, meter and meter connections) any gas pipe or gas fitting, or to make any alterations, changes or addition to any gas pipe or gas fitting in any building or structure, or any portion thereof, in the City of Los Angeles, contrary to any of the provisions of this ordinance.

PERMITS REQUIRED

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to commence or proceed with the erection, construction, alteration, repair, moving or demolition, exceeding \$20.00 in cost (restoration of plastering or painting excepted) of any building or other structure located within Fire District No. 1 or No. 2, as defined by ordinance of the City of Los Angeles (other than buildings or other structures erected by the United States of America or the State of California) unless a permit so to do has been first obtained as hereinafter provided.

It shall be unlawful for any person firm or corporation to commence or proceed with the erection, construction, alteration, repair, moving or demolition, exceeding \$75.00 in cost (restoration of plastering or painting excepted) of any building or other structure within the City of Los Angeles located outside of Fire District No. 1 or No. 2 as defined by Ordinance of the City of Los Angeles (other than buildings or other structures erected by the United States of America or the State of California) unless a permit so to

do shall have been first obtained as herein provided.

Any person desiring such permit shall file with the Board of Public Works, on a blank to be furnished by said Board, an application therefor, which application for such permit shall be made by the owner or his agent. Such application shall set forth the land upon which the proposed work is to be done, describing the same by lot and block, or other description by which the same may be readily located or identified; the general dimensions of the building to be erected, constructed, altered, repaired, raised, built upon, moved or demolished; the number and height of the stories thereof; the names of the owner, the architect, the contractor or the builder, should there be such architect, contractor or builder; and the estimate of the entire cost of the proposed work; and shall set forth the purpose for which such building, alteration or repair is designed.

When such application is made, and plans and specifications in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance are filed with the Board of Public Works, the said Board of Public Works shall, providing that it appears that the provisions of the Ordinances of the City of Los Angeles and the laws of the State of California are to be complied with, then issue a permit and file such application and shall apply to such plans and specifications an official stamp stating that the plans and specifications to which the same has been applied, comply with the terms of this ordinance. The plans and specifications so stamped shall then be returned to such applicant. True copies of so much of said plans and specifications as may be required in the opinion of the Board of Public Works to illustrate the features of construction of the building referred to shall be filed at the office of the Board of Public Works. It shall not be obligatory upon the Board of Public Works to retain such drawings in its custody for more than three (3) months after the completion or occupation of the building to which they relate. The stamping of any plan or specification shall not be held to permit, or to be an approval of the violation of any section of this ordinance. All such plans and drawings shall be drawn to a scale of not less than one-eighth of an inch to a foot on paper or cloth, in ink, or by some other process that will not fade or obliterate. All distances and dimensions shall be accurately figured and drawing made explicit and complete. All said plans presented shall be accompanied by a set of specifications describing all materials to be used in the proposed building.

It shall be unlawful for any person to erase, alter or modify any line, figure or coloring contained on any such drawing or specification so stamped by the Board of

Public Works or filed with said Board for reference. It shall be unlawful for any person to deviate in any manner affecting the structural features or the stability of the building from the terms of the application, drawing or specification, unless notice in writing of such intention to alter or deviate shall be given to the Board of Public Works and the permission of said Board be first obtained.

Alteration in buildings made prior to the completion thereof which do not involve any additional cost of the proposed work or any changes in the structural features or of the stairways, elevators, fire escapes or other means of communication, or ingress or egress, and that are not in violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, may be made without permission of the Board of Public Works.

Nothing in this ordinance contained shall apply to or affect or authorize the moving of any building upon any public street, alley, court or place.

FEES.

Sec. 3. The Board of Public Works shall, before granting any permit upon an application filed in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of this ordinance, require the payment by said applicant of the amount or amounts as provided in this section, as follows:

(A) Cost of Proposed Work.

\$	20 to \$	75	Fee.
	20 to	200	1.00
	75 to	200	1.50
	201 to	500	1.75
	501 to	600	2.00
	601 to	700	2.25
	701 to	800	2.50
	801 to	900	2.75
	901 to	1000	3.00
	1001 to	1100	3.20
	1101 to	1200	3.40
	1201 to	1300	3.60
	1301 to	1400	3.80
	1401 to	1500	4.00
	1501 to	1600	4.20
	1601 to	1700	4.40
	1701 to	1800	4.60
	1801 to	1900	4.80
	1901 to	2000	5.00
	2001 to	2100	5.10
	2101 to	2200	5.20
	2201 to	2300	5.30
	2301 to	2400	5.40
	2401 to	2500	5.50
	2501 to	2600	5.60
	2601 to	2700	5.70
	2701 to	2800	5.80
	2801 to	2900	5.90
	2901 to	3000	6.00
	3001 to	3100	6.20
	3101 to	3200	6.40
	3201 to	3300	6.60
	3301 to	3400	6.80
	3401 to	3500	7.00
	3501 to	3600	7.20
	3601 to	3700	7.40
	3701 to	3800	7.60
	3801 to	3900	7.80
	3901 to	4000	8.00
	4001 to	4100	8.20
	4101 to	4200	8.40
	4201 to	4300	8.60
	4301 to	4400	8.80
	4401 to	4500	9.00
	4501 to	4600	9.20
	4601 to	4700	9.40
	4701 to	4800	9.60
	4801 to	4900	9.80

4901 to	5000	10.00
5001 to	5100	10.20
5101 to	5200	10.40
5201 to	5300	10.60
5301 to	5400	10.80
5401 to	5500	11.00
5501 to	5600	11.20
5601 to	5700	11.40
5701 to	5800	11.60
5801 to	5900	11.80
5901 to	6000	12.00
6001 to	6100	12.20
6101 to	6200	12.40
6201 to	6300	12.60
6301 to	6400	12.80
6401 to	6500	13.00
6501 to	6600	13.20
6601 to	6700	13.40
6701 to	6800	13.60
6801 to	6900	13.80
6901 to	7000	14.00
7001 to	7100	14.20
7101 to	7200	14.40
7201 to	7300	14.60
7301 to	7400	14.80
7401 to	7500	15.00
7501 to	7600	15.20
7601 to	7700	15.40
7701 to	7800	15.60
7801 to	7900	15.80
7901 to	8000	16.00
8001 to	8100	16.20
8101 to	8200	16.40
8201 to	8300	16.60
8301 to	8400	16.80
8401 to	8500	17.00
8501 to	8600	17.20
8601 to	8700	17.40
8701 to	8800	17.60
8801 to	8900	17.80
8901 to	9000	18.00
9001 to	9100	18.20
9101 to	9200	18.40
9201 to	9300	18.60
9301 to	9400	18.80
9401 to	9500	19.00
9501 to	9600	19.20
9601 to	9700	19.40
9701 to	9800	19.60
9801 to	9900	19.80
9901 to	10000	20.00
10001 to	10100	20.15
10101 to	10200	20.30
10201 to	10300	20.45
10301 to	10400	20.60
10401 to	10500	20.75
10501 to	10600	20.90
10601 to	10700	21.05
10701 to	10800	21.20
10801 to	10900	21.35
10901 to	11000	21.50
11001 to	11100	21.65
11101 to	11200	21.80
11201 to	11300	21.95
11301 to	11400	22.10
11401 to	11500	22.25
11501 to	11600	22.40
11601 to	11700	22.55
11701 to	11800	22.70
11801 to	11900	22.85
11901 to	12000	23.00
12001 to	12100	23.15
12101 to	12200	23.30
12201 to	12300	23.45
12301 to	12400	23.60
12401 to	12500	23.75
12501 to	12600	23.90
12601 to	12700	24.05
12701 to	12800	24.20
12801 to	12900	24.35
12901 to	13000	24.50
13001 to	13100	24.65

13101 to 13200	24.80
13201 to 13300	24.95
13301 to 13400	25.10
13401 to 13500	25.25
13501 to 13600	25.40
13601 to 13700	25.55
13701 to 13800	25.70
13801 to 13900	25.85
13901 to 14000	26.00
14001 to 14100	26.15
14101 to 14200	26.30
14201 to 14300	26.45
14301 to 14400	26.60
14401 to 14500	26.75
14501 to 14600	26.90
14601 to 14700	27.05
14701 to 14800	27.20
14801 to 14900	27.35
14900 to 15000	27.50
15001 to 15100	27.65
15101 to 15200	27.80
15201 to 15300	27.95
15301 to 15400	28.10
15401 to 15500	28.25
15501 to 15600	28.40
15601 to 15700	28.55
15701 to 15800	28.70
15801 to 15900	28.85
15901 to 16000	29.00
16001 to 16100	29.15
16101 to 16200	29.30
16201 to 16300	29.45
16301 to 16400	29.60
16401 to 16500	29.75
16501 to 16600	29.90
16601 to 16700	30.05
16701 to 16800	30.20
16801 to 16900	30.35
16901 to 17000	30.50
17001 to 17100	30.65
17101 to 17200	30.80
17201 to 17300	30.95
17301 to 17400	31.10
17401 to 17500	31.25
17501 to 17600	31.40
17601 to 17700	31.55
17701 to 17800	31.70
17801 to 17900	31.85
17901 to 18000	32.00
18001 to 18100	32.15
18101 to 18200	32.30
18201 to 18300	32.45
18301 to 18400	32.60
18401 to 18500	32.75
18501 to 18600	32.90
18601 to 18700	33.05
18701 to 18800	33.20
18801 to 18900	33.35
18901 to 19000	33.50
19001 to 19100	33.65
19101 to 19200	33.80
19201 to 19300	33.95
19301 to 19400	34.10
19401 to 19500	34.25
19501 to 19600	34.40
19601 to 19700	34.55
19701 to 19800	34.70
19801 to 19900	34.85
19901 to 20000	35.00

And for each additional \$100 or fraction thereof of the cost of such work above \$20,000, and not exceeding \$50,000, 10c; and for each additional \$100 or fraction thereof of the cost of such work above \$50,000, 5c.

(B.) The Board of Public Works shall before granting any permit for an application filed in accordance with the provisions of Section 252 or Section 287 of this Ordinance, require the payment by said applicant of a fee in the sum of fifty (50c) cents for each such permit. In

the event that a permit is required under the provisions of both Section 252 and Section 287, and the work to be performed under such permits, is in or upon the same building, structure or premises, only one permit is necessary for doing such work.

(C.) Any person, firm or corporation desiring to deviate from the plans and specifications, application or drawings in the construction, alteration, repair or demolition, as the case may be, which affects the structural features or the stability of the building, for which a permit has already been issued, shall make application for new permit and shall pay the same fees as hereinbefore provided, based on the entire cost of the changes, provided that the Board of Public Works is hereby authorized to permit minor changes and deviations to be made without requiring a permit, provided such changes are in conformity with the ordinance.

(D.) In the case of the moving of any building or structure the fees to be collected are to be based on the total cost of the work proposed to be done, exclusive of the cost of the actual moving while on the public street, alley or other public place.

(E.) The above mentioned fees do not include any other work for which a permit is required by any other ordinance of the City of Los Angeles.

If any person, firm or corporation shall commence the erection, construction, alteration, repair, moving or demolition of any building, without a permit first having been obtained from the Board of Public Works as required by this ordinance, notice in writing to obtain such permit shall be served upon such person, firm or corporation by the Board of Public Works, or shall be posted upon such building, and if such person, firm or corporation shall fail, for a period of twenty-four hours after service or posting of such notice to obtain such permit, such person, firm or corporation shall be required, upon subsequently taking out such permit, to pay for the same double the amount of the fee hereinbefore provided for such permit provided, however, that the failure of the Board of Public Works to serve such notice shall not relieve any person, firm or corporation from any liability imposed by or provided in this ordinance.

Sec. 4. Account of Fees to be Kept. The Board of Public Works shall keep in proper books an accurate account of all fees received under this ordinance, giving the name of the owner upon whose account the same were paid, and the date and the amount thereof, together with the house number of said premises, which books shall be open for public inspection. Such Board shall pay all fees received by it into the City Treasury upon the following business day.

Sec. 5. When permit expires. If the work authorized by a permit is not commenced within 90 days from date thereof or if the work authorized by such permit shall be suspended or abandoned by the owner of said building for a period of 90 days, then such permit shall thenceforth be null and void, and before such work can be recommenced, a new permit shall be taken out, and the same fee as here-

inbefore fixed for the original permit shall be paid therefor.

Sec. 6. Definition of Terms. For the purpose of this ordinance the following terms shall have the meanings attached to them by this section, unless it is apparent from the context that they are used with another meaning:

"Alterations" means any change or addition.

"Repairs" means the reconstruction or renewal of any existing part of a building, or its fixtures or appurtenances.

"Party wall" means a wall used or erected to be used, in common as a structural wall by two or more adjoining buildings.

"Partition wall" means any interior wall in a building other than a division wall.

"Division wall" means any wall, other than an exterior wall or a party wall which extends the full height of the building and through the roof.

"Bearing wall" is a wall carrying a portion of the interior load of a building.

"Exterior wall" means every outer wall or vertical enclosure of a building other than a party wall.

"Thickness of a wall" means the minimum thickness of a wall, between the floors or between the floors and the ceiling or roof of a building.

"Masonry" means brick, stone or concrete.

A **"dwelling"** means a building intended for the residence of not over two families.

An **"Apartment house"** or **"tenement house"** is a building containing separate apartments for three or more families, and having a street entrance common to all.

"Flats" is a building of two or more stories containing independent dwellings, each having its own street entrance.

An **"Office building"** shall be taken to mean and include every building which shall be divided into rooms above the first story and used or intended to be used for business purposes, and no part of which shall be used for living purposes, except only for the janitor and his family.

A **"public hall"** is a room for public assemblages, not including a theater, having a total seating capacity of 100 or more persons.

A **"theater"** is a room, hall, or auditorium having a stage either with or without scenery, used or designed to be used for the public entertainment of persons, and adapted to the presentation of plays, operas, spectacles or similar forms of entertainment.

A **"hospital," "sanatorium," "sanitarium,"** or **"asylum"** is a building in which sick, demented, injured, infirm, aged or orphaned persons are housed or intended to be housed.

A **"warehouse"** is a building used for the storage of goods, wares or merchandise.

A **"factory"** is a building the whole or greater portion of which is used for manufacturing purposes.

A **"store building"** is a building used wholly or in part for the purposes of exhibiting for sale goods, wares or merchandise.

A **"story and a half building"** shall be taken to mean a building that is more

than one story in height and less than two stories in height, wherein any portion of the space above the first story ceiling is used or intended to be used or occupied for storage, living or sleeping purposes.

A **"fire wall"** is that part of a masonry or reinforced concrete wall extending above the roof, immediately adjoining such wall.

A **"basement"** is that story of a building not more than five (5) feet of the height of which at any point is below the grade of the street upon which the principal entrance to the building opens.

A **"cellar"** is that story of a building not less than five (5) feet of the height of which at any point is below the grade of the street upon which the principal entrance to the building opens.

The **"front"** of a building is that face thereof which contains the principal entrance to said building.

Sec. 7. Classes of Buildings in the Fire District.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect or maintain, or to cause to be erected or maintained, within Fire District No. 1, 2 or 3, any building, unless such building shall conform in all respects to the requirements of this ordinance for a building of either Class A, Class B or Class C, as the same are herein described; provided, however in that portion of Fire District No. 1 lying easterly of Alameda Street buildings used or intended to be used for blacksmith shops, warehouses, stables or barns only, may be erected and constructed of corrugated iron upon wood frame, such buildings shall be of one story only, and not over 16 feet in height in the clear, and such buildings so erected or constructed shall be used only for such purposes as are herein specified and for no other; and provided, further, that in that portion of Fire District No. 1 lying westerly of Main Street and distant 700 feet southerly from the southerly line of Washington Street, buildings and other structures used for the purpose of housing and exhibiting animals may be erected and constructed of Class D construction; and provided further that within Fire Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, buildings used solely for the purpose of housing and exhibiting growing plants, flowers and shrubs may be erected and constructed of wire glass upon metal frame, and such buildings shall not exceed fifteen (15) feet in height in the clear, and shall be used only for the purposes herein specified and for no other purposes; and the provisions of this section shall not apply to any buildings heretofore erected and used solely for the said purposes; provided, however, that whenever any such structure is not used or occupied for the purpose for which it was erected, for a period of sixty days, then said structure shall be removed from the premises upon which it is located.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect or maintain, or to cause to be erected or maintained within Fire District No. 4, any building unless such building shall conform in all respects to the requirements of this ordinance for a building of either Class "A," Class "B" or Class "C", as the same are herein described; provided,

however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to buildings erected within Fire District No. 4, exclusively for residence purposes, including necessary outbuildings in connection with residences, nor to buildings erected for church purposes costing \$3000.00 or more for the construction thereof, exclusive of furniture; provided that nothing in this section contained shall apply to cooling towers for condenser circulating water, provided such cooling towers are operated and water is pumped over them for at least twelve (12) hours of every twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, or if not so operated, that such cooling tower and every part thereof is flooded with water at such intervals that the woodwork composing the same is kept constantly and thoroughly soaked with water.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to any building erected prior to the adoption of this ordinance.

CLASS "A" BUILDINGS—DEFINITION AND LIMIT OF HEIGHT.

Sec. 8. Class "A" buildings, designated as "fireproof" or "skeleton" construction, shall include every building wherein all external or internal loads or strains are transmitted to the foundation by means of reinforced concrete, or by means of a skeleton or framework of steel or iron, the beams and girders of which are riveted or bolted to each other at their respective juncture points; provided, however, that in any building of Class "A" construction not exceeding seven stories in height, the exterior walls may be constructed of masonry with piers of not less than six (6) feet in width and of the thickness required for buildings of the same height of Class "1" construction. All beams, girders and other steel and iron work shall be thoroughly anchored and tied to masonry.

No building of Class "A" construction shall exceed in height 150 feet; provided, however, that in buildings of Class "A" construction fire walls may extend not to exceed six (6) feet above the highest point of the roof; that pent houses and roof structures for the housing of stairways may extend not to exceed 12 feet above the highest point of the roof, that the structure for housing elevator shafts or elevator machinery may extend not to exceed 22 feet higher than the highest point of the roof.

Sec. 9. Outer Walls. All outer walls of every building of Class "A" shall be constructed of either brick, stone or concrete. Every column in every outer wall of any such building shall have not less than four and one-half inches of brick, stone, tile or concrete beyond its outer flanges. Where a facing of granite or marble, or other stone, which is subject to disintegration by heat is used, every beam, girder and column shall be protected independently of such facing with not less than two inches of concrete, or of brick, stone or tile laid in cement mortar. In no case shall a granite or marble column be used to carry a wall exceeding one story in height. Walls of exterior light courts shall be constructed as herein provided for the construction of outer walls.

Sec. 10. Party Walls. Party walls in buildings of Class "A" construction

shall be constructed four inches thicker than the other walls of such buildings.

Sec. 11. Filler Walls. Outer walls of Class "A" buildings built in between iron or steel columns and supported wholly by iron or steel girders in each story above the first floor, shall be not less than twelve inches thick above the street curb level, or tier of beams nearest the curb level; downward from each level the thickness of such walls shall increase in the ratio of four inches for every fourteen feet or part thereof.

Sec. 12. Exterior Structural Parts. All exterior structural parts of the framework of buildings of Class "A" shall be thoroughly protected by concrete, tile, brick or sandstone, and shall be built in solid to the metal; provided that where any column projects out of a wall into building it shall be fireproofed as aforesaid for interior columns.

Sec. 13. Construction of Floors. Every floor in any building of Class "A" shall be constructed of terra cotta, brick arches or reinforced concrete in which proper provision shall be made by metal rods against the spreading of the beams, or of reinforced terra cotta or of reinforced concrete. The sides of the beams or girders shall be protected by at least one inch of concrete or tile. The top of every arch in floor construction shall be filled with concrete to a level of one inch above the beam tops if wood sleepers are used for the purpose of laying finished floors said sleepers shall be filled between with concrete or other non-combustible material.

INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 14. Interior Partitions in any building of Class "A" shall be constructed of either hollow terra cotta blocks, gypsum blocks, brick or reinforced concrete in which the stiffening metal is thoroughly fireproofed, or shall be constructed of bars of metal, lathed with metal lath, and plastered not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, or shall be constructed of wire glass not less than one-fourth of an inch thick, set in metal frames or sash. The walls of any interior light court shall be not less than eight inches thick where constructed of brick or of concrete, and shall be not less than twelve inches thick where constructed of hollow terra cotta or gypsum blocks.

Every elevator in buildings of Class "A" shall be enclosed in a partition extending from the basement floor to the underside of the first floor. All doors to such enclosure shall be constructed of metal or of wood covered with metal, constructed and arranged as specified in Section 141 of this ordinance. All glass in such enclosure or doors shall be wired glass not less than one-fourth of an inch thick set in metal frames and sash.

FIREPROOFING

Sec. 15. Every building of Class "A" shall be constructed throughout of non-inflammable material, and all interior construction metal therein, except the frame for elevators and staircases, shall be protected from rust and fire, by brick, terra cotta or concrete as follows: All structural steel or iron before being fireproofed shall be cleaned of dirt and unless encased in concrete, be coated with an efficient preservative, all iron and

steel columns, girders and beams, including the lugs and brackets for same, used in the construction of any fireproof building, or supporting any fireproof floors or masonry walls, shall be entirely covered with two inches of well burned brick laid in cement mortar or concrete built in solid to the metal or with two inches of tile and cement mortar built in solid to the metal. The extreme outer edges of lugs, brackets and similar supporting metal shall be covered with at least one inch of the fireproofing. Provided, that where steel trusses are used to support the concrete or tile, or hollow tile roof of a Class "A" building and the lower chord of the roof trusses is at least forty feet above the nearest floor in any such building, and there is no room or rooms, structure or structures, excepting the roof above such roof trusses, and such trusses are protected from fire by means of a ceiling constructed of steel ribs, metal lath and fireproof plaster, the fireproofing hereinabove in this section described may be omitted; provided, however, that the lower chord of such trusses shall be wrapped with metal lath and plastered with cement or fireproof plaster to a thickness of not less than three-fourths of an inch. Where, however, such fireproof ceiling is twelve inches or more below such lower chord of such trusses, then and in that case, such metal lath and plaster on such lower chord shall not be required.

Provided, further, that where steel roof trusses are used to support the roof of a Class "A" building and no structure except the roof of such building is constructed or maintained on or over such roof trusses and no structure other than a balcony not more than ten feet in width below such roof trusses and is supported by such roof trusses, and each of such roof trusses is placed not less than twenty-five feet above the floor of the building or the portion of the building over which such room trusses are erected, or constructed then and in that event, the fireproofing provided for in this section shall not be required.

In hollow tile blocks more than six inches thick, the shells and webs thereof shall not be less than three-fourths inch thick. Said blocks shall be thoroughly tied and anchored together.

Sec. 16 Stairways. Every building of Class "A" shall have at least one (1) interior stairway not less than four feet (4') wide from the ground to the roof for each ten thousand (10,000) square feet of floor area or fraction thereof, and all such stairways shall be constructed of fireproof material throughout.

No stairway shall surround or be adjacent to an elevator shaft or open well-hole unless separated from said shaft or wellhole, by a partition or wall of fireproof materials, or unless there is in the building another interior stairway from the ground to the roof not adjacent to an elevator shaft or wellhole. But in no case shall any floor of more than ten thousand square feet of area have less than two interior stairways from the top floor to the second floor of the building.

Stairways from the first floor to any basement or portion thereof used only for storage or for the maintenance of service for the building shall be constructed of

fireproof material throughout and shall be enclosed in fireproof walls or partitions, having a tight door and containing no glass other than wired glass not less than one-fourth of an inch thick.

Sec. 17. Roofs. The roof of every building of Class "A" shall be constructed of concrete, brick arches or tile, the upper surface of which shall be covered with asphaltum and gravel, cement, concrete, tile or other fire resisting composition roofing.

Sec. 18. Skylights. Skylight frames on buildings of Class "A" construction shall be constructed entirely of metal, and all such skylights shall be glazed with wire glass not less than one-fourth inch thick, and no light therein shall be larger than sixteen inches by forty-eight inches.

Sec. 19. Cornices. No cornice constructed on a Class "A" building shall exceed in width, measured from the face of the building to the outer edge of such cornice one inch for each foot in height of the building from the level of the first floor of such building and in no case shall such cornice exceed five feet in width.

Sec. 20. Class "B" Buildings—Definition and Limit of Height. Class "B" buildings shall not exceed one hundred feet in height except that spires, domes or towers on houses of religious worship may be erected to a height not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; nor contain more than eight stories; the exterior walls and piers of which shall be constructed of masonry, or of masonry and steel, and all interior loads (except those transmitted to exterior walls) shall be carried to the foundations by columns and girders of iron or steel or masonry.

All wooden joists, furring, studding or soffits of stairs shall be metal lathed and plastered. No studding shall be less than 2x4 inches in cross section.

Sec. 21. Structural Metal. Every beam carrying masonry and all columns in Class "B" buildings shall be fireproofed as provided for in Class "A" buildings.

All exposed parts or other structural metal shall be covered with metal lath on metal furring and plastered, leaving an air space of not less than one-half inch behind such lath and plaster.

Sec. 22. Construction of Floors. In buildings of Class "B" all floors, ceiling and roof joists may be of wood. Every floor shall be composed of two layers of flooring, each of which shall be not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick, with one inch of non-combustible material placed between the layers of the flooring and extending over the entire area solid up to all fixtures and structural parts of such building which pass through the floors and between furring strips. Under such layer of non-combustible material there shall be placed a sheet of waterproof paper; or the floor may be constructed with a layer of two-inch tongued and grooved planking and a layer of one-inch flooring, with a layer of waterproof paper between such layers, or two thicknesses of seven-eighths inch flooring with two thicknesses of asbestos paper between the layers of such flooring. All waterproof paper must be turned up at least two inches where it comes in contact with the walls or any fixture or structural part of such building passing through the floor.

Sec. 23. Bridging. In buildings of

Class "E" all wood joists shall have at least one row of 2x3 inch cross bridging to each twelve feet of span or fraction thereof.

All spaces between joists shall be blocked solid at each bearing partition with blocks not less than two inches thick and of the full height of the joists.

Each stud partition shall have two-inch bridging the full width of the studs at the floor and ceiling and one row of two-inch bridging between the floor and ceiling; provided, however, that where two-inch plates the full width of studs are used at the floor and ceiling, bridging at the floor and ceiling shall not be required.

Sec. 24. Stairways. Buildings of Class "B" shall have one main interior stairway not less than four feet wide, from the first to the topmost story, but in no case shall there be less than two interior stairways from the top floor to the second floor in any building having more than six thousand square feet of second floor area, and every building shall have at least one interior stairway removed not less than ten feet from any elevator shaft or open well-hole, and one interior stairway to the roof.

Every building of Class "B" having more than 10,000 square feet of floor area on each floor shall have one additional interior stairway, not less than four feet wide, from the first to the topmost story, and one additional such stairway for each additional 5000 square feet to such floor area or fractional part thereof; provided, however, that where such building is used for, intended and designed to be used for store purposes above the first floor, then such building shall be equipped with interior stairways as follows: For 3000 square feet of floor area or less at least one main stairway, not less than four feet wide from the first to the topmost story, and for each additional 4000 square feet or fractional part thereof in addition to said 3000 square feet of floor area, an additional such stairway shall be provided.

Stairways from the first story to any basement or portion thereof occupied only for storage or for the maintenance of service for the building, shall be constructed of fireproof material throughout and shall be closed at some point with a tight partition and door, containing no glass, other than wired glass not less than one-fourth of an inch thick.

Sec. 25. Elevators, Dumb Waiters and Chutes. All passenger elevators in buildings of Class "B" shall be enclosed in a shaft having a covered top; said shaft shall extend from the basement floor to at least eighteen feet above the highest floor reached by the car, or not less than three feet above the roof.

The walls of such shaft shall be of brick, tile, concrete or of wood studs having fire stops the width of studs and not less than two inches thick at each floor and once between floors; such studs shall be metal lathed on both sides and

plastered three-fourths of an inch thick, or such shaft may be enclosed with wired glass not less than one-fourth inch thick set in metal covered frames and sash.

All doors to such shafts shall be constructed of metal or metal covered wood, and any glass in doors or shaft walls shall be wired glass not less than one-fourth of an inch thick set in metal or metal covered sash and frame.

The room containing the elevator machinery shall be of the same construction as required for the above mentioned elevator shaft.

Every dumb waiter, chute or other shaft, cutting through from floor to floor, shall be of the same class of construction as required for passenger elevator shafts, or may be of metal or metal lined where too small to plaster, and all openings to such shafts or chutes shall be provided with metal doors.

If a freight elevator is placed in a shaft, the shaft shall be constructed as provided for shafts for passenger elevators. In case a freight elevator is not enclosed, trap doors shall be provided at each floor, which doors shall be automatic, or shall be held open by fusible links attached thereto and so arranged as to fall shut when the link is fused, and shall be covered with lock jointed tin on the under side and edges.

Every freight elevator hereafter installed in any building which runs from the basement or lower floor to or above the third floor of the building, shall be entirely enclosed in a shaft, such shaft to be constructed and equipped the same as in this ordinance provided for shafts for passenger elevators.

Freight elevators which by this ordinance are not required to be enclosed in a shaft shall be provided with trap doors at each floor, which doors shall be automatic or shall be held open by fusible links attached thereto and so arranged as to fall shut when the link is fused. Said trap doors shall be covered with lock jointed tin on the under side and edges.

Sec. 26. Light Courts. In every building of Class "B" the walls of every interior light court the floor or ground area of which exceeds forty square feet shall be constructed of masonry or walls carried on steel beams, supported by columns at the several floors, shall be of tile, brick or reinforced concrete, not less than four inches thick. Walls of light courts, constructed of brick or hollow tile blocks, laid in cement mortar having face areas which exceed 144 square feet, shall be reinforced with expanded metal at least every two feet in height for the full thickness of the wall.

Interior light courts, of less than forty square feet in area, if not constructed of brick, reinforced concrete or hollow tile blocks shall be lined with tight boarding having vertical stripping, and shall be metal lathed and plastered with three-fourths of an inch of hard plaster.

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Exterior light courts breaking not more than eight feet into the building, shall be of the construction provided for curtain walls.

If such exterior light courts break more than eight feet into the building, the walls thereof shall be constructed of brick or concrete not less than eight inches thick and carried on steel or iron or reinforced concrete beams at each floor.

Sec. 27. Roofs. Rafters in buildings of Class "B" shall be placed not more than twenty-four inches apart from center to center and shall be covered with boarding not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick. All roof-boarding shall be covered with tin, copper or with felt and asphaltum covered with gravel, or with other fire-resisting composition.

Sec. 28. Skylights. All skylights in buildings of Class "B" shall be constructed as provided for the construction of skylights in buildings of Class "A."

Sec. 29. Roof Spaces and Cornices. The space between the ceiling of the top story and the roof of buildings of Class "B" shall be divided into sections, each having an area not exceeding two thousand five hundred square feet, by tight partitions of one-inch redwood, or by partitions of studs metal lathed and plastered on both sides. All openings in such partitions shall have doors of similar construction, which shall be self-closing.

All cornices, gutters and appendages on buildings of Class "B" shall be constructed as hereinbefore provided for the construction of cornices, gutters and appendages on buildings of Class "A."

Sec. 30. Class "C" Buildings—Definition and Limit of Heights. Class "C" buildings shall include every building having its outside walls of masonry or reinforced concrete, wherein all floors and internal loads are not wholly carried and transmitted to the foundations by metal columns and girders, or by reinforced concrete or masonry.

No building of Class "C" shall exceed in height eighty-five feet, except that spires, domes or towers on houses of religious worship may be erected to a height not to exceed one hundred and ten (110) feet, and the number of stories thereof shall not exceed six; exclusive of basements.

Sec. 31. Construction. In buildings of Class "C" of either five (5) or six (6) stories in height, all joists below the upper four (4) floors shall be supported by steel, iron or masonry.

Bearing partitions in the upper two (2) stories of every building of Class "C" construction shall have studs not less than two inches by four inches (2"x4"), and all bearing studs of all stories below the upper two stories shall be not less than two inches by six inches (2"x6").

All studs and joists shall be bridged and fire-stopped as hereinbefore provided for buildings of Class "B."

In buildings of Class "C" more than two stories in height, in which the upper stories are divided in whole or in part into rooms, the under side of the second floor joists, and the soffits of all stairs, shall be metal lathed and plastered; and all joists and studs below said second floor shall be similarly protected.

Provided, however, that in buildings of this class erected outside of Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, the provisions of

this section shall not apply, except that in such buildings all halls and corridors on the first and second stories and the soffits of all stairs shall be plastered with plaster on metal lath.

In all buildings of Class "C," four or more stories in height, the ceiling of every cellar or basement, the beams and joists of which are of wood, shall be lathed with metal lath and plastered.

Sec. 32. Light Courts. Light courts in buildings of Class "C" shall be constructed as hereinbefore provided for the construction of light courts in buildings of Class "B."

Sec. 33. Floors. In buildings of Class "C" over two stories in height, all floors shall be constructed of two layers of seven-eighths inch flooring with two thicknesses of asbestos paper between said layers.

HOLLOW TERRA COTTA PARTITIONS AND FLOORS

Sec. 34. Interior bearing partitions of Class "C" buildings may be of hollow terra cotta blocks, and such partition shall be constructed in accordance with the following table as to thickness, and laid up and bonded as hereinafter described. The thickness of hollow terra cotta block bearing partitions in Class "C" buildings shall be as follows:

(The numerals at the head of the several columns indicate the story and the inches shown in the column denote the thickness of the wall.)

Height Basement of or Cellar		1	2	3	4	5	6
Building	Wall	6"					
1-Story	8" thick	6"	6"				
2-Story	8" thick	6"	6"	6"			
3-Story	12" thick	8"	8"	6"	6"		
4-Story	12" thick	8"	8"	6"	6"		
5-Story	16" thick	12"	8"	8"	6"	6"	
6-Story	16" thick	12"	12"	8"	8"	6"	6"

Hollow terra cotta block non-bearing partitions shall not exceed the following:

6" partitions, 20'—0" high.

4" partitions, 16'—0" high.

3" partitions, 14'—0" high.

Three inch hollow terra cotta blocks may be used for the construction of closets and vent shafts if reinforced with wire in each horizontal joint.

Hollow terra cotta blocks used for bearing walls and partitions in buildings three or more stories in height must be built on their ends and reinforced with metal lath or three-mesh hardware cloth one inch narrower than the thickness of the wall. This metal fabric shall be spread on each horizontal bed the full length of the wall and doubled at each corner. After the reinforcing metal is in place the entire surface of each course of the wall shall be covered completely with Portland cement mortar, in proportions of three parts lime mortar to one part of Portland cement. The tile in interior bearing partitions shall be so bonded together that the vertical webs on each course will come directly over each other through the entire wall. No party or division wall shall be constructed of hollow terra cotta blocks and no hollow terra cotta blocks shall be carried on any wood beam, girder or post.

In buildings of Class "C," where hollow terra cotta blocks are used for bearing partitions, the floors shall be constructed of reinforced concrete, or reinforced hol-

low terra cotta blocks, or of both, and shall be made to sustain the floor loads in accordance with and as required by Section 130 of this ordinance. The contractor or owner shall make load tests on any part of a reinforced structure, whether it be reinforced concrete, or whether it be reinforced hollow terra cotta blocks, or a combination of both reinforced concrete and reinforced terra cotta blocks; such test shall be made whenever the Board of Public Works deems necessary, and any floors of the above mentioned construction shall be capable of sustaining a load of twice that for which it is designed, without any sign of failure, and in the case of beams, girders and floors, without deflecting more than one seven-hundredths of the span.

Hollow fire-proof building blocks composed of gypsum and fibre may be used in the construction of interior nonbearing partitions, excepting in the basements of buildings, where hollow terra cotta blocks are permitted to be used. Partitions so constructed shall be of the same thickness for different heights as above required for hollow terra cotta block partitions.

Sec. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$. Interior non-bearing partitions in buildings of Classes B, C or D construction shall be constructed of studs not less than two inches by three inches and lathed and plastered, or such non-bearing partitions may be constructed of hollow terra cotta tile in accordance with the provisions of Section 31 of this ordinance, provided that all such hollow terra cotta tile non-bearing partitions shall be supported on masonry; metal studs, lathed with metal lath and plastered; or such non-bearing partitions may be constructed of studs not less than one inch by two inches, lathed on one side with wood or metal lath and plastered, and on the other side such studs and lath shall be plastered with cement mortar of such thickness that the finished partition shall be not less than two inches in thickness. In order to make the mortar adhere to the studs, each such stud shall have securely fastened thereto a strip of metal lath equal to the full width and length of such stud or shall have nails of a size not less than 1d (four penny) common, driven not more than two inches apart into each such stud and left with the heads of such nails projecting from the face of such stud not less than one-half inch.

Sec. 35. Stairways. Buildings of Class "C" shall have one main interior stairway not less than 4 feet wide from the first to the topmost story; provided that in no case shall there be less than two interior stairways from the topmost story to the second floor of any such building having more than 5000 square feet of second floor area; and every building of Class "C" shall have at least one interior stairway not less than 10 feet from any elevator shaft or open well hole, and one interior stairway to the roof.

Every building of Class "C" having more than 8000 square feet of floor area on each floor, shall have one additional interior stairway not less than four feet wide from the first to the topmost story, and one additional such stairway for each additional 4000 square feet, or fractional part thereof, or area in addition to said 8000 square feet.

Buildings of Class "C" used, or intended or designed to be used for store purposes, or factory purposes above the first floor, shall be equipped with interior stairways as follows: for every 3000 square feet or less of each floor area, at least one main stairway from the first to the topmost story; and an additional such stairway for each additional 3000 square feet or fraction thereof of floor area, in addition to said 3000 square feet.

Stairways from the first story to any basement or portion thereof in such buildings, used for storage only, or for the maintenance of service for the building shall be closed at some point with a tight partition and door, containing no glass other than wired glass not less than one-fourth of an inch thick.

Sec. 36. Elevator Shafts, Dumb Waiters, Chutes and Other Shafts. Elevator shafts, dumb waiters, chutes and other shafts in buildings of Class "C" shall be constructed as hereinbefore provided for the construction of elevator shafts, dumb waiters, chutes and other shafts in buildings of Class "B."

Sec. 37. Roofs. Roofs of buildings of Class "C" shall be constructed as hereinbefore provided for the construction of roofs for buildings of Class "B."

Sec. 38. Roof Spaces and Cornices. Roof spaces in buildings of Class "C" shall be subdivided as hereinbefore provided for the subdivision of room spaces in buildings of Class "B."

All cornices, gutters and appendages on buildings of Class "C" shall be constructed as hereinbefore provided for the construction of cornice, gutters and appendages on buildings of Class "A."

Sec. 39. Skylights. All skylights in buildings of Class "C" shall be constructed as hereinbefore provided for the construction of skylights in buildings of Class "A."

Sec. 40. Class "D" Buildings—Definition, Construction and Limit of Height.

Class "D" buildings shall include every building not included in Classes "A," "B" and "C."

Class "D" buildings shall not exceed fifty feet in height, except that spires, domes or towers on houses of religious worship may be erected to a height not to exceed seventy-five (75) feet; nor contain more than four stories, except that buildings of Class "D" construction intended for the housing of trees, plants or vines may be erected to a height not to exceed sixty (60) feet, provided that such buildings are constructed entirely of masonry, steel and glass.

The studs of the exterior walls of Class "D" buildings over three stories in height shall be sheathed diagonally with boards not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick, exclusive of the weather covering. All exterior or bearing walls below the sidewalk level at the highest point of the sidewalk adjacent to such building shall be constructed of masonry, except that interior partitions may in lieu of masonry, be constructed as hereinbefore provided for the construction of such partitions in Class "B" buildings.

Sec. 41. Class "D" Buildings—Classification. Every building or structure heretofore erected or constructed which does not conform to the provisions of this ordinance relating to construction, material or requirement of buildings of Class

"A," Class "B" or Class "C" construction shall, for the purpose of this ordinance, be deemed and considered a building or structure of Class "D."

Sec. 42. Foundations—Class "D." In buildings of Class "D" not over one story in height, where a masonry foundation is desired, such foundation wall, if of brick, shall be not less than eight inches thick, and shall have a footing of not less than twelve inches wide. If such foundation wall is of concrete, it shall not be less than six inches thick, and have a footing not less than twelve inches wide. If such foundation walls be over seven feet in height, the walls thereof shall be increased four inches in thickness for each additional seven feet or fractional part thereof in height. When the increased thickness of the wall is required the footing shall be increased in thickness in the above ratio.

Buildings more than one story in height, except barns and outhouses, shall have a masonry foundation or cellar wall not less than eight inches thick, and shall have a footing course not less than sixteen inches wide, and not less than five inches thick. If such foundation walls be over seven feet in height, they shall be increased four inches in thickness for each additional seven feet or fractional part thereof in height. Where the increased thickness of the wall is required the footings shall be increased in width in the hereinbefore mentioned ratio.

Buildings over two stories in height shall have foundation or cellar walls not less than twelve inches thick, if such wall is not more than ten feet high and each successive ten feet or fraction thereof of height below the top ten feet of such wall shall be four inches thicker than the section next above. Each such wall shall have a footing not less than 75 per cent wider than the section of wall resting upon it.

Depths of foundations of Class "D" buildings shall not be less than is specified in the following schedule:

For one-story buildings, not less than six inches below the natural surface of the ground.

For two-story buildings not less than one foot below the natural surface of the ground.

For three or four-story buildings, not less than two feet below the natural surface of the ground.

Sec. 43. Cellar Walls—Class "D." In buildings of Class "D," which are not over two stories in height, cellar walls shall be not less than eight inches thick. Cellar walls over seven feet in height in such buildings shall be increased in thickness four inches for each additional seven feet or fractional part thereof in height; provided, however, that non-bearing cellar walls constructed of concrete, not more than seven feet in height, shall be not less than six inches in thickness.

In such buildings over two stories in height, the cellar walls shall be not less than twelve inches thick, if such walls are not more than ten feet in height; and each successive ten feet or fraction thereof in height below the top ten feet shall be four inches thicker than the section next above; provided, however, that non-bearing cellar walls constructed of concrete, if not more than seven feet in height, shall be not less than six inches thick.

All such cellar walls shall have foundation footings of the size described in Section 42 of this ordinance.

Sec. 44. Masonry Walls—Class "D." In buildings of Class "D," masonry walls dividing rooms, and not used as supporting walls, shall be not less than four inches thick, or if such walls are built of hollow tile blocks they shall be not less than three inches thick; provided, that in no case shall such wall be supported on wood or be more than ten feet in height.

Sec. 45. Studding—Class "D." In buildings of Class "D" the upper two stories shall have 2x4 inch studs, and all lower stories shall have not less than 2x6 studs in bearing partitions and exterior walls. Non-bearing partitions not more than twelve feet in height shall have studs of dimensions not less than 2x3 inches. In one-story dwellings having studs of not more than twelve feet in length, the studs shall be not less than 2x3 inches.

All wood joists shall have at least one row of 2x3 inch cross bridging to each twelve feet or fraction thereof of span. All spaces between joists shall be blocked at each bearing, and over each bearing partition, with solid blocks not less than two inches thick and the full depth of the joists.

Each stud wall and partition shall have two-inch bridging at the floor and the ceiling and one row of two-inch bridging between the floor and the ceiling; provided, however, that where two-inch plates are used, the full width of the stud wall or partition bridging at the floor and ceilings shall not be required.

All corners of Class "D" buildings shall have diagonal bracing in the stud walls or partitions in each story and additional diagonal bracing shall be constructed in each stud wall or partition to each twenty-five feet of length thereof.

No studding shall be placed against the wall of another building, unless the said studding is sheathed with one-inch boards, close jointed, on the side thereof next to said adjacent building.

Sec. 46. Floors—Class "D." The floors of Class "D" buildings four stories in height shall be constructed of two layers of boards. Each of such layers shall be not less than seven-eighths of an inch in thickness.

Sec. 47. Stairways—Class "D." All buildings of Class "D," other than dwellings, more than two stories in height, shall have at least one interior stairway not less than four feet wide, from the first story to the topmost story. Every such building containing more than 3000 square feet of second floor area shall have an additional such stairway for each additional 3000 square feet or fractional part thereof of second floor area. Every such building over two stories in height shall have at least one such stairway from the topmost story to the roof. Every such building, two stories in height, shall have at least one interior stairway not less than four feet in width from the first story to the topmost story thereof for each 4000 square feet or fractional part thereof of second floor space; provided, however, that in warehouse or factory buildings of Class "D" construction not exceeding two stories in height, the second floor of which is not divided, by partitions or otherwise, and where no

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female person is employed above the first floor of such building, there shall be provided not less than one interior or exterior stairway not less than four feet in width from said second floor to the first floor of said building or to the ground, for each 7000 square feet or fractional part thereof of second floor area; provided, further, that not less than one-half of the number of stairways required in any such building may be placed on the exterior thereof unless an odd number of stairways is required and in which event the majority of such stairways may be placed in the interior of such building or on the exterior thereof at the option of the owner of such building.

Sec. 48. Elevator Shafts, Etc.—Class "D." Elevator shafts, dumb waiters, chutes and other shafts in buildings of Class "D" shall be constructed as hereinbefore provided for the construction of elevator shafts, dumb waiters, chutes and other shafts in buildings of Class "E."

Sec. 49. Skylights—Class "D." Skylight frames in buildings of Class "D" other than dwellings shall be constructed entirely of metal, and all skylights shall be glazed with wire glass, not less than one-fourth of an inch thick, and no light therein shall be larger than sixteen inches by forty-eight inches.

Sec. 50. Roof Spaces—Class "D." Roof spaces in buildings of Class "D" shall be subdivided as hereinbefore provided for roof spaces in buildings of Class "E."

Sec. 51. Factory Buildings—Class "D." All factory buildings of Class "D" construction more than one story in height shall have all interior and roof loads carried on columns and girders. The roof of such buildings shall be covered with boardings not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick. All roof boarding shall be covered with tin, copper, corrugated iron, or with felt and asphaltum covered with gravel, or with other fire-resisting composition.

Sec. 52. Terra Cotta Buildings Outside Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2 and 3. Buildings not exceeding four stories or fifty feet in total height may be erected and constructed of hollow terra cotta blocks in the City of Los Angeles, except in that portion of said city included within Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2 and 3. The exterior walls of such buildings may be of reinforced terra cotta blocks of such thickness as is prescribed for masonry walls in Sections 112 and 115 of this ordinance and all interior bearing walls or partitions, and non-bearing partitions shall be of the same thickness, height and general construction as provided for such walls elsewhere in this ordinance, and such structure shall, in all other details of arrangement and construction, conform to the requirements of this ordinance.

Buildings not exceeding one story in height used or intended for use as a private dwelling, private stable, private garage, and the necessary out buildings used or intended to be used in connection therewith, may be erected and constructed of hollow terra cotta tile blocks in the City of Los Angeles, except in that portion of said city included within Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2 and 3. The exterior walls of any such buildings constructed of hollow terra cotta tile blocks shall be not less than 6 inches in thickness; the interior bearing walls thereof

shall be not less than 4 inches in thickness, and the interior non-bearings walls thereof shall be not less than 3 inches in thickness. No such wall shall exceed 20 feet in length, if unsupported laterally, and shall not exceed 10 feet in height measured from the floor level to the wall plate, provided that a fire wall not less than 6 inches in thickness may be constructed above the adjoining roof line of any such building not to exceed a height of 2 feet 6 inches. Every such wall shall be laid up in cement mortar containing not less than one part of Portland Cement to three parts of good lime mortar, and shall be carried directly on foundations of brick or concrete. Every such foundation wall shall be continuous and shall be not less than 8 inches in thickness, with a footing not less than 16 inches in width, and shall extend up to the floor line. Every such footing shall be not less than 12 inches below the surface of the ground. In all other respects every building constructed of hollow terra cotta tile blocks shall conform to the requirements of this ordinance for the construction of brick buildings.

HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, ETC.

Sec. 53. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to occupy, use or maintain a hospital, sanatorium, sanitarium or asylum in any building or structure hereafter erected or constructed in the City of Los Angeles more than one story in height, unless such building or structure be of Class "A" construction; provided, however, that open air sleeping porches or sleeping quarters may be constructed and maintained above the ceiling and below the roof of any one-story sanatorium, sanitarium or asylum of Class "E," Class "C" or Class "D" construction having not to exceed 15 rooms, exclusive of the basement or cellar.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, after the date this ordinance becomes effective, to change or convert any building over one story in height to be thereafter used as a hospital, sanatorium, sanitarium or asylum unless such building conforms to the provisions of the ordinances of the City of Los Angeles relating to the construction, arrangement and maintenance of hospitals, sanatoriums, sanitariums, or asylums.

The walls and ceilings of every corridor of each floor of every hospital, sanatorium, sanitarium or asylum shall extend from one exterior wall to another in a line as direct as practicable, and every such corridor shall have a door at each end, and if more than one story in height shall have a fire escape at each end thereof.

Every fire escape in such building shall consist of an iron stairway extending from the ground to the topmost story and shall have a landing at each story communicating with such corridors. The treads of such stairway shall be not less than eight inches wide and the risers shall be not more than seven inches high.

Each such stairway shall have a substantial iron railing at least three feet high on its exposed sides. From the landing at the top story a metal ladder shall extend to the roof, as provided in this ordinance for other fire escapes.

Where any hospital, sanatorium, sani-

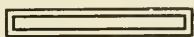
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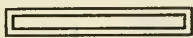
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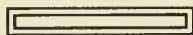
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tarium or asylum is built on the pavilion system connected by corridors, there shall be fire doors at each end of every corridor connecting such buildings, which said fire doors shall be constructed and arranged in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any hospital, sanatorium, sanitarium or asylum constructed, used and occupied as such at the time of the passage of this ordinance.

Sec. 54. Altering Hospitals, Etc. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to alter, repair, raise, build upon, move, reconstruct or make any addition to any hospital, sanatorium, sanitarium or asylum, or any building used or occupied as such, except a building of Class "A" construction; provided, however, that a building not of Class "A" construction used and occupied at the time of the passage of this ordinance as a hospital, sanatorium sanitarium or asylum may be altered, repaired, reconstructed or added to if such alteration, repair, reconstruction or addition is of Class "A" construction.

Sec. 55. Hotels. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, construct or maintain, or to cause to be erected, constructed or maintained, any building used or designed to be used as a hotel, apartment house, tenement house, boarding house or lodging house more than three stories in height unless the same is of Class "A," Class "B" or Class "C" construction, or more than four stories in height unless the same is of Class "A" or Class "B" construction, or more than five stories in height unless the same is of Class "A" construction.

Sec. 56. In buildings of Class "D" more than two stories in height, used or designed to be used as hotels, apartment houses, tenement houses, boarding houses or lodging houses, all corridors, hallways and the under side of all stairways not constructed of fireproof material shall be metal lathed and plastered.

(NOTE—SEE ALSO STATE LAWS REGARDING TENEMENT HOUSES, HOTELS, LODGING HOUSES AND DWELLING HOUSES.)

Sec. 57. Certain Factory Buildings to be of Class "A," "B" or "C." Every building more than three stories in height used for factory purposes shall be of Class "A," Class "B" or Class "C" construction.

BUILDINGS CONTAINING A CHURCH, LECTURE ROOM, MUSIC OR OTHER PUBLIC HALL, OR ASSEMBLY ROOM.

Sec. 58. Any building or portion thereof built for or intended to be used as a church, lecture room, music or other public hall, or assembly room, shall in addition to any other requirements in this ordinance contained be constructed in the manner as follows, to-wit:

(a). Every room used for housing, or the installation of a heating or ventilating plant, shall have brick or masonry walls surrounding the same, extending from floor to ceiling. The ceiling of every such room shall be made of reinforced concrete, or hollow tile and concrete, plastered with hard-wall plaster. All open-

ings through its walls into any other part of the building shall be protected by standard fire doors constructed in accordance with the specifications contained in this ordinance, or by hollow metal sash with wired glass set in hollow metal frames.

(b). The under side of every stairway and gallery, both sides of all partitions under same, both sides of every vestibule partition, and the ceiling of every vestibule in every such building shall be lathed with metal lath and plastered; and the walls, ceiling and partitions of every basement or story under any room used as a church, lecture room, music or other public hall, or assembly room shall be lathed with metal lath and plastered except as otherwise provided.

(c). All seats in every room in such building used as a church, lecture room, music or other public hall, or assembly room shall be not less than thirty-two inches from back to back, measured in a horizontal direction. No seat in such room shall have more than six seats intervening between it and an aisle on one side of it or the other, allowing twenty inches for each seat. In computing the accommodations of assembly halls having movable seats, seven square feet shall be allowed for each person.

Where the seating capacity of any floor in any such church, lecture room, music or other public hall, or assembly room is arranged to accommodate not more than one hundred persons, there shall be provided one or more aisles, the aggregate width of which shall be six feet, and the aggregate width of such aisle or aisles shall be increased eight inches for the seating capacity of each additional hundred persons or fractional part thereof. No aisle shall be less than three feet in width.

(d). Stairs from balconies and galleries shall not communicate with a basement or cellar. All stairs in each flight shall have treads of uniform height, and shall be constructed without winders, and shall have a strong hand rail on each side thereof. Stairways from such balconies or galleries designed for a seating capacity of one hundred persons or fractional part thereof shall be at least four feet six inches wide, and shall be increased six inches in width for each additional hundred persons or fractional part thereof. If there be two or more stairways, the width of each shall be not less than four feet for a total seating capacity of two hundred persons, and shall be increased six inches in aggregate width for each additional hundred persons. No portion of such balcony or gallery shall be more than fifty feet distant from a stairway. Provided, however, that a balcony or gallery seating fifty persons or less may have a stairway not less than three feet wide.

(e). The aggregate width of the exits of any such building shall be at least fifteen per cent greater than the aggregate width required for the aisles, and each balcony or gallery therein having a seating capacity of one hundred persons or more shall have an exit, separate and distinct from any other exit from the auditorium, direct to the vestibule or street. No exit from such building shall be less than five feet in width or seven feet in height. The doors of exits shall

not open immediately on a flight of stairs but on a platform or landing, the length and breadth of which shall be not less than the width of the exit opening leading thereto. All halls, vestibules or passageways used as exits in such buildings, shall be provided with lighting facilities, and all fixtures shall be not less than seven feet above the floor.

(f) Inclined floors in public buildings shall not have a steeper gradient than one in ten.

(g) Every public building shall be provided with separate toilet accommodations for men and women, such accommodations to be adequate and easily accessible.

Sec. 59. Theatres. All theatres and theatre buildings shall be of Class "A" construction throughout. No building which, at the time of the passage of this ordinance, is not in actual use for theatrical or operatic purposes, and no building hereafter erected not in conformity with the requirements of this ordinance, shall be used for theatrical or operatic performances, or for public entertainments of any kind, until the same shall have been made to conform to the requirements of this ordinance. No building herein described shall be opened to the public for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for public entertainments of any kind until the Board of Public Works shall have issued a certificate in writing stating that such building conforms to the requirements of this ordinance. No such certificate shall be issued unless there shall have been first filed with said Board a statement in writing signed by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, setting forth that all ordinances of the City relating to the installation or maintenance of apparatus, appliances or equipment in theatres or theatre buildings for the prevention or extinguishing of fire or for the escape of persons from such theatre or theatre building have been complied with. The City Clerk shall refuse to issue any license for any performance in any such building until a certificate in writing of such approval shall have been given by said Board of Public Works; provided, however, that the provisions of this ordinance regulating the construction and maintenance of theatres shall not apply to public school buildings under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education of the City of Los Angeles.

Provided, however, that the provisions of said ordinance regulating the installation of standpipes, sprinkler systems, and a proscenium curtain in buildings used for theatres, shall apply to any public school building under the jurisdiction of the said Board of Education, which school building or any room, hall or auditorium therein is used or designed to be used for public entertainments or the presentation of plays, operas, spectacles or similar forms of entertainments, in the event that the stage constructed, erected or maintained in any such room, hall or auditorium be equipped with movable scenery, scene lofts, fly galleries or any or all of the same.

Sec. 60. Theatres—Frontage and Courts. Every theater or theatre building shall have at least one frontage on a street, and in such frontage there shall be suitable means of entrance and exit for the audience. In addition to the aforesaid entrances and exits on a street,

there shall be an open court or space on the side thereof not bordering on a street, where said building is located on a corner lot and on both sides of said building, where there is but one frontage thereof on a street. The width of such open court or courts shall be not less than six feet where the seating capacity of such theater is not more than one thousand persons; where such seating capacity is more than one thousand persons and not more than fifteen hundred persons such court shall be eight feet in width, and where such seating capacity is more than fifteen hundred persons such court shall be ten feet in width. Such open court or courts shall begin on a line with or near the proscenium wall of such theater, and shall extend the length of the auditorium proper to or near the wall separating the same from the entrance lobby or vestibule. A separate corridor shall continue to the street or alley from each such open court through such superstructure as may be built on the street side of the auditorium, with continuous walls of brick or fireproof materials on each side of the entire length of said corridor or corridors, and the ceiling and floors of such corridor shall be fireproof. Such corridor or corridors shall not be reduced in width to more than five feet less than the width of the open court or courts, and there shall be no projection in said corridor or corridors; provided, that in no case shall an exit from such court be less than five feet in width. If the outer end or opening of such court or corridor shall be provided with doors or gates the same shall open toward the street. During the performance in such theater every door or gate in any such corridor shall be kept open by proper fastenings; at other times the same may be closed and fastened by movable bolts or locks. The said open courts or corridors shall not be used for storage purposes, or for any purpose whatsoever except for exit from and entrance to the auditorium and stage, and must be kept free and clear of obstruction during performances in such theater. In the event any opening should occur in any wall of any such corridor, such opening shall be protected by a fire door or by rolling steel shutters constructed, arranged and hung as provided in Section 141 of this ordinance. Every such corridor at the front entrance to the building shall be level with the sidewalk where the same begins at the street entrance.

Provided, that in any case where a public alley not less than twenty feet in width terminates at the side of the auditorium of a theater, the court extending along such side of such auditorium need not exceed, in any case, six feet in width and shall have not less than two exits opening into such alley, which exits shall be of the width required by this ordinance.

The entrance in the main front of the building shall not be on a lower level than the sidewalk, and shall be not more than twenty-eight inches above the sidewalk, and gradients shall be exclusively used in all exits and approaches from the first floor levels to the street or alley.

The proscenium opening of every theater shall be parallel to the principal

street frontage of the building in which such theater is located, and the foyer and lobby, or foyer or lobby, of such theater shall extend at substantially right angles to such proscenium opening and to such principal street frontage. For the purposes of this section no alley, place or court shall be considered, deemed or held to be a street.

Sec. 61. Theater on Corner Lot. Special Requirements Under Certain Conditions. In a theater building, or a building in which a theater is located on a corner lot, that portion of the premises bordering on the street and not required for use of the theater may, if such portion be not more than twenty-five feet in width, be used for offices, stores or apartments, provided the walls separating such portions of such building from the theater proper are carried up solidly without openings to and through the roof, and that a fireproof passage or corridor be provided for each gallery, equal in width to the combined width of the exits from the gallery of the theater which it is intended to accommodate; such passage or corridor shall lead directly to the street by means of fireproof stairs, or may run on a level directly through the face of that portion of the building bordering on the street to balconies and stairs leading to the ground as hereinbefore provided; or a fireproof court shall be provided as elsewhere described in this ordinance. There shall be no means of communication between said passages, corridors, courts, or balconies and stairs, and the office store and apartment section of the building.

Sec. 62. Theatres—Foyers, Lobbies, Etc. The aggregate capacity of the foyers, lobbies, corridors, passages and rooms for the convenience of the audience, not including aisle space or the space between seats, in every theater or portion of a building used as a theater, shall on each floor and gallery thereof be sufficient to contain the entire number to be accommodated on said floor or gallery in the ratio of one hundred and fifty superficial square feet of floor room for every one hundred persons. Gradients or inclined planes shall be employed instead of steps to overcome differences of level in or between the aisles on the main floor and in the corridors and passages leading from all floors or galleries of any such theater.

Sec. 63. Theaters—Interior Walls. Fireproof walls shall separate the auditorium of such theater from the entrance vestibule, and from any room or rooms over such vestibule, from any lobbies, corridors, refreshment or other rooms. All staircases for the use of the audience of such theater shall be enclosed with walls of masonry, or of fireproof materials. The openings to the staircases from each gallery in said theater shall be full width of said staircases. No door shall open immediately upon a flight of stairs, but a landing at least the width of the door shall be provided between such stairs and such door. Every such stairway landing shall be capable of sustaining a load of not less than one hundred pounds per square foot with factor of safety of four, and shall be of fireproof construction.

Sec. 64. Theaters—Proscenium Wall.

A fire wall, built of masonry, shall separate the auditorium of every theater from the stage thereof, and such wall shall extend at least four feet above the stage roof, or the auditorium roof, if the latter be the higher. Above the proscenium opening there shall be an iron, steel or reinforced concrete girder. Should there be constructed an orchestra balcony above the stage and above the proscenium opening, such orchestra balcony shall be placed on the auditorium side of the proscenium fire wall, and shall be entered only from the auditorium side of said wall. The moulded frame around the proscenium openings shall be constructed entirely of fireproof materials. If metal is used said metal shall be filled in solid to such proscenium wall with noncombustible material and securely anchored to such wall with iron. The proscenium opening shall be provided with a fireproof curtain of asbestos or other fireproof material, and shall slide at each end within iron grooves securely fastened to the brick wall, and shall extend into such iron grooves to a depth of not less than six inches on each side of the opening. Said fireproof curtain shall be raised at the commencement of each performance and lowered at the close thereof, and shall be operated by machinery for that purpose, and shall be balanced in such manner that it will slide down automatically when released. In any theater constructed after the date this ordinance becomes effective said fireproof curtain shall be constructed, operated, maintained and hung in accordance with the following specifications:

Said fireproof curtain shall have a pocket the entire width thereof, at the top and bottom of said curtain for pipe battens. The top pipe batten shall be two inches in diameter, and the bottom batten shall be one and one-half inches in diameter, said battens to be reinforced at every joint with not less than a six foot section of pipe housed and riveted, the ends of said top batten to have forged eye plugs riveted thereto, reamed for guide rope and the eye plug hardened.

The ends of said bottom batten shall have plug threaded for a three-quarter inch guide pipe to be eight inches long and to be reamed at the ends. The edges of said curtain to have not less than a three inch hem, thoroughly stitched, with metal guides on twelve inch centers, to be fastened to said curtain with not less than three rivets. Said curtain to have flexible iron guide wires in the grooves, on the side of proscenium wall of not less than number 10 gauge, said iron guide wires shall pass through all the metal guides on the edges of said curtain, and shall be provided with turnbuckles to keep the guide wires tight. There shall be not less than three safety stay-chains for every twenty-five feet of said proscenium opening and one stay-chain for every ten feet or fraction thereof over twenty-five feet of said proscenium opening. The counterweight rope straps for said curtain shall be reamed for wire rope thimbles, and said safety stay-chains shall be straight link, in order to prevent fouling. The top batten of said curtain shall be provided with forged iron straps, to which said safety stay-chains shall be fastened to said pros-

cenium wall by bolts seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, passing entirely through said wall. The links of said safety stay-chain shall not be less than one-quarter inch in diameter and shall be welded links.

Said counterweight ropes shall have turnbuckles at counterweights, in order to trim said curtain. Said counterweights to be placed in T iron or channel iron guides on the side wall, and the said guide ropes to have turnbuckles.

The sheaves for counterweights of said curtains to be not less than twelve inches diameter, with ball or roller bearings. Said sheaves to be placed on iron brackets, said brackets to be fastened by bolts passing entirely through said proscenium wall, and so placed that said ropes will not drag or chafe. All said sheaves to be properly grooved for said ropes.

The working line of said curtain shall be flexible iron tiller rope, of not less than five-eighths of an inch diameter, attached to top and bottom of said counterweights and shall pass through the fly and stage floor, with suitable tightener sheaves under said stage floor to keep said working line taut.

All openings in said floors shall have lignum vitae bushings installed to prevent chafing of said working line. Said working line to be placed as near the exits to proscenium opening as possible. Said working line to be fastened to said top batten of said curtain with forged iron straps, reamed for wire rope thimbles.

Said proscenium curtains shall be placed at least three feet distant from the foot lights at the nearest point. No doorway or opening through the proscenium wall, from the auditorium, shall be allowed above the level of the first floor, and such first floor openings shall have fireproof doors on each face of said wall, and the doors shall be hung so as to open from either side at all times.

Sec. 65. Theaters—Partitions. The walls separating the dressing rooms from the stage and the partitions dividing the dressing rooms, together with the partitions of every passageway from such dressing rooms to the stage, and all other partitions on or about the stage shall be constructed of fireproof material. All doors in any of the said partitions shall be fire doors. All shelving and cupboards in each and every dressing room, property room or other storage rooms shall be constructed of metal, slate or other equally efficient fireproof material. Dressing rooms may be placed in the fly galleries, provided that proper exits are secured therefrom to the fire escapes in the open courts, and the stairs leading to the same shall be fireproof. The dressing rooms shall have an independent exit leading directly into a court or street, and shall be ventilated by windows in the external wall or otherwise. No dressing room shall be more than one story below street level.

All windows in any theater, except those of street front, shall have metal frames and metal sash, glazed with wire glass not less than one-fourth inch thick. All windows to dressing rooms shall be made to open and shall not be obstructed with grills or bars.

Sec. 66. Theaters—Stage and Other Floors. All floors throughout the entire theater building, or the portion of a

building used as a theatre, shall be of Class "A" construction, except that that portion of the stage immediately back of the proscenium opening, and of equal width with such proscenium opening, may be of wood construction. Provided, however, that a finishing covering of wooden flooring boards on wood sleepers, embedded in concrete, may be laid in other portions of such structure, except in the fly galleries thereof.

The pin rails, rigging loft and gridiron and all other fixtures about the stage of such building, or portion thereof, shall be of iron or steel or other fireproof material.

Sec. 67. The foyer or entrance lobby or the foyer and entrance lobby of every theater designed to seat not more than six hundred persons, on the first floor and first gallery floor thereof, shall have a uniform width of not less than sixteen feet, and the width thereof where said seating capacity is designed for more than six hundred persons, shall be increased in the ratio of six inches for such additional fifty persons or fractional part thereof to be seated in such theater as aforesaid.

The foyer or entrance lobby, or the foyer and entrance lobby, of every theater designed to seat less than six hundred persons on the first floor, or on the first floor and first gallery floor thereof, shall have a uniform width of not less than sixteen feet.

Every wall or partition extending to the ceiling or otherwise separating the first floor from the foyer or entrance lobby or foyer and entrance lobby shall be pierced by a doorway opposite each aisle in such auditorium, which doorway shall be not less than five feet in width and not less than seven feet in height; provided, however, that such doorways opposite wall aisles shall be not less than four feet in width.

The foyer or lobby, or the foyer and lobby, of every theater may be used as a common exit for the main floor and first gallery only of such theater.

The foyer or entrance lobby of any theater building constructed upon a corner lot, and having a seating capacity which requires such foyer or entrance lobby to be more than twenty-four (24) feet in width, may be constructed so that the main entrance lobby or foyer shall be not less than twenty-four (24) feet in width, and the additional width required under the provisions of this ordinance for any such foyer or entrance lobby over and above said twenty-four (24) feet, based upon the seating capacity of any such building, as herein provided, may be provided and open into a public street on one side of such building. In no event, however, shall such foyer or entrance lobby from any such side street be less than ten (10) feet in width, in the clear, and provided further, that any such foyer or entrance lobby shall extend from the side entrance clear across the theater to the court on the opposite side of such building. Such foyer or entrance lobby shall be in no part of a width less than the width required for the entrance of any such side street. The side entrance proper at the street entrance or end of any such foyer or entrance lobby shall be distant not more than ten (10) feet from the nearest line of the sidewalk of such side

street. In any theater building constructed as provided in this paragraph, one of the side exits from the auditorium to the side street, required under the provision of Section 70 hereof, may be omitted.

Sec. 68. Theaters—Inside Stairways. All stairs within a theater, or in that portion of a building used as a theater, shall be constructed of fireproof material throughout. Stairs from balconies and galleries shall not communicate with a basement or cellar. All stairs in each flight shall have treads of uniform width and risers of uniform height. Stairways in such theaters designed to accommodate not more than fifty people shall be at least four feet wide, and for each fifty persons in addition to such fifty, such stairway shall be increased not less than six inches in width. In no case shall the risers of any stairs exceed seven and a half inches in height; nor shall the treads, exclusive of nosings, be less than ten and a half inches wide. No circular or winding stairs for the use of the public shall be permitted. All such staircases shall be of a width proportionate to the seating capacity as in this ordinance provided.

At least two independent stairways with direct exterior outlets shall be provided for the service of the stage, and shall be located on the opposite sides thereof. All inside stairways leading to an upper gallery in such theater shall be enclosed on both sides with walls of fireproof material. Stairs leading to the first or lower gallery in such theater may be left open on one side only. When such straight stairs return directly on themselves, a landing without steps, of the full width of both flights, shall be provided. The outer line of the wall of such landing shall be curved to a radius of not less than two feet. Such stairs turning at an angle shall have a landing without winders introduced at the turn. Where two or more flights of stairs connect with one main flight, no winders shall be introduced, and the width of the main flights shall be at least equal to the aggregate width of the side flights. All such stairs shall have landings introduced at convenient distances. All inclosed such stairways shall have a hand rail on each side thereof firmly secured to the walls, not more than two inches distant therefrom and not more than three feet above such stairs or landings. Such hand rails shall not be required on level platforms or landings which are of greater length than the width of the connecting stairs. All such stair cases eight feet or more in width shall be provided with a center hand rail of metal not less than two inches in diameter placed at a height of not more than three feet above the treads and supported on wrought metal or brass standards, placed not nearer than four feet, nor more than six feet apart, and securely fastened to the stairs. The post or standard to which said hand rail shall be secured at the head of each such flight of stairs shall be not less than six feet in height.

Sec. 69. Theaters—Aisles and Seats. All aisles on the respective floors of the theater having seats on both sides of the same shall be not less than three feet six inches wide where they begin and shall be increased in width toward the

exits in the ratio of one and one-half inches to five running feet. Aisles having seats on one side only shall be not less than three feet wide at their beginning, and shall be increased in width in the same ratio as other aisles.

All seats in the theater shall be firmly secured to the floor, excepting those contained in boxes or rest rooms and shall be not less than thirty-two inches from back to back measured in a horizontal direction. No seat shall have more than six seats intervening between it and any aisle. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to place or maintain, or to cause or permit to be placed or maintained, any stool or seat in any aisle of any theater, or to permit any stool or seat to be or remain in any such aisle.

Sec. 70. Theater Exits. In every theater there shall be not less than two exits from each side of the main floor and each side of every gallery into the open courts of such theater or into a street or alley. Each of such exits shall be not less than five feet in width and shall open from an aisle or aisles and be on the level of the thereto connecting end of such aisle or aisles. The doors of such exits shall be made of wood and hung in wood frames. The exterior of such doors and the exterior of such frames shall be covered with lock-seam tin or pressed iron, and shall be held shut by a device which readily yields to the direct pressure of one person. All such doors shall be hung to open outwardly, and shall be hung and arranged in such manner as to cause the least obstruction in or to any court, passageway, corridor, stairway or balcony.

The exterior balconies or stairs, and balcony or stairs, leading from a gallery in every theater shall be constructed of iron or steel of sufficient strength to sustain a load of eighty pounds per square foot of floor area, with a factor of safety of four. Every such balcony and stairs or balcony or stairs constructed directly above any other such balcony or stairs or balcony and stairs shall have solid iron or steel steps and floor. Every such balcony and stairs or balcony or stairs shall be constructed wholly within private property lines and shall not extend in whole or in part over or upon street or sidewalk lines.

Sec. 71. Theaters—Gallery Fronts and Wainscoting. In no theater shall there be more than two galleries for the use of the public; all parts of every gallery or box in every theater, except the balustrade capping, shall be formed of fireproof material; provided, however, that wainscoting of wood may be used to a height not to exceed six feet, provided such wainscoting is backed solidly by fireproof walls or partitions.

Sec. 72. Theaters—Stairways and Exits from Balconies and Galleries. Every balcony or gallery in a theater shall have at least two exits and stairways connecting therewith. One of such exits and stairways shall be located on each side of such balcony or gallery; each of such exits shall be not less than five feet in width, where such balcony or gallery has a seating capacity of less than seven hundred and fifty persons. Where such balcony has a seating capacity of more than seven hundred and fifty persons, an

additional exit and stairway separate and apart from every other exit and stairway and leading directly to the street shall be provided.

Every stairway from the topmost gallery of every theater shall be constructed without winders and shall lead directly to the street, and shall be fireproof and enclosed by fireproof walls and ceilings; said walls shall have no openings therein other than window openings, containing metal frames with metal sash glazed with wire glass not less than one-fourth inch thick. Every such stairway shall be not less than four feet in width and such width shall be increased six inches for each and every one hundred persons, or fraction of one hundred persons, which such stairway is designed to accommodate.

Sec. 73. Theaters—Ventilation of Stage. There shall be provided over the stage of every theater and directly to and through the ceiling thereof, and to, through and at least ten feet above the roof of the building in which said theater is located, two metal flues, each of which shall be at least thirty-six inches in diameter, and shall be securely stayed. The tops of such flues may be closed with an over-balanced metal disc, hinged at one side thereof, and held closed, or nearly so, by a metal catch. Said catch shall be liberated by a wire or metal cord in each fly gallery marked: "To ventilate stage and clear of smoke, pull this cord"; also by a closed electric circuit, operated from the fly galleries and from the box office, by a lever marked, "To ventilate stage and clear of smoke, push this lever to the right."

Sec. 74. Theaters—Lights Over Exits. Over every exit from a theater and not more than one foot above such exit and on the inside thereof, there shall be placed and maintained a metal box, the front of which shall be of colored glass upon which shall be inscribed or outlined in visible letters not less than five inches in height the word "EXIT." There shall be placed and maintained within each such metal box a lamp in which only mineral, sperm or other non-explosive oil is burned, or not less than two incandescent electric lamps of not less than eight candlepower each. If such incandescent lamps are used each of such lamps in such box shall be connected to a circuit independent of the other such lamp and one of such circuits shall be supplied from a source of energy other than that from which the remainder of the lights in such theater are supplied. All such lamps shall be lighted previous to a performance and before the opening of the doors to such theater, and shall be kept continuously lighted until the audience shall have departed from the premises.

Sec. 75. Theaters—Workshop, Storage Room, Property Rooms, Etc. No workshop, storage or general property room shall be allowed on the auditorium side of the proscenium wall, nor above nor under the stage, nor in any of the fly galleries of any theater. All such rooms or shops may be located in the rear or at the side of the stage, but in such cases they shall be separated from the stage by a brick wall, and the openings leading into such portions shall have fireproof doors on each side of the

opening constructed and arranged as specified in this ordinance. No portion of any building hereafter erected or altered, used or intended to be used for theatrical purposes shall be occupied or used as a hotel, boarding or lodging house, factory, workshop or manufactory, or for storage purposes, except as specially provided for. Said restriction relates not only to that portion of the building which contains the auditorium and the stage, but applies also to the entire building in conjunction therewith. No store nor room contained in the building, nor the offices, stores or apartments adjoining, as aforesaid, shall be let or used for carrying on any business dealing in articles designated as especially hazardous in the classification of the Board of Five Underwriters of the Pacific nor for manufacturing purposes. No lodging accommodations shall be allowed in any part of the building communicating with the auditorium.

Sec. 76. Theaters—Boilers and Heating Apparatus. No steam boiler or heater shall be located under the auditorium, stage, property room or main entrance of any theater, and there shall be no communication between such parts of the theater and the boiler room except through the open air. The space allotted to such boiler or heater shall be enclosed by walls of masonry on all sides, and the floor and ceiling of such enclosure shall be constructed of fireproof material. Every doorway in the walls of such enclosure shall be provided with fireproof doors. No floor register, for heating, shall be placed in the aisle of any such theater; nor shall any coil or radiator be placed in any aisle or passageway thereof used as an exit therefrom, but shall be placed in a recess built in the wall or partition thereof to receive the same. Every supply, return or exhaust pipe shall be properly enclosed and protected where passing through the floors or woodwork.

Sec. 77. Theaters—Fire Protection. In addition to the provisions of this ordinance elsewhere contained, every theater shall be provided with the apparatus, appliances and equipment in this section provided, to wit:

Standpipes two inches in diameter shall be provided on every floor and gallery as follows, viz.: One on each side of the auditorium in each gallery; one on each side of the stage in each gallery; at least one in the property room and one in the carpenter shop, if the same be contiguous to the building. All such standpipes shall be kept clear from obstruction. Said standpipes shall receive their supply of water direct from the city main and may receive such supply from the sprinkler system herein described. To said standpipes shall be attached, ready for immediate use, not less than twenty-five feet of standard unlined linen one and one-half inch fire hose with suitable nozzle attached. Each length of such fire hose shall bear the label of the Chicago Laboratories, Inc., and shall be hung on a suitable rack. Standpipes shall be kept filled with water at all times and ready for immediate use.

A separate and distinct system of pipes and automatic sprinklers supplied with water from a separate and direct connection with a city main shall be in-

stalled, the size of which connection and pipe shall be regulated by the number of sprinklers installed in accordance with the following table, to wit:

Size of Pipe.	Maximum No. of Sprinklers Allowed.
$\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	1 sprinkler
1 inch.....	2 sprinklers
$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.....	4 sprinklers
$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	8 sprinklers
2 inch.....	16 sprinklers
$2\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	28 sprinklers
3 inch.....	48 sprinklers
$3\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	78 sprinklers
4 inch.....	110 sprinklers
5 inch.....	150 sprinklers
6 inch.....	500 sprinklers

Said sprinklers shall be installed throughout the entire stage section back of proscenium openings as follows: Under the roof above the stage, under the floor of the stage, under all fly galleries, in all dressing rooms, property rooms, carpenter shops, paint rooms, store rooms, passageways, and in all places back of the proscenium wall.

The number of sprinklers to be used will be determined by the amount of area to be sprinkled, provided that for each area of sixty-four (64) square feet or fraction thereof of area herein required to be protected by such sprinklers there shall be provided and set in place one such sprinkler. A gate valve of the same area as the connection at street water main shall be placed in the main supply pipe.

All piping against a wall-joist, girder, beam or rafter shall be supported in a substantial manner by wrought or cast iron hangers, and at some convenient point in the highest part of the sprinkler system shall be placed a one-fourth inch pet cock. All sprinklers shall be hung in a perpendicular position unless their location renders it impracticable so to do. All lights in the halls, corridors, lobbies or any other part of such building used by the audience, except the auditorium, shall be controlled by a separate shutoff located in the lobby and controlled only from that particular place. Gas mains supplying the building shall have independent connections for the work shops, fly galleries and stage, and provision shall be made for shutting off gas outside of the building. All lights in passages and corridors in such building shall be protected with wire network.

Sec. 78. Theaters—Fire Department Supervision. It shall be the duty of the owner, agent or lessee of every theater to employ one or more competent, experienced firemen, approved by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. Said fireman shall report at least once a week to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department at his office and be subject to his orders at all times. Said Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall keep a record of the names of all such firemen and the date upon which each reports. Such fireman or firemen shall be on duty in uniform at such theater during the whole time it is open to the public; and shall, before every performance, examine all fire apparatus required by this ordinance, and see that the same is in proper place and is in good working order. Such fireman or firemen shall keep diligent watch during

every performance for fires and take prompt measures for extinguishing any fires that may occur, and shall not be required, or permitted, while on duty as such fireman or firemen, to act as scene shifter, or stage hand, or to do any other work or perform any duties or service other than as herein specified.

Sec. 79. The Mayor and members of the City Council, the members of the Board of Public Works, the Inspectors of Buildings, the Commissioners and Chiefs of the Fire Department and of the Police Department shall have a right to enter at any time any building used for theatrical or operatic purposes or for public entertainments of any kind.

Sec. 80. Theaters Now in Use—Regulations. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use, or to permit to be used as a theater, as the same is defined in this ordinance, any building or any portion of any building, in use as a theater at the time of the adoption of this ordinance, unless such building shall first be made to conform to the requirements of this section.

Proscenium Curtains. The proscenium opening shall be provided with a fire-proof curtain of asbestos or other fire-proof material, which shall slide at each end within iron grooves securely fastened to the wall and shall extend into such iron grooves to a depth of not less than six inches on each side of the opening. Such fireproof curtain shall be raised at the commencement of each performance and lowered at the close thereof, and shall be operated by machinery for that purpose, and shall be hung from the proscenium wall by means of iron or steel rods, chains or brackets securely fastened to such wall; and shall be balanced in such manner that the same will slide down automatically when released.

Fire Protection. Standpipes two inches in diameter shall be provided with hose attachments, as follows: One on each side of the stage in each tier; one in the property room, and one in the carpenter shop, if the same is in the building, or contiguous thereto. Every such standpipe shall be kept free and clear from any obstruction. To such standpipes shall be attached, ready for immediate use, not less than twenty-five feet of the best quality of linen hose with nozzle attached. Such hose shall be hung on a suitable rack. Standpipes shall be kept filled with water at all times and ready for immediate use.

A separate and distinct system of pipes and automatic sprinklers, in accordance with the specifications hereinafter set forth, shall be installed throughout the entire stage section of the building located in the rear of the proscenium wall, including under the gridiron, under the galleries, under the stage, in all paint rooms, store rooms and property rooms.

Such system of standpipes, pipes and automatic sprinklers shall be supplied with water from a separate and direct connection with a city main water pipe, the size of which said connection shall be regulated by the number of such sprinklers installed and such connection shall be used exclusively for the supply of water to such standpipes, and system of pipes and automatic sprinklers.

The size of pipes of such automatic

sprinkler system, and the number of sprinklers allowed upon a given size of pipe shall be in accordance with the following specifications:

Size of Pipe.	Maximum Number of Sprinklers Allowed.
$\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	1 sprinkler
1 inch.....	2 sprinklers
$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.....	4 sprinklers
$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	8 sprinklers
2 inch.....	16 sprinklers
$2\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	28 sprinklers
3 inch.....	48 sprinklers
$3\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	78 sprinklers
4 inch.....	110 sprinklers
5 inch.....	150 sprinklers
6 inch.....	500 sprinklers

There shall be kept in readiness for immediate use on the stage at least four barrels filled with water and two buckets to each barrel, which barrels and buckets shall be painted red on the outside. Each such barrel shall have a capacity of at least thirty-six gallons. There shall also be provided liquid chemical fire extinguishers charged and ready for use, at least four axes, two twenty-five foot hooks, two fifteen foot hooks and two ten foot hooks on the stage. Every portion of the building devoted to the use of the public and every outlet leading to a street or alley, including open courts and corridors, shall be well lighted by electricity during every performance, and shall remain so lighted until the audience shall have left the premises. All lights in the halls, corridors, lobbies or any other part of such building used by the audience, except the auditorium, shall be controlled by a separate shut-off located in the lobby and controlled only from that particular place. Gas mains supplying the building shall have independent connections for the work shops, fly galleries and stage, and provision shall be made for shutting off gas outside of the building. All lights in passages and corridors in such building shall be protected with wire net work.

Lights Over Exits. Over every exit from a theater and not more than one foot above such exit and on the inside thereof there shall be placed and maintained a metal box, the front of which shall be colored glass upon which shall be inscribed or outlined in visible letters not less than three inches in height the word "Exit." There shall be placed and maintained within each such metal box a lamp in which only mineral, sperm or other non-explosive oil is burned, or not less than two incandescent electric lamps of not less than eight candlepower each. If such incandescent lamps are used each of such lamps in such box shall be connected to a circuit independent of the other such lamp, and one of such circuits shall be supplied from a source of energy other than that from which the remainder of the lights in such theater are supplied. All such lamps shall be lighted previous to a performance and before the opening of the doors to such theater, and shall be kept continuously lighted until the audience shall have departed from the premises.

Exits. The doors of such exits shall be made of wood and hung in wood frames. The exterior of such doors and the exterior of such frames shall be

covered with lockseam tin or pressed iron and shall be held shut by a device which readily yields to the direct pressure of one person. All such doors shall be hung to open outwardly, and when open shall not obstruct any court, passageway, corridor, stairway or balcony.

Ventilation of Stage. There shall be placed over the stage through or directly under the ceiling thereof ventilating openings of an area equal to at least one-twentieth the area of said stage floor, or in lieu of this there shall be provided two metal flues at least 36 inches in diameter, and extending ten feet above the roof and securely stayed or braced. The tops of these flues may remain open, or if such flues are closed, such closing shall be done with an over-balanced metal disc hinged to one side thereof, and held closed by a metal catch; said catch shall be liberated by a wire or metal cord in each fly gallery marked, "To ventilate stage and clear of smoke, pull this cord." Also by a closed electric circuit, operated from the fly galleries and from the box office by a lever marked, "To ventilate stage and clear of smoke, push this lever to the right."

(NOTE—SEE SPECIAL ORDINANCE ON MOVING PICTURE THEATERS.)

Sec. 81. Fireplaces. All fireplaces and chimney breasts in which mantels are placed in any building shall have trimmer arches to support the hearth. Such arches shall be of brick, stone or concrete, and shall be at least twenty inches wide measured from the face of the chimney breast, and their length shall be not less than the width of the chimney breast. Wood centers shall be removed from trimmer arches of such fireplaces and chimney breasts after the same are constructed. No timber shall be placed under any trimmer arch, fireplace or hearth. Such hearths shall be of brick, tile, stone or concrete. Fireplaces shall have arched heads with an iron arch bar over the top of the opening not less than one-fourth by two and one-half inches, turned up at the ends two inches on each side of the chimney breast, making a perfect bond for the arch. All fireplace openings furred with wood on the face shall be surrounded by a brick rim eight inches wide projecting four inches from the breast of the chimney and bonded into the brickwork. The firebacks and jambs of all fireplaces shall be of solid masonry not less than eight inches thick. Every grate shall be set in a fireplace with a lining of fire brick at least two inches thick added to the fireback and filled solidly behind with fireproof material. Provided, however, that where soapstone, tile or cast iron is used for setting such grate, such solid filling shall not be required.

No mantel or other woodwork shall be exposed back of a Summer piece in such fireplace or chimney breast, but the iron work of each Summer piece shall be placed against the brick or stonework of the fireplace. No fireplace shall be closed with a wooden fireboard.

Sec. 82. Gas Water Heaters. Every gas heater hereafter installed which is used or intended to be used for heating water shall be connected up to its gas supply with iron pipe of such size as elsewhere prescribed in this ordinance, and shall be connected to a vent pipe

leading to and through the roof of the building in which such heater is installed.

When it is impracticable, on account of structural features in a building, to run such vent pipe to and through the roof of the building, then such vent pipe shall run to the exterior wall and run up at least four feet on the outside of such wall.

Every such vent pipe shall have an internal area equal to the internal area of the vent pipe outlet on such heater. For each additional vent pipe connected to the main vent pipe, the area of the main vent pipe shall be increased fifty (50) per cent of the area of the additional vent pipe or pipes connected thereto.

Every such vent pipe shall be constructed either of

(a) Brick, in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance for smoke flues; or

(b) Terra cotta or concrete, with joints securely cemented together, with ends which fit one into the other or fastened together by means of a galvanized iron sleeve fitted to such vent at each joint; or

(c) Galvanized iron, enclosed with a galvanized iron sleeve extending the full length of the concealed portion of such vent pipe, and so constructed with metal spacers that there shall be a clear air space of not less than one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch all around and between such vent pipe and sleeve, and the exterior surface of every such sleeve shall be covered with three (3) thicknesses of asbestos paper; or

(d) Iron screw pipe, enclosed with a galvanized iron sleeve, or with an iron screw pipe, extending the full length of the concealed portion of such vent pipe, and so constructed with metal spacers that there shall be a clear air space of not less than one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch all around and between the two pipes, and the exterior surface of every such outer pipe or sleeve shall be covered with three (3) thicknesses of asbestos paper.

Any such portion of such vent pipe which is not readily visible, and any portion of such vent pipe erected in the attic space, and any portion of such vent pipe which comes within three (3) inches of any wood or wood lath and plaster, shall, for the purpose of this Ordinance, be deemed to be concealed.

Provided, however, every vent pipe or portion thereof which is installed in any part of any building other than the space below the first floor, or in the attic space, and which is not concealed and which does not come within three (3) inches of any wood or wood lath and plaster, may be of copper, brass or iron, the joints of which shall be securely connected together.

No gas heater shall be vented to any pipe, chimney or flue to which there is connected any appliance which burns fuel other than gas.

No gas heater used or intended to be used for heating water shall be installed or placed within six (6) inches of any wood or wood lath and plaster, unless such wood or wood lath and plaster is protected by means of tile, brick, concrete, sheet iron, or steel, or other similar incombustible materials. In no event

shall such heater be installed within three (3) inches of any wall or partition.

No gas heater used, or intended to be used, for heating water shall be installed in any closet, offset or small alcove, unless such closet, offset or alcove is of fireproof or fire-resisting construction. Where fireproof construction is used it shall be either brick, tile, concrete or other hard fireproof material of a character satisfactory to the Board of Public Works. Where fire-resisting construction is used, the inside of the closet, offset or alcove, including the inside surface of the door, if there be such a door, and the floor and the ceiling thereof which is within twelve (12) inches of any part of the gas water heater, shall be either protected with metal lath and plaster or with three (3) thicknesses of asbestos paper covered with galvanized iron, or protected with similar fire-resisting materials of a character satisfactory to the Board of Public Works.

In every bath room or closet where any such heater is installed there shall be provided an air inlet and an air outlet independent of door or windows. The air inlet shall be located in or near the floor and the air outlet through the ceiling or in the wall contiguous thereto. The minimum area of such air inlets and outlets shall be thirty-six (36) square inches.

Sec. 83. Gas Grates—Logs. Every gas grate, gas log or other gas heating appliance which is recessed in or attached to the wall or partition of any room shall be installed in a "Fire Place," constructed in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, or such gas grate or gas log shall be surrounded on all sides and over the top by brick work at least eight (8) inches thick. Every gas grate or gas log installed in any such fire place or when surrounded by eight (8) inches of brick work as aforesaid shall be so installed that the fumes are conducted by a vent to the outer air.

Every such vent shall be constructed either of

(a) Brick, in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance for smoke flues; or

(b) Terra cotta or concrete with joints securely cemented together, with ends which fit one into the other, or fastened together by means of a galvanized iron sleeve fitted to such vent at each joint; or

(c) Galvanized iron, with joints lapped, riveted and soldered, which shall be enclosed in a similar pipe so constructed with metal spacers that there shall be a clear air space of not less than one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch all around and between the two (2) pipes, and the outer pipe shall be covered with three (3) thicknesses of asbestos paper.

Every such vent shall be not less than three (3) inches by twelve (12) inches in internal dimensions.

Every such vent shall be carried up to and through the roof of the building.

Provided, that any gas appliance other than a gas grate or gas log, recessed in or attached to the wall, partition or floor of any building, where such gas appliance is intended to be used for the heating of the building, may be installed other than as aforesaid, when such gas heating appliance is of a type construct-

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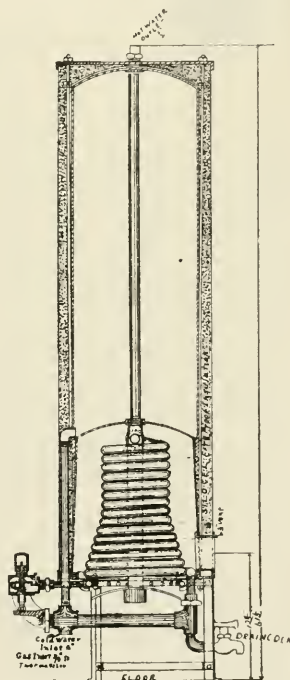
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ed with a combustion chamber of iron, steel or asbestos board not less than one-eighth (1-8) inch thick or a combination of these materials and enclosed with an outer jacket of similar materials, leaving an air space of at least one (1) inch all around the sides, top and bottom between the combustion chamber and the outer jacket and so installed in the wall, partition or floor that no wood work will be nearer than one (1) inch to any part of such gas heating appliance; except the iron flange on the front if installed in the wall or partition or the iron flange on the top thereof, if installed in the floor, and that the wood work under or around such iron flange be protected with asbestos board not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, said asbestos board to be placed between such wood work and the iron flange, and provided further that all of the wood work that comes within twelve (12) inches of any part of the gas burners in any such gas heating appliance, shall be protected with one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch asbestos or such one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch asbestos may be securely placed or fastened to the outer jacket of the appliance, except that the one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch asbestos may be omitted on any type of gas heating appliance which is constructed with a cast iron combustion chamber having not less than two air spaces between the combustion chamber and the outer jacket and having the outer jacket covered with asbestos paper of a weight of not less than twenty (20) pounds to the one hundred (100) square feet.

Every such gas appliance which is provided with a vent outlet from the combustion chamber, shall be carefully connected with a vent pipe which shall extend to the outlet air.

Every such vent pipe, or flue, shall have an internal area equal to the internal area of the vent pipe outlet on such gas appliance. For each additional vent pipe connected to the main vent pipe, the area of the main vent pipe shall be increased fifty (50) per cent of the area of the additional vent pipe or pipes connected thereto. In all other respects such vents shall be constructed as in this

ordinance provided for gas water heaters.

Sec. 84. Gas Meters. Every gas meter hereafter installed in any building, except as hereinafter provided, shall be a "Cast iron meter" and all connection to such gas meter shall be "solid, iron pipe connections;" provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any tin meter temporarily installed during the time required to adjust or repair any such tin meter removed for the said purpose of adjustment or repair. No gas meter shall be located under any stairway of any building.

The provisions of this Section shall not apply to dwellings located outside of Fire Districts No. 1 and No. 2.

Sec. 85. Heating Furnaces. The top of every heating furnace set in brick shall be covered with sheet iron and brick so constructed as to be perfectly tight and shall be supported by iron bars with at least two inches of sand on top of the brick.

The top of every portable heating furnace and every smoke pipe shall be not less than two feet from the under side of the nearest joists or girders, where such joists or girders are of wood, excepting where said joists or girders are protected by metal furring strips one and one-half inches deep and metal plates or plaster on metal lath; but in no case shall the top of the furnace or smoke pipe be nearer than fifteen inches to the under side of the nearest wood joists or girders. Such protection above such furnace or smoke pipe shall extend not less than one foot on each side of such smoke pipe and two feet on all sides of such furnace. Every furnace used for heating purposes shall be set on a masonry floor, and no woodwork or wood lath and plaster shall be within two feet of such furnace, unless said woodwork or wood lath and plaster is protected by metal furring one and one-half inches deep and metal plates or plaster on metal lath, and in no case shall such woodwork be nearer than fifteen inches to either smoke pipe or furnace.

Where petroleum or any product of petroleum is used as fuel for a furnace, the said furnace shall be sunk in a con-

crete or masonry pit, with a concrete floor sunk not less than six inches below the surrounding floor level, such pit to be at least two feet wider on all sides than the furnace.

No smokepipe from a furnace shall enter the same flue to which the exhaust from an automatic gas heater or gas water heater is connected.

GAS FURNACES.

Sec. 85½. Gas Furnaces. No gas furnace used, or intended to be used, for heating air, shall be set upon a wood floor unless such wood floor be protected with a layer of galvanized sheet iron with three (3) thicknesses of asbestos paper between such wood floor and the galvanized sheet iron, or unless such wood floor be protected with brick, terra cotta tile or concrete.

Every such furnace shall be provided and connected with a vent pipe. Every such vent pipe shall be not less in internal area than the size of the internal area of the fume outlet from the gas furnace, and shall extend from the furnace to the exterior of the building in which such furnace is located. The outer end of every such vent pipe shall be provided with a hood connection. No metal vent pipe shall be nearer than six (6) inches to any wood or wood lath and plaster, unless such wood or wood lath be protected with metal lath and plaster or with three (3) thicknesses of asbestos paper covered with a layer of galvanized sheet metal or with some other similar fire-resisting material satisfactory to the Board of Public Works, or unless such vent pipe be constructed of galvanized iron enclosed with a pipe of similar materials so constructed with metal spacers as to leave at least one-quarter (¼) inch air space between the two (2) pipes, and that the outer pipe be covered with three (3) thicknesses of asbestos paper.

Every such vent pipe from a gas furnace shall be constructed either of

(a) Brick, in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance for smoke flues; or

(b) Terra cotta or concrete, with joints securely cemented together, with ends which fit one into the other or fastened together by means of a galvanized iron sleeve fitted to such vent at each joint; or

(c) Galvanized iron, enclosed with a galvanized iron sleeve extending the full length of the concealed portion of such vent pipe and so constructed with metal spacers that there shall be a clear air space of not less than one-quarter (¼) inch all around and between the two (2) pipes, and the exterior surface of the outer pipe shall be covered with three (3) thicknesses of asbestos paper; or

(d) Iron screw pipe, enclosed with a galvanized iron sleeve, or with an iron screw pipe, extending the full length of the concealed portion of such vent pipe, and so constructed with metal spacers that there shall be a clear air space of not less than one-quarter (¼) inch all around and between the two pipes, and the exterior surface of every such outer pipe, or sleeve, shall be covered with three (3) thicknesses of asbestos paper.

Any portion of such vent pipe which is not readily visible, and any portion of such vent pipe erected in the attic space, shall, for the purpose of this Ordinance, be deemed to be concealed.

In every basement or cellar in which any such gas furnace is located, there shall be provided an air inlet independent of doors or windows; such air inlet shall be not less than 60 square inches in area. No gas burning furnace shall be vented into any flue or pipe to which any cooking or other heating appliance is connected, where such cooking or other heating appliance burns fuel other than gas.

Sec. 86. Notice as to Furnaces. Before installing any furnace in any building, the owner of such building or the person proposing to install the furnace shall first give notice in writing of his intention so to do to the Board of Public Works.

Sec. 87. Furnace, Pipes, Boxes and Fittings. All concealed wall pipes, register boxes and fittings shall be thoroughly covered with two thicknesses of asbestos paper weighing not less than eight pounds to one hundred square feet, cemented to same, and after being placed, all joints shall be covered in the same manner.

All concealed wall pipes and all first floor side wall boxes shall be provided with suitable boots extending to the under side of the floor joists and all joints between the same shall be tightly fitted together and covered as above provided; provided, however, if such concealed wall pipes, register boxes and fittings are constructed of two thicknesses of metal and separated on all sides by a clear air space of not less than one-quarter of an inch between the inner and outer metal sheets, the asbestos coverings herein provided for may, except at joints, be omitted.

The boots at the bottom of all risers and side wall register boxes shall be attached at the time said risers and boxes are placed in the building.

All wall pipes from such heater shall have full capacity at all points and shall have no right angle bends. Advantage may be taken of all available space, including lath, plaster and baseboards, for inlets or throats of side wall register boxes on first floor.

Sec. 88. Drying Rooms. The floor of every drying room in a laundry shall be not less than two inches thick and constructed of masonry or tile and the walls and ceiling thereof shall be constructed of like materials and shall be not less than eight inches thick, or said walls may be constructed of wood studs and joists spaced twelve inches on center, lathed with metal lath and plastered with not less than three-fourths of an inch of fireproof plaster.

All steam or hot air pipes, stoves, or other heating apparatus or appliances in such drying room shall be covered with wire netting of two meshes to the inch of not less than No. 18 gauge wire. Such netting shall be not less than six inches from any such steam pipe or hot air pipe, stove or other heating apparatus or appliance.

Sec. 89. Boiler Rooms Inside a Building. All walls surrounding a room inside a building in which room a steam boiler is installed or is intended to be installed, shall be of masonry or terra cotta for the full height of the basement or story of the building in which the boiler is located. Such wall if construct-

ed of brick shall be not less than eight inches thick, and if constructed of terra cotta or concrete they shall be not less than six inches thick and all exposed woodwork in such room shall be covered with metal lath and plastered or with sheet metal placed not less than one-half inch from such woodwork.

Every opening into any such boiler room from the interior of the building in which such boiler room is located shall have a standard fire door or a standard fire shutter constructed as specified in Section 141 of this ordinance, so arranged as to close automatically; and where oil is burned, every doorway shall have a masonry or terra cotta sill rising not less than eight inches from the floor. No wood shall be used in the construction of the floor of any boiler room.

In buildings of Classes "B," "C" and "D" there shall be a clear space above every boiler installed in any such boiler room of not less than five (5) feet, and above the breaching of not less than two (2) feet, provided, however, that where any such boiler is of such capacity and constructed in such a manner as to not develop or sustain more than ten (10) pounds of pressure per square inch, such clear space above such boiler shall be not less than four (4) feet, and the clear space above the breaching shall be not less than two (2) feet, and provided further, that a sheet of No. 18 iron shall be suspended not less than two inches from the ceiling, over, and one foot in each direction beyond said breaching.

Adjacent to the door of every boiler room there shall be provided a standpipe not less than one and one-half inches in diameter, with at least twenty-five feet of standard fire hose not less than one and one-half inches in diameter attached thereto.

No boiler room shall be located or constructed directly under the stairway of any building. Provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall be deemed or construed to apply to dwellings, as dwellings are defined by this ordinance.

Provided, further, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any room in which a steam boiler or water heater is installed, which boiler or water heater is operated by means of gas and does not consume more than 360 cubic feet of gas per hour when operated at its full capacity. Every such steam boiler or water heater operated by means of gas, shall be installed and connected with a vent in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance regulating the venting of gas water heaters. Any such steam boiler or water heater operated by means of gas shall not be installed nearer than two feet to any wood or wood lath and plaster construction, and no vent pipe used in connection with any such boiler or water heater shall be concealed in any wall or partition unless such wall or partition is constructed of fireproof material. Every room in which a steam boiler or water heater operated by gas is installed shall be provided with an air inlet and an air outlet. Every such air inlet or outlet shall be not less than 144 square inches in area. Every such air outlet shall be located at or near the ceiling of such room and shall extend through the ex-

terior wall of the building adjacent to such room. In the event that any such room is removed from the exterior wall of the building, such room shall be provided with an outlet flue of galvanized iron connecting such room direct with the outer air at the exterior of the building. Every air intake opening shall be located at or near the floor line of such room and shall be as far removed from the air outlet opening as practicable.

Sec. 90. Boiler Rooms Outside of Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4. Where a building or structure located outside Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 is used for a boiler room only, such building or structure may be constructed of corrugated iron on wood frame. Such building or structure shall be not less than twenty (20) feet from any other building or structure.

Sec. 91. Woodworking Establishments, Boiler Rooms and Fuel Rooms Therein. Boiler rooms located in a woodworking establishment shall be constructed as herein provided for the construction of boiler rooms.

The fuel room used in conjunction with such boiler room, if constructed in or less than twenty feet from such woodworking establishment shall be constructed of masonry. The ceiling thereof shall be constructed of fireproof material, or of metal lath and plaster. Every door in a fuel room or boiler room shall be constructed as herein provided for standard fire doors, and every window in such fuel room or boiler room shall be protected by metal frames and sash, glazed with wire glass.

All conveyors into such fuel or boiler room shall be of metal.

All floors of boiler rooms or fuel rooms shall be of masonry, tile or the natural ground.

Floors of woodworking establishments, if of wood, shall be not less than two inches in thickness.

Sec. 92. Chimneys, Flues and Smokestacks. All smoke chimneys and flues, hereafter constructed, shall be of masonry (except as elsewhere in this ordinance provided). The walls of such chimneys and flues in dwellings and flats (except such chimneys and flues to which there is connected any oil burning furnace, oil burning heater or oil burning steam boiler), shall be not less than four (4) inches thick. The thickness of the walls of such chimneys and flues in dwellings and flats to which there is connected any oil burning furnace, oil burning heater or any oil burning steam boiler, shall be not less than eight (8) inches thick, or such walls may be not less than four (4) inches thick, provided that they be lined on the inside with well burnt fire clay or terra cotta lining, not less than three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch thick.

In all other buildings the walls of the smoke chimneys and flues shall be not less than eight (8) inches thick, or such walls may be not less than four (4) inches thick, provided they be lined on the inside with well burnt fire clay or terra cotta lining, not less than three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch thick.

Clay or terra cotta lining of flues shall extend from the bottom of the flue or throat of the fireplace continuously to

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the top of the said flue. The lining shall be inclosed as carried up and the ends thereof shall fit closely together and be set in cement mortar. All joints and openings between the flue lining and the outer walls shall be filled solidly with mortar.

Chimneys and flues not required to be lined shall have smoothly struck joints on the inside or they shall be plastered smoothly throughout the inside from the bottom to the top, and if the walls are less than eight (8) inches thick, they shall be plastered on the outside for their entire height, except such portions as are exposed to the weather.

Artificial stone chimneys shall have all joints well filled and smoothly struck on the inside and outside.

No smoke flue shall be less than seven (7) inches in the clear in any interior dimension.

Only one (1) inlet shall be permitted in a smoke flue seven by seven (7x7) inches in the clear inside measurement, and such flue shall be increased in size in the interior thereof to seven by eleven (7x11) inches for two (2) inlets.

No more than two (2) inlets shall be placed in any one smoke flue.

Smoke flues larger than two hundred (200) square inches, inside area, shall have walls not less than twelve (12) inches thick to a height of twenty (20) feet above the inlet, and eight (8) inches thick for the remaining height, and the inside four (4) inches of the walls of such flues shall be of fire brick or may be lined with terra cotta flue lining for at least twenty (20) feet above the inlet.

Smoke flues for bakery ovens shall be not less than eleven by eleven (11x11) inches, inside measurement, and shall have masonry walls not less than eight (8) inches thick.

The inside four (4) inches of the walls of all smoke flues for boilers of over twenty-five (25) horsepower for a distance of twenty-five (25) feet above the bottom of the breeching inlet, shall be constructed of fire brick laid in fire clay mortar. All chimneys having a greater flue area than two hundred sixty (260) square inches inside measurement, shall be carried up at least ten (10) feet above the highest point of the roof or any roof within twenty-five (25) feet of such chimney.

The inlet for a smokepipe into a chimney or flue shall be a terra cotta thimble not less than three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch

thick set in place as the construction progresses. Thimbles shall be surrounded by four inches of brick work brought flush with the furring and shall extend to the face of the plastering and be not nearer than six (6) inches to any wood-work.

Chimneys shall not be supported on any wooden floor or beam, but shall be supported by masonry or fireproof construction from the ground up and shall not increase in size above the base.

No chimney shall be corbelled out more than eight (8) inches from a wall, provided that no corbelling shall be more than four (4) inches in twelve (12) inch walls. No chimney or flue shall be offset or drawn over for any purpose more than one-third of its exterior width or thickness. No offset made to reduce the size of a chimney shall exceed one (1) inch for each two (2) inches of the height of such offset; and no corbel extending from a wall shall exceed one (1) inch for each two (2) inches of the height thereof. No inlet to a chimney, stack or flue shall be extended out more than eight (8) inches.

Flues in party walls shall not extend nearer than four (4) inches to the center of the wall.

No joist, girder, or studding, shall be supported on the walls of any chimney or flue, but shall be kept clear from the outside face of any chimney or flue.

All wood joists, trimmers, headers, beams and girders shall be trimmed away at least two (2) inches from the outside face of any smoke flue, and from the outside of the chimney breast.

Chimneys built outside of frame structures or in light wells thereof shall be securely anchored to the walls at intervals of not more than ten (10) feet.

All chimneys and flues shall extend at least four (4) feet above a flat roof. Where such chimneys or flues project through a pitch roof at or near the ridge or peak of such roof they shall project not less than two feet above said ridge or peak.

Where chimneys or flues pierce the roof at the eaves or on the slope of the roof they shall extend above that portion of the roof not less than five (5) feet, measured at the center of the chimney on the slope of the roof. If any such chimney projects above the roof to a height of more than six (6) times its least cross section it shall be braced with an iron rod or pipe not less than one inch

in diameter with a fixed washer at each side of such chimney, which brace shall extend through said chimney at a point not more than four feet from the top thereof. Every chimney projecting above the roof more than six times the thickness of its least cross section shall have at least three (3) four-inch cross walls or two (2) eight-inch walls across its least width and all such chimneys shall be laid in cement mortar from the top thereof to at least twenty-four (24) inches below the roof joists as provided for under head "Fire Walls."

Smokestacks of iron or steel from steam boilers or similar appliances when passing through floors, ceilings, roofs, partitions or exterior walls of any building, shall be at least twelve (12) inches from any wood or woodwork and such wood or woodwork shall be protected by a metal sleeve at least six (6) inches from the stack. This sleeve shall extend six (6) inches above and twelve (12) inches below the floor, ceiling or roof, and shall extend six (6) inches on each side of any partition or exterior wall, and shall be securely fastened in place.

On the exterior of any building, such stack shall be placed at least twenty (20) inches from any wood or woodwork, and its top must extend at least four (4) feet above the roof, adjacent to such stack.

No woodwork shall be placed within two (2) feet of the cupola of any foundry or within two (2) feet of the chimney of any such cupola.

No pipe used to conduct smoke from any stove, range or similar appliance shall pass or extend through any floor, ceiling, roof, partition or wall of any building.

Terra Cotta Chimneys may be erected in that portion of the city outside of Fire Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, providing such terra cotta pipes shall be securely strapped and fastened to the building with iron straps, and all joints of such chimneys be thoroughly cemented. No such terra cotta chimney or pipe shall be concealed and must be so constructed as to be exposed to view at every point from the exterior of the building. Such terra cotta pipes shall be not less than three-quarters of an inch thick, and be free from checks, cracks or other defects. If said terra cotta pipe or chimney is supported on a bracket, such bracket must be securely fastened to the building; between the inlet of such pipe or chimney and the bracket or floor sustaining the same, there must be at least six (6) inches of cement mortar. A clear space of at least two (2) inches between the terra cotta pipe or chimney and any woodwork shall be provided, and such terra cotta chimneys shall extend at least three (3) feet above the roof of the building.

Sec. 97. Smoke House. Every smoke house or smoke room shall be constructed of fireproof material throughout, with all walls, floors and roofs thereof of masonry. Such walls shall be not less than twelve (12) inches thick and shall be built up at least three (3) feet higher than the roof. The roof of any such smoke house or smoke room shall be at least three (3) inches thick, provided, however, that in the event that such smoke house or smoke room is constructed within a building and by reason of the

structural features of such building it is impracticable to extend the walls of such smoke house or smoke room three (3) feet higher than the roof of such smoke house or smoke room, then and in that event the walls of any such smoke house or smoke room may terminate at the roof line thereof. The roof of any smoke house or smoke room the walls of which terminate at the roof line thereof shall be constructed at least six (6) inches in thickness, and no woodwork shall be maintained within two (2) inches of the roof of any such smoke house or smoke room, unless such woodwork is further protected with tile insulation or with a material of similar nature. An iron grate shall be placed three (3) feet above the floor, and the hanging nails shall be of iron.

Sec. 99. Steam Pipes. Steam pipes shall not be placed within two inches of any timber or woodwork, unless the timber or woodwork is protected by metal, in which event such distance shall not be less than one inch.

All steam pipes passing through floors, ceilings, or lath and plaster or wood partitions shall be protected by a metal tube having a metal flange at the floor one inch larger than the pipe, passing entirely through said floors, ceilings or partitions.

All pipes or ducts used to convey heated air shall be of metal or other non-combustible materials.

Pipes used for conveying steam under high pressure shall in no case be less than eight inches from any woodwork, unless protected by magnesia or equivalent pipe covering at least one inch thick, in which event the distance shall be not less than two inches.

All steam pipe covering shall consist of non-combustible materials only.

Sec. 100. Pipes in Walls. No recess for any pipe shall be made in a sixteen-inch party or division wall. No recesses for pipes or wires shall be made in any wall more than one-fourth of the thickness of such wall, and the space between the pipes and adjacent masonry shall be grouted full with cement mortar. Recesses around such pipes shall be filled up solid for the space of one foot, both above and below, each tier of floor or roof joists. There shall be no pipes of any description between any metal column and its covering of fireproofing material.

Sec. 101. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to place or maintain, or to cause or permit to be placed or maintained any water, steam, soil or vent pipe in any part of any concrete column or girder.

Sec. 102. Steel Girders. Every steel girder used in the construction of any building, the length whereof exceeds twenty feet, and whose vertical depth exceeds twenty-four inches, shall be fireproofed in the manner in this ordinance provided for the fireproofing of girders in buildings of Class "A."

Sec. 103. Anchors and Ties for Steel Girders. All steel girders supporting masonry shall be anchored into the walls of the building for a distance of not less than eighteen inches; said anchor shall be of flat steel or iron with a cross section of not less than three-eighths of an inch by one and one-half inch, and shall

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be securely riveted to or hooked over the top flange of said girder and shall be turned up at the opposite end for a distance of not less than two inches.

All such anchors from steel or iron girders to wooden girders shall be of not less than one-half inch by two-inch iron, and shall extend not less than three feet on the wood, and shall be turned down not less than two inches into the wood at the ends and shall be securely fastened. When the wood girder is of less than eight inches, vertical height, the cross section above specified for the anchor may be reduced one-half in all its parts. If the connecting girder be of metal then proper standard connections shall unite the beams and girders, so as to form a satisfactory tie.

Sec. 104. Anchors, Straps, Ties and Stirrups. In buildings of Classes "B," "C" and "D," girders shall be anchored to the walls and fastened to each other so as to make a continuous tie from wall to wall. The beams may be united by suitable iron straps of not less than one-fourth by one and one-fourth inch ($\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ ") area of cross section, turned into the girders and spiked or bolted so as to develop the strength of the tie; or such joints may be lapped and spiked together so as to form a continuous tie.

In all buildings having exterior walls of masonry, tile, or of a construction other than wood frame the end anchors of girders may be in the form of iron or steel plates with lugs turned up into the beam and down at least four inches (4") into the masonry at a point not more than four inches (4") from the outer faces of the wall; or such anchors may be three-fourth inch (3-4") anchors as hereafter

required for joists. All joist anchors in such building shall be of three-fourth inch (3-4") round iron at least three (3) feet long with three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") inch by ten inch (10") "T" head, or six by six (6"x6") iron washer, not less than three eights inch (3-8") thick; such head or washer shall be not more than four (4) inches from the outside face of the wall and shall pass through the wall where possible. The inner ends of anchors shall be turned down two (2) inches and shall be securely tied to the beam or joist at the side in such a way as to make the anchor self-releasing. The inner ends of joists shall be spiked for continuous tie. When joists run approximately parallel with adjoining walls, said walls shall be anchored to each tier of joists above the first floor with anchors reaching back through or hooking over the fourth joist. Said last mentioned joist heads shall be struttred in such a way as to combine the four joists into a truss with the heads of struts close to the anchors and the foot of struts close to cross walls or partitions. Anchors shall be not more than six feet (6') apart in all walls and at every tier of joists above the first floor. Ceiling joists and rafters shall be similarly anchored.

In all buildings except dwellings and flats steel or wrought or malleable iron stirrups of proper size shall be used to support all header joists from trimmers and all tail joists from headers in addition to which all joists so hung shall be thoroughly spiked together.

Fire walls shall be anchored as described under "Fire Walls."

Sec. 105. Bearing of Joists and Bond Iron. The load at the bearing of floor

joists on their supports shall not exceed five hundred pounds to the square inch.

In buildings of Classes "B" and "C," which are more than three stories in height, the floors of which are designed to sustain a load of more than 140 pounds per square foot, bond iron at least three inches by one-fourth inch shall be placed under each joist at its wall bearings. Said bond iron shall run continuously around the building and must be lock-jointed and anchored at each angle.

Sec. 106. Timber Details. The header beam carrying the tail beams of a floor, and supporting the trimmer arch in front of a fireplace, shall be not less than twenty inches from the chimney breast. Every girder or truss shall have a bearing of not less than eight inches, and joists not less than four inches, on masonry walls. All headers and trimmers shall be of such size that the strength of the floor shall be uniform.

Where joists or beams rest on masonry walls the ends of such joists and beams must be beveled at least three inches at the ends resting on such walls.

In no case shall timber of less dimensions than two by six inches be used for floor joists, and for all floors above the first floor no timber of less dimensions than two by eight inches shall be used; provided, however, that in one story buildings used for dwellings, barns, stables or garages, where it is proposed to utilize the space above the ceiling joists for storage purposes only, the joists of such ceiling shall be not less than two inches by six inches cross section when the span is not greater than twelve feet.

No span of wood joists shall be greater than twenty-six (26) feet.

No mud sill shall be less than two by six inches (2"x6") cross section except when laid on masonry, then such mud sill may be of not less than three by four inches (3"x4") cross section. All such mud sills shall be of redwood.

The safe carrying capacity of any wood beam for a uniformly distributed load shall be determined by multiplying twice the area of its cross section in square inches by its depth in inches, and dividing this product by the span of the beam in feet; this result to be multiplied by 70 for spruce or white pine and by ninety for Oregon pine and by 120 for oak.

Sec. 107. Arches and Lintels. Every opening exceeding five feet in width in a wall of brick or stone shall have an arch of stone, brick, or terra cotta, securely keyed and with good and sufficient buttments, or such openings shall have a lintel of stone, iron, steel, or reinforced concrete. If a wood lintel is used over the inside of any opening there shall be a relieving arch over the same. A wood lintel shall not be placed over an opening exceeding five feet in width. There shall be no cast iron lintel used over an opening exceeding seven feet in width. No wood beam or girder shall be used to support any masonry wall.

Sec. 108. Retaining Walls. Any person making an excavation for the purpose of construction shall at once build a retaining wall not less than seventeen inches thick at the top and increasing four inches in thickness for every four feet in depth to sustain the earth. If

such retaining walls are built of brick, the brick shall be laid in cement mortar in the proportion of one part cement to four parts sand by actual measurement; provided, that if such retaining walls are constructed of reinforced concrete, then said wall shall not be less than eight inches thick at the top thereof, and shall increase in thickness at least one inch for each foot of depth of such wall.

DIMENSIONS OF FOUNDATION WALLS

Sec. 109. Foundation Walls. No foundation walls in buildings of Classes "A," "B" or "C" shall rest upon any made or filled ground; except that foundation walls in buildings of said Classes "A," "B" or "C" may rest upon filled or made ground in that part of the City of Los Angeles formerly included within the boundaries of the City of Wilmington and the City of San Pedro, as the said cities of Wilmington and San Pedro existed prior to the consolidation of the cities of Wilmington, San Pedro and Los Angeles; provided, however, that before a permit is granted to any person, firm or corporation for the erection or construction of any building of said Class "A," "B" or "C" upon such filled or made ground tests shall be made and filed with the Board of Public Works by the person, firm or corporation applying for said permit showing the load that said ground is capable of sustaining to the square foot. No permit shall be granted for the construction or erection of any such building upon said filled or made ground unless such test shows that the ground upon which such building is proposed to be erected or constructed will sustain the maximum load allowed for each square foot of ground, as provided in Section 128 of this ordinance. The depths of foundations of buildings of Classes "A," "B" and "C" shall be not less than the depths prescribed in the following schedule:

One story buildings not less than one foot below natural surface of ground; in two or three-story buildings not less than two feet below the natural surface of the ground; in four story buildings not less than three feet below the natural surface of the ground; in five or six story buildings not less than four feet below the natural surface of the ground; in seven story buildings not less than five feet below the natural surface of the ground; in eight, nine or ten story buildings, not less than six feet below the natural surface of the ground.

Provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall prevent the Board of Public Works from requiring a greater depth for foundations, if, in the judgment of said Board, it is necessary for the stability of said foundation and the structure proposed to be erected thereon. The width of the foundations of the several parts of any building shall be proportionate to the load to be carried, as in this ordinance specified.

No course of brick footings shall project more than two inches from the footing or wall above; and if formed of stone or concrete no course shall be less than twelve inches thick, nor shall any course project more than six inches.

The width of the footings of every foundation wall shall be not less than 75

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per cent greater than that of the wall resting thereon.

Foundations shall be proportionate to the actual loads they shall be required to sustain in the complete and occupied building.

Sec. 110. Underpinning Walls. All walls used for underpinning any building shall be constructed of masonry four inches thicker throughout than the wall they support. Mortar used in masonry for underpinning shall contain not less than one-third cement, by actual measurement. All brick used for underpinning shall be hard burnt, well-formed brick, thoroughly soaked in water before using.

Sec. 111. Masonry Piers, Bond Plates. Every masonry pier exceeding five feet in height and sustaining a load exceeding ten tons to each square foot, shall be provided with bond plates of cast iron or stone, extending through its entire section, at intervals of its height not exceeding one and one-half times the diameter of such pier.

Sec. 112. Thickness of Outer Walls of Masonry Buildings. Every exterior masonry wall of any building shall be built to conform in thickness to the following schedule, (except as otherwise provided for in this ordinance); thickness is given in inches, to-wit:

STORIES IN BUILDING	THICKNESS OF WALL AT EACH STORY							
	Basement	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 8
One Story	16"	12"						
Two Stories	16"	16"	12"					
Three Stories	20"	16"	16"	12"				
Four Stories	20"	20"	16"	16"	12"			
Five Stories	24"	20"	20"	16"	16"	12"		
Six Stories	24"	24"	20"	20"	16"	16"	12"	
Seven Stories	28"	24"	24"	20"	20"	16"	16"	12"
Eight Stories	28"	28"	24"	24"	20"	20"	16"	16" 12"

Provided, that in any building used wholly as a dwelling and detached from any other building, the walls shall be not less than nine inches in thickness for the second story and not less than twelve inches in thickness for the first story; if one story only in height, walls shall be not less than nine inches thick from the floor level to the wall plate and not less than twelve inches thick below the level of the floor joist;

Provided, further that any building used wholly as a private stable or barn, private garage or out building not over one (1) story in height and containing an area of not more than four hundred (400) square feet, may be constructed with walls not less than nine inches (9") thick from the floor level to the wall plate and not less than twelve inches (12") thick below the level of the floor joists. Provided, however, that such building shall not be used for any other purpose than dwellings, private stables or barns, private garages or out buildings unless the walls be increased to the thickness set forth in the foregoing schedule.

(NOTE—SEE SECTION NO. 114)

Sec. 113. Existing Party Walls. Walls heretofore built for, or used as party

walls, the thickness of which at the time of their erection was in accordance with the requirements of the then existing ordinance, but which are not in accordance with the requirements of this ordinance, may be used, if in good condition, for the ordinary uses of party walls, provided the height of the same be not increased.

Sec. 114. In buildings of Classes "B" and "C" any exterior wall, other than a party or a division wall, that is not more than eighty feet in length, or that is intercepted at intervals of eighty feet or less by cross walls of the same height and thickness as said wall; also any interior weight-bearing wall, other than a party or division wall, shall be not less than twelve inches thick for the upper two stories. The walls of each two stories below the two upper stories shall be four inches thicker than the wall of the two stories next above.

Sec. 115. Thickness of Party and Division Walls. Every party or division wall erected or constructed within Fire Districts Numbers 1 and 2 shall be built to conform in thickness to the following schedule, except as otherwise provided in this ordinance, thickness being given in inches, to-wit:

STORIES IN BUILDING	THICKNESS OF WALL AT EACH STORY									
	Basement	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
One Story	16"	12"								
Two Stories	20"	16"	16"							
Three Stories	24"	20"	16"	16"						
Four Stories	24"	20"	20"	16"	16"					
Five Stories	24"	24"	20"	20"	16"	16"				
Six Stories	28"	24"	24"	20"	20"	16"	16"			
Seven Stories	28"	28"	24"	24"	20"	20"	16"	16"		
Eight Stories	32"	28"	28"	24"	24"	20"	20"	16"	16"	
Nine Stories	32"	32"	28"	28"	24"	24"	20"	20"	16"	16"

Provided, however, that party or division walls may be erected in that portion of the City of Los Angeles not included in Fire Districts Numbers 1 and 2 of the thickness prescribed in the schedule set forth in Section 112 of this ordinance.

Sec. 116. Temporary Partition Walls. Any temporary partitions (in any building in Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2, 3 or 4) exceeding three-fourths (3-4) of the height of the story in which they are placed if constructed of wood, plaster board or similar composition shall have at least one-fourth (1-4) of its surface in glass set in sash. The term "temporary partition" in this section shall be deemed to be a partition constructed for the utility of the tenant in that portion of the building in which they are constructed, but shall not be for the purpose of dividing stores, lofts, or portions of the building for separate tenants.

Sec. 117. Increasing Height, Class "C" Buildings. Any building erected in the manner required by this ordinance for the construction of Class "C" buildings, and having walls of the thickness required by this ordinance, may be increased in height in the manner provided in this section. Such building shall not be increased more than two stories in height and when completed shall not exceed the height provided in this ordinance for buildings of Class "C" construction. Any such story so added shall not exceed twelve feet in height between the floor and the ceiling of such story.

In any case where it is proposed to increase the height of any such building the exterior and division walls of such building shall be reinforced by means of fire-proofed steel columns or reinforced concrete columns, extending from the foundation to the roof. Such columns shall be spaced not more than eighteen feet apart measured from center to center, and shall be thoroughly bonded into the walls. Such columns shall be of sufficient strength, with a factor of safety of four, to sustain the weight of the stories so added to such building, and the weight of such added stories shall be transmitted to the foundation by means of such columns. The exterior and division walls of the stories so added shall be not less than twelve inches in thickness. The walls of such added stories shall not be used for bearing walls. Except as in this section otherwise provided, such building and such added stories shall be made to conform to the requirements of this ordinance. Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to permit the use of any such building more than four stories in height for any purpose prohibited in Section 53 of this ordinance.

Sec. 118. Fire Walls. All exterior di-

vision and party walls of buildings of Classes "A," "B" and "C" except as hereinafter provided, shall project through and be at least two feet above the adjoining roof line and shall be at least twelve inches thick. Such fire walls shall be continuous without openings therein, except as provided in this ordinance, and if of brick or stone, shall be laid in mortar, containing not less than one part of cement to three parts of good lime mortar, said cement mortar to extend from the top of the wall to a point two feet below the roof joists, and all such brick work shall be laid as "full grouted" or "shoved" work. When masonry fire walls extend more than four feet six inches above adjoining roof line said wall shall be anchored with three-fourths inch iron rods or pipes of one inch outside diameter; said anchors shall be secured to the roof and shall have "T" heads built eight inches into the wall and shall be placed eight inches below the top of the wall and not more than ten feet apart.

In Class "A" buildings over one hundred feet high, the fire wall on the street fronts may be omitted. Where such fire walls are omitted, the roof shall be protected at the outer edge of the cornice by a concrete curb twelve inches wide with a vertical face on its inner side at least four inches high, and at the building line a substantial railing not less than three feet high, constructed of two-inch diameter galvanized iron piping with standards not more than ten feet apart, said railing to consist of two horizontal lines of piping placed eighteen inches apart and secured to the posts with galvanized iron screw fittings.

Buildings of Classes "A," "B" and "C" construction located outside of fire districts Number 1, 2 and 3, having roofs pitched at an angle of thirty degrees or more, shall not be required to have fire walls and fire walls may be omitted from buildings of Class "A," "B" and "C" construction located outside of Fire District number one, constructed, erected and maintained as a Church, Public School, College, Library or other Public building.

Fire walls as set forth in this section may be omitted on roof structures as described in Section 135 of this ordinance, excepting on the walls of such roof structure which are over or an extension of the exterior, party or division walls of the building upon which such roof structure is erected.

Sec. 119. Recesses in Walls. Recesses for stairways and elevators may be left in the walls of buildings, provided that in no case shall such portions of such walls be of less thickness than the walls of the fourth story, unless reinforced by additional piers with iron or steel girders, or iron or steel columns and girders,

properly protected, and securely anchored to walls on each side.

Recesses for alcoves and similar purposes shall have not less than eight inches of masonry at the back of such recesses, shall be not more than eight feet wide, and shall be arched over or spanned with iron or steel lintels, and not carried up higher than eighteen inches below the bottom of the beams of the floor next above, nor shall any recess be made nearer than six feet to any other recess in the same wall.

Sec. 120. Furred Walls. Furred masonry walls shall be provided with fire stops at each floor and intermediate between the floors. When a chimney breast is furred out the space between the chimney and the breast shall be closed with fireproof material.

Sec. 121. Bond in Brickwork. The bond in brickwork shall be formed by laying at least one course of headers for every six courses of stretchers.

Sec. 122. Care of Wall in Construction. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, during the construction of any building, to erect or construct any wall, or any part thereof, to a greater height than six feet above the height of any other wall or part thereof, of the same building or structure.

Sec. 123. Pressed Brick Facing.—Bond Joints. If pressed brick facing is used, it must be bonded into its backing at least every sixth course. Bond shall be established by solid headers or by galvanized iron strips not less than one inch wide, not less than one sixteenth of an inch thick and not less than eight inches long, placed at right angles to the face of the wall. If such strips are used for bonding each face brick shall be bonded. No diagonal bond shall be allowed. In the case of piers faced with pressed brick, only solid headers or bondstones or iron plates shall be used for such bonding. Pressed brick in all cases must be laid so as to have a full bed of mortar under each brick. The mortar used in backing all pressed brick shall have cement added thereto, in the proportion of not less than one sixth of the bulk of the mortar.

Sec. 124. Veneering Bond on Masonry. All veneer facings of stone, terra cotta or cement stone on masonry walls, shall be bonded by metal ties in the forms of staples or hooks, not less than one-quarter (1-4") inch in diameter, or the equivalent in other sizes or shapes satisfactory to the Board of Public Works. The metal ties shall be embedded in the wall or structural parts of the building, not less than four (4") inches and the ends turned over to give a mechanical anchorage. Such ties shall be not less than twelve (12") inches apart horizontally and shall be in every horizontal joint between courses.

Sec. 125. Veneering Bond on Frame. Veneering of brick, stone or terra cotta may be placed on any frame building of not more than two (2) stories in height, provided that on buildings of more than two (2) stories in height such veneering may be placed so that the same will not exceed twenty-five (25') feet in height above the ground level.

All buildings on which any such veneering is placed shall first be sheathed solid with one (1) inch boards. The veneering

shall be not less than four (4") inches in thickness, and shall be built on a solid foundation wall not less than twelve (12") inches thick.

All veneer of brick, stone or cement stone shall be bonded back into the sheathing by galvanized iron strips not less than one inch by one sixteenth inch by five inches (1"x1-16"x5") long, placed at right angles to the face of the wall, and securely nailed to the sheathing. Such bonding ties shall be placed not more than twelve (12") inches apart horizontally, and shall be in every horizontal joint between courses, except in brick veneering in which they shall be in every third course.

All veneer or hollow terra cotta tile shall be bonded back into the sheathing by a bent clip one inch by one-eighth inch by five inches (1"x1-8"x5") long, securely nailed to the sheathing or by two (2) ten penny nails driven into the sheathing and bent over the tile.

All veneer facings of architectural terra cotta shall be bonded back into the sheathing by metal ties in the form of staples or hooks not less than one-quarter (1-4") inch in diameter or the equivalent in other sizes or shapes, satisfactory to the Board of Public Works. Such ties shall extend through the sheathing with the ends turned over to give a mechanical anchorage. Such ties shall be not less than twelve (12") inches apart horizontally and shall be in every horizontal joint between courses.

Sec. 126. Excavations.—Lateral Support. Every person, firm or corporation excavating for the purpose of laying the foundation of any building or for any other purpose whatever, shall support and protect from damage all adjoining land, buildings, streets, alleys and sidewalks, by underpinning, cribbing or shoring or such other device as will prevent all settling, cracking or damage whatever.

Sec. 127. Standard Depth. The depth of twelve (12) feet below the adjacent curb level is hereby fixed as the standard depth of foundations. Any person excavating to a greater depth than the above standard shall protect the adjoining property from any damage due to said excavation. No person constructing foundations to the proper or standard depth shall be liable for damages to contiguous buildings, the walls of which have not been constructed to the standard depth.

Sec. 128. Bearing Capacity of Soils. The maximum load allowed upon any square foot of various kinds of ground shall be as follows:

Upon firm gravel or hard clay not less than eight feet below the surface, four tons.

Upon soft clay or adobe not less than ten feet below the surface, three tons.

Upon firm gravel or hard clay from three to six feet below the natural surface, three tons.

Upon firm gravel or hard clay less than three feet below the natural surface, two tons.

Upon sandy loam, one ton.

Upon soft clay or adobe, not less than two feet below the surface, one ton.

All footing shall be extended through the surface down to firm, undisturbed

natural ground. Whenever wet land occurs and proper foundations cannot otherwise be secured, piles shall be used and driven, capped and cut off below the water line in such manner as to insure a proper and safe, durable foundation.

Sec. 129. Safe Loads on Masonry. The safe load on hard burned brick laid in lime mortar shall not exceed eight tons per square foot, and on the same laid in cement mortar shall not exceed fifteen tons per square foot. The safe load on Portland cement concrete in foundations shall not exceed twenty tons per square foot.

Sec. 130. Floor and Roof Loads. The floors of every building shall be constructed to carry not less than the following live loads per square foot, with a factor of safety of four:

Warehouse, wholesale houses, factories and store buildings, one hundred fifty (150) pounds.

Assembly halls, dancing halls, corridors of public buildings and hotels, one hundred twenty-five (125) pounds;

Office buildings, seventy-five (75) pounds;

Apartment, tenement, hotel and lodging house buildings, dwellings, flats and hospitals, sixty (60) pounds;

The roof of every building shall be constructed to carry not less than the following live loads per square foot, with a factor of safety of four: thirty (30) pounds.

(except in dwellings, sheds and out-buildings);

Dwellings, sheds and out-buildings, twenty (20) pounds;

The roof of any building designed or intended to be used for any purpose other than ordinary roof usage shall be constructed to carry a live load per square foot, with a factor of safety of four, sufficient to sustain all loads designed or intended to be carried thereon.

The Board of Public Works shall designate the classification in which the floors and roof of any building shall be included in the event that any such building is not specially enumerated in this section.

Sec. 131. Floor Loads in Warehouses. Before being entitled to receive a permit for the construction or erection of any building designed or intended to be used as a warehouse, the owner of such building shall deliver to and file with the Board of Public Works, in writing, signed by himself and by some person, competent to estimate the same, a certificate stating the live load with a factor of safety of four, which each and every floor and roof of such building is designed and constructed to sustain.

Sec. 131½. For the purpose of Section 130 of this ordinance a warehouse is defined to be any building or structure used or intended or designed to be used for housing goods, wares and merchandise, in transit from the consignor to the consignee thereof, or for which warehouse receipts are given by the person, firm or corporation owning or operating such building or structure to the person leaving the same therein.

Sec. 132. Weights of Materials. In computing the strength and weights of walls, floors and materials a cubic foot of material shall be deemed to have the

weight and the strength given in the table of either of the following handbooks: F. E. Kidder's "Architects' and Engineers' Pocket Book," or Haswell's "Mechanics and Engineers' Pocket Book" or Trautwain's Handbook.

Sec. 133. Roof Drainage. Every building within Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2 and 3 shall be provided with metallic water conductors of sufficient capacity to convey all surface drainage from the roof to the street or alley gutter. Such water conductors shall be extended from the building below the surface of the sidewalk and shall not extend beyond the curb line of the street.

Sec. 134. Cornices and Appendages. Every cornice or gutter on any building of Class "B" or Class "C" construction shall be made of non-combustible material. Every metal cornice shall have riveted joints and shall be supported by heavy steel brackets, securely braced in such manner as to be capable of sustaining at each extreme outer point a load of not less than three hundred pounds. Such brackets shall be placed not more than two feet six inches apart, from center to center, and shall be securely anchored into the brick work and to the roof; should they extend to the roof the top member of each bracket shall be carried through the masonry to the inside thereof, and be securely anchored into the wall. The roof or covering of any cornice may be sheathed with wood, provided that such sheathing shall be entirely covered with metal; or, where composition roof is used, it may extend to within six inches of front edge of the cornice, and said space of six inches shall be covered with metal, and the brick firewall shall be extended solidly at least to the under side of the boarding which forms the top of the cornice.

Appendages on buildings of Class "B" or Class "C" such as skylights, dormer windows, gutter, mouldings, eaves, parapets, balconies, bay windows, towers, spires, ventilators, turrets and lantern lights, except as in this ordinance provided, shall be constructed of fireproof materials; provided, however, that any of such appendages that exceed the allowed limit of height for its class, shall be wholly fireproof, and that floors, roof boarding and joists to porches and balconies may be of wood with no concealed spaces in any part thereof, and with no screen, lattice or enclosure except that an open rail or wire guard may be constructed on such porch or balcony.

STRUCTURES ABOVE ROOFS.

Sec. 135. No structure built partly or wholly upon or above the roof of any building, excepting residences or dwellings shall project above the highest point of such roof more than eight feet, except as hereinafter in this section provided. Every outside wall of such structure (except Class "D" buildings) on any street or party line shall be of masonry in buildings of Classes "B", or "C", the walls of such roof structure other than masonry walls, shall be lathed with metal lath on both sides and plastered; or such walls may be sheathed close with one-inch boards, covered with lock-jointed tin. All ceilings in the interior of such structure shall be plastered on metal lath.

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The total area of such roof structures on any building other than a residence or dwelling shall not exceed two hundred square feet for each five thousand square feet of area of the upper floor surface of such building, except that the total area of any such roof structures erected or constructed upon any building used wholly as a brewery, or as a warehouse for storage of grain only shall not exceed one-third of the total area of the roof of any such building. The total area of any such roof structure erected or constructed wholly upon or above the roof of any residence or dwelling shall not exceed twenty per cent of the total area of the roof of such building. The roof of every roof structure shall be constructed in the same manner and of the same materials as the roof of the main building.

Upon the roof of buildings of Class "A" construction of not more than one story in height, hand ball courts occupying an area equal to the area of such roof may be constructed as hereinafter provided:

(a) Every exterior wall of each such court within twenty feet of the street front of such building shall not exceed ten feet in height.

(b) The partitions or the exterior walls other than exterior walls, mentioned in subdivision (a) hereof, shall not exceed twenty feet in height above the roof of such building.

(c) Each wall or partition of each such court shall be constructed of reinforced concrete and shall not be less than two inches in thickness.

No roof or other covering shall be constructed over or upon any such court.

Upon buildings of Class "A" construction not exceeding eight stories in height and the roof of which has an area exceeding twelve thousand square feet, roof structures not exceeding one story in height and having a floor area of not exceeding three thousand square feet and used for the purposes of a photographic gallery only may be erected; provided, however, that all material used in the construction of such roof structures shall be of the kind specified in this ordinance for Class "A" construction.

STORAGE TANKS ABOVE ROOFS.

Sec. 136. All tanks having a capacity of more than five hundred (500) gallons capable of containing liquid in storage placed in any story or on or above the roof of any building of Classes "A," "B,"

and "C" construction, shall be supported on iron or steel, reinforced concrete or brick work; and all such supports shall be carried down to the foundation of the building and braced at each floor line as may be necessary to secure a rigid, solid job.

All iron and steel supports of such tanks shall be fireproofed as provided for in Class "A" construction.

Sec. 137. Height of Stories. In buildings of Classes "A," "B" and "C" the height of an exterior wall in any one story shall not exceed fourteen times its thickness, excepting that in one-story buildings the height of such walls shall be not more than sixteen times the thickness of the walls.

Sec. 138. Ventilation of Water Closets and Urinals. Every apartment or room containing a water closet or urinal shall be ventilated by means of a window opening directly into the open air, or, where it is impracticable on account of structural features to obtain such window to open air, the Board of Public Works may approve a system of ventilation by means of a suitable flue, and, if necessary, a system of forced draught may be required by said Board of Public Works.

The minimum size of any such flue venting an apartment or room containing a water closet or urinal shall be, if run vertically, not less than fifty (50 sq. in.) square inches, and if run horizontally, not less than one hundred forty square inches (140 sq. in.). These flues or vents must extend to the outer air.

Sec. 139. Measurements for Buildings. For the purpose of this ordinance the greatest linear ground dimensions of any building shall be its length, and the next greatest linear ground dimension its width.

The height of buildings shall be measured from the curb level at the center of the front of building to the top of the highest point of the building.

For buildings on a street corner the measurements shall be taken from the curb level opposite the center of the front thereof in which is located the principal entrance to such building.

When the ground upon which the walls of the structure are built is above the street level, the height of the building may be measured from the average level of the ground adjacent to the walls.

Sec. 140. Floor Lights. Floor lights used for transmission of light to floors

below, shall be constructed of metal frames and bars or plate and any light of glass therein exceeding in area sixteen square inches shall be provided with a mesh of wire either in the glass or under the same, and the floor lights shall be of the same proportional strength as the floors in which they are placed.

Sec. 141. Standard Fire Doors and Shutters Required. Every exterior window or opening in any building of Class "A," Class "B" or Class "C" construction within Fire Districts Nos. 1 and 2, situated within thirty feet in any direction of a wall or roof of any building or an adjacent wall of the same building, other than a blank masonry wall, shall have hollow metal frames and sash, glazed with wire glass not less than one quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch thick, no light of said glass shall be larger than forty-two by seventy-two inches. Said metal frames and sash shall be constructed of heavy galvanized iron, and all joints shall be locked and riveted without solder, or such openings may be protected with any fire window frame and sash which has been approved by the "Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.", and which bears thereon the label of approval of such "Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.", or such openings may be protected in the following manner: For window openings and openings other than door openings, fire shutters may be used and shall be constructed and arranged as herein provided. For door openings, metal covered doors and frames may be used. Such openings either for doors, windows or other openings, may be protected with rolling iron or steel shutters, counterbalanced in such a manner as to be readily opened from both sides. All metal sash, metal covered doors and fire shutters shall be hung in such a manner as to be easily opened from both sides, and all locks or fastenings used on any metal sash, metal covered door, fire shutter or rolling steel shutter shall be of a kind which may be readily broken in case of fire.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to dwellings, churches or school houses, nor to any opening in an adjacent wall of the same building where such wall is the wall of an exterior light court at the side or rear of such building, breaking not more than nine feet into the building, unless any such opening in such court wall is located within thirty feet of another building other than a blank masonry wall; nor shall the provisions of this section apply to any opening in the street front of any building, or to any opening in a court on the street front of any building.

Communication Openings:

The aggregate width of openings through exterior division or party walls whereby communication is made with an adjoining building or room shall not exceed 25 per cent of the total length of said walls in any one story, nor shall any opening therein exceed 10 feet in width or height, and shall have metal covered standard fire doors on each side of each such opening, constructed and arranged as specified in this section, or such openings shall have rolling iron or steel shutters, provided such shutters shall be counterbalanced in such a manner as to be readily opened from both sides; pro-

vided, however, that the provisions of this section regulating communication openings shall not be deemed to apply to any abutting Class "A" buildings in which the combined area of any floor between exterior, party, or division walls in both buildings does not exceed thirty-five thousand (35,000) square feet of unsprinklered, or does not exceed seventy-five thousand (75,000), square feet if sprinklered; in which event the said exterior, division or party walls between such abutting Class "A" building may be omitted.

Construction: All doors for communicating openings and all fire shutters shall be constructed in conformity with the following specifications, and shall be deemed to be for the purpose of this ordinance, the "standard fire door" or "fire shutter."

Such doors shall be constructed of three thicknesses of matched redwood boards, and such shutters shall be constructed of two thicknesses of matched redwood boards. In each case such boards shall not be over six inches wide and shall be placed at right angles to each other, or shall cross diagonally and be nailed with wire nails clinched. Such doors or shutters shall be covered on both sides and on all edges with sheet tin not more than fourteen inches by twenty inches in size, joined together with lock joints and nailed to the woodwork, nails to be driven inside the lap and the joints hammered down over the nail heads. No solder shall be used. The hinges, bolts and latches of such doors shall be secured or fastened to the door or shutter after the tin has been nailed on. No such door shall be less than two and three fourths inches in thickness and no such shutter shall be less than one and three-fourths inches in thickness.

Swinging doors or shutters shall extend three inches over the masonry at the sides and top of the doorway or opening, or may close into an opening, provided the walls be rabbeted three inches at the top and sides. In all cases such doors and shutters shall shut close upon masonry at the top, bottom and sides, or may be made to shut close upon a steel or iron sill at the bottom.

All sliding doors shall extend three inches over the masonry at the sides and top of the doorway or opening, and when such sliding doors are closed such doors shall fit close at bottom upon the masonry or upon a steel or iron sill.

Hinges and hangers shall be of strong wrought iron and fastened to the door or shutter with bolt and nuts. Latches shall be so arranged on the shutters that they can be opened from both sides.

The rail or track for sliding doors shall be heavy enough to withstand heat without warping and every rail, track or hinge shall be secured to the wall by bolts passing through the wall or by "expansion" bolts. The track may be made of common flat bar steel not less than three-eighths inch thick and four inches wide, bolted to the wall with three-fourths inch bolts. The distance of the tracks from the wall may be regulated by washers.

Stops shall be placed so as to prevent the door from rolling off the track, at either end, and hold it in position when closed.

Sec. 142. Standard Fire Resisting Door. For the purpose of this ordinance, any door constructed in accordance with the following specifications shall be deemed to be the "standard fire resisting door," and may be used where by this ordinance it is required on a fire escape and smoke tower. Every such door shall be not less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$ ") inch thick and shall not exceed four (4') feet in width nor seven feet six inches ($7\frac{1}{2}$ ') in height. Such doors shall be constructed of hollow metal or metal covered wood or of wire glass not less than one-quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$ ") inch thick or a combination of these materials. Such door shall be hung on hollow metal or metal covered wood frame in a rigid and substantial manner.

Any type of a door which has been approved by the "Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.," and which bears thereon the label of approval of such "Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.," shall be deemed to comply with the provisions of this section.

Sec. 143. Garages. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to store or keep, or to cause or permit to be stored or kept, any oil, gasoline or fuel of any kind in any private garage, unless the floor of such garage shall be of fireproof material, or of wood covered with concrete not less than two inches thick.

For the purpose of this section the term "private garage" is defined to be a building where one or more automobiles are kept or stored for private use only, and are not rented to or hired by the public, and where no charge is made for the storage of the same.

(NOTE—SEE ALSO SPECIAL ORDINANCE ON GARAGES).

Sec. 144. Reviewing Stands. Every reviewing stand shall be constructed with four inch by six inch stringers running parallel to the front of such stand, spaced at distances not exceeding six feet apart, and supported at distances not exceeding six feet apart by posts of not less than four inches by six inches. These posts shall be braced diagonally, forming a continuous herringbone bracing the full length of such stand for each vertical six feet of such posts. The girders at the top of the posts shall be braced with braces not less than four inches by four inches, at right angles to the joists above the girders. Every post or brace shall be thoroughly secured to a foot plate which shall be of Oregon pine not less than three inches by six inches in cross section laid solidly on the ground at right angles to the front of the stand and forming the base for each line of posts. There shall be joists resting on the girders of not less than two inches by eight inches, cross section. Such joists shall be spaced not exceeding forty inches apart, if two inch plank be used for the sides and steps. If one inch lumber be used for the sides and steps, then the joists shall not be spaced more than twenty inches from center to center. Braces shall be provided whenever necessary to make a solid, substantial structure, which shall be safe under any possible emergency. All timbers forming the framing shall be thoroughly spiked together. No bracing shall be made of less than two inch lum-

ber. There shall be a level stringer of two inches by six inches cross section at the bottom of each line of posts, parallel to the stand; also a horizontal piece of two inches by six inches cross section the full length of the stand and at right angles to same for every row of posts, and every six feet of vertical height thereof. All timbers used in the construction of reviewing stands shall be of sound Oregon pine (Washington fir). Wherever the stand, or a portion thereof, extends over an excavation, the posts shall be extended to the bottom of said excavation and shall be braced with horizontal braces as hereinbefore provided.

OUTBUILDINGS, TENTS AND SHEDS.

Sec. 145. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, construct or maintain any outbuilding within Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2 and 3, unless the same is of Class "A", Class "B" or Class "C" construction; provided, that such an outbuilding not more than twelve feet in height and having an area of not more than four hundred square feet may be constructed with eight inch masonry walls.

Temporary enclosed wooden sheds, not to exceed twenty feet in height, may be erected within Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 to facilitate the erection of buildings, but when such buildings are completed such sheds shall be removed.

Every extension of any building within Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2 and 3 in the form of an addition or separate structure of any size or for any purpose shall be constructed in the same manner as buildings of Class "A", Class "B" or Class "C."

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, maintain or occupy any tent or movable structure of any kind whatsoever within Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4.

For the purpose of this ordinance a tent is hereby defined to be a pavilion, canvas house, umbrella, booth or other structure with or without walls or other side enclosures.

Umbrella sheds or sheds used for the protection of persons, goods, wares or merchandise on premises occupied as railroad stations, or on overhead structures used for the operation of street or interurban railway cars and located in Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2, 3 or 4 shall be constructed with steel, reinforced concrete or cast iron supporters. The roof of every such shed shall be constructed of steel, asbestos, corrugated roofing, reinforced concrete or wire glass, and such roof and every support shall be constructed capable of sustaining a live load of not less than 40 lbs. for each square foot of roof area with a factor of safety of four.

Temporary umbrella sheds or sheds used for the protection of persons, goods, wares or merchandise on premises used or occupied for street or interurban railway stations or upon overhead structures used for the operation of street or interurban railway cars located in Fire District Number 1, may be constructed with wood supports and with wood compositions or corrugated iron roofs.

Temporary stairways, ramps or in-

clines leading from any such overhead structure to the ground within Fire District Number 1 may be constructed of wood with roof of wood, corrugated iron or composition roofing.

It shall be unlawful to erect, construct or maintain any such shed after the expiration of three years from the date this ordinance becomes effective.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, construct or maintain, or to cause to be erected, constructed or maintained, any awning over any premises or any portion thereof within Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, except over an entrance to or window of a building, or any such awning that is of a greater width than the width of the entrance or window over which the same is maintained, or any awning that shall extend more than six feet from the wall of such building, provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to apply to any awning, canopy or marquee erected or constructed on any building used or occupied as a railway depot or railroad station in accordance with the provisions of Section 153 of this ordinance.

Sec. 146. Stables. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect or use, or to cause or permit to be erected or used, any building for the purpose of stabling animals above the first or ground floor thereof, or to cause or permit any animals to be kept in any building above the first or ground floor thereof, unless such building be constructed as hereinbefore provided for buildings of Class "A" construction; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to buildings in use for such purpose at the time of the passage of this ordinance.

Sec. 147. Ceiling for Stores. In buildings of Class "B," the ceilings over the door spaces thereof used as stores only, may be constructed of wood on metal lath and plaster.

In buildings of Class "C," the ceilings over the floor spaces thereof, used as stores only, may be constructed of wood; provided, however, that where metal lath and plaster is required for the ceiling of the first story of such building, such ceiling over such store floor space may be ceiled with wood on the metal lath and plaster.

Sec. 148. Demolition of Buildings. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to demolish any building, or to cause or permit the same to be demolished except as herein provided. In demolishing any building, one story shall be completely removed before the demolition of another story is begun. No material shall be placed upon the floor of any such building in the course of demolition, but the brick, timbers and other structural parts of each story shall be lowered to the ground immediately upon displacement. The owner, architect, builder or contractor of any building, structure, premises, wall, platform, staging or flooring to be demolished shall give not less than twenty-four hours' previous notice to the Board of Public Works of such intended demolition.

Sec. 149. Use of Sidewalks and Streets. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to commence the erection

of any building abutting upon any sidewalk, or to continue the erection thereof unless there shall exist along the center line of such sidewalk a good and substantial board fence at least twelve feet high, enclosing the inner half of the width of such sidewalk so as to protect pedestrians from anything falling from such building.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to make any excavation in that part of any sidewalk lying between the curb line and the center line thereof, unless there shall exist over such excavation a good and substantial temporary walk so constructed and maintained as at all times to afford safe, free and unobstructed passage for pedestrians over and along all that part of such sidewalk above mentioned, and constructed and maintained on a level with the surface of the street or at an elevation of not more than four feet above the same, having steps at each end and a railing not less than three feet high along the edge thereof nearest the street.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to fail or neglect to have at least one half of the width of the sidewalk and not less than ten feet of the width of any alley unobstructed and free of rubbish at all times, except that a passageway across such space may be used for carriage of materials.

Sec. 150. Basements Under Sidewalks. In all buildings where any portion of the space under the sidewalk is excavated the walls surrounding such excavation shall be not less than twelve inches in thickness, unless they act as retaining walls, and, in such case, such retaining walls shall be of the thickness prescribed for retaining walls by this ordinance.

Where the City of Los Angeles or any department, board or commission thereof, desires to install a fire hydrant the connecting pipe of which extends into such basement, the owner or occupant of the basement shall upon demand of said city, enclose said pipe within masonry walls, not less than eight (8) inches in thickness, plastered on both sides with cement plaster and extending from the floor to the ceiling of such basement.

Sec. 151. Sidewalk Protection. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation erecting any building flush with the sidewalk within Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, to fail or neglect at all times, during the construction, alteration, demolition or repair thereof, to erect or maintain a temporary canopy at least ten feet above the sidewalk the full width of the sidewalk, constructed as herein provided. Such canopy shall have a curb at least twelve inches high on the outer edge and at each end thereof. If such canopy is used for the storage of materials additional supports shall be provided which will safely sustain such materials with a factor of safety of four. Such canopy shall be constructed of a four inch by eight inch fir stringer placed on edge, resting upon the top of four inch by six inch fir posts placed not more than twelve feet apart, in not to exceed three lines parallel to such building, upon which shall rest two inch by ten inch fir joists placed not more than four feet apart. Such joists shall be covered with fir planks not less than two inches by

eight inches laid close together. All joints in such covering shall be made upon joists. At all angles made by such post stringers and joists, such angles shall be braced with a two inch by four inch fir brace not less than four feet long.

Sec. 152. Projections. No bay window, balcony or projection other than a cornice shall extend over any public street or alley within Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, except that a balcony not less than twelve feet from the ground and constructed of wrought or cast iron, stone or terra cotta and capable of sustaining a load of two hundred pounds per square foot, may project not more than three feet over any street or alley. Outside of the said Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, no bay window, balcony or other projection shall extend more than three feet over any street or alley, or be less than twelve feet above the sidewalk, and no such bay window, balcony or other projection shall be constructed over any street or alley having a width of less than thirty feet.

AWNINGS

Sec. 153. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, construct or maintain over any sidewalk, or part thereof, any awning otherwise than as provided in this ordinance.

Every awning or covering erected, constructed or maintained over any sidewalk, or part thereof, shall be constructed of canvas on a metal frame, which frame shall be attached to a building.

Every canvas awning or covering erected, constructed or maintained over any sidewalk, or part thereof, shall be, when lowered, at least eight feet above such sidewalk at its lowest point, and shall not extend over such sidewalk for a greater distance than two thirds of the distance from the building, to which such awning is attached, to the outer edge of such sidewalk immediately in front of such building; provided that a hanging border may drop vertically therefrom to a point not less than seven feet above the sidewalk.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, to erect, construct or maintain over any sidewalk or part thereof, any metal canopy or marquee otherwise than as provided in this section.

Metal canopies or marquees may be constructed over sidewalks at the main entrance to buildings; provided, however, that no such canopy or marquee shall be erected, constructed or maintained so as to cover a store front or any part of such store front except the main entrance to such store. Such canopy or marquee shall not be erected, constructed or maintained in front of any building that is less than two stories in height. Such canopy or marquee shall not extend over any sidewalk for a greater distance than two thirds of the distance from the building, to which such canopy or marquee is attached, to the outer edge of such sidewalk immediately in front of such building. Each such canopy or marquee shall be constructed of wrought or cast iron, bronze or other solid cast or wrought metal and each such canopy or marquee shall be supported entirely by metal frames and supports. The roof of each such canopy or marquee shall be of wire

glass set and supported in metal frames. All other glass used in any such canopy or marquee shall be wire glass. The lowest point of any portion of any such canopy or marquee, including the supports thereof, shall not be less than eight feet six inches in the clear, above every portion of the sidewalk beneath such canopy or marquee. Each such canopy or marquee shall be supported with metal rods or chains, from above, secured to the walls of the building. Every support, frame and constructive part of such canopy or marquee shall be of such strength as to sustain six times the weight of such canopy or marquee and every such canopy or marquee shall be tested at any time when required by the Board of Public Works for the purpose of ascertaining the strength thereof.

Each such canopy or marquee shall be provided with gutters and conductors of sufficient size to carry the water from such canopy or marquee to the street gutter. Each such conductor shall be placed within the wall of the building and below the surface of the sidewalk. No post or other support or appliance of any such canopy or marquee shall be placed, erected or maintained upon any portion of any sidewalk.

Provided, however, that in Fire District Number 1, awnings, marquees or canopies may be constructed over any premises used for railway depots of one or more stories in height and any such awnings, marquees or canopies may extend over the sidewalk in front of any such building upon which the same is constructed but shall not extend beyond the curb or curb line thereof, and shall in no event extend a greater distance than 40 feet from the face of the building. Every such awning, marquee or canopy, constructed over any such premises or such premises and sidewalk shall be supported by pillars of iron, steel or reinforced concrete, or by chains or rods attached to the building as hereinabove provided. No such pillar shall be placed in any public street or alley. The roof of every such awning, marquee or canopy shall be constructed of wire glass, metal or reinforced concrete; every such awning, marquee or canopy shall be provided with gutters and conductors of the kind or type herein required and every support, frame or constructive part of any such awning, marquee or canopy shall be of such strength as to sustain six times the weight of such awning, marquee or canopy and shall be tested as to the strength thereof at any time required by the Board of Public Works.

Provided, further, that awnings constructed of metal may be erected and attached to buildings subject to the same provisions prescribed by this ordinance regulating canvas awnings, except that no such metal awning shall be erected on the first story of any building where it is intended or proposed that such metal awning is to extend into or over any public sidewalk, street or alley, and all such metal awnings shall be of a type which may be readily lowered and raised and when raised will fold or collapse flat against the building.

(NOTE: A SPECIAL PERMIT MUST BE OBTAINED FROM THE MUNICIPAL ART COMMISSION AS TO THE

**LOCATION AND DESIGN OF MAR-
QUISE OR CANOPIES EXTENDING
OVER THE SIDEWALK).**

Sec. 153-A. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, construct or maintain, or cause or permit to be erected, constructed or maintained, any awning, over any premises, or any portion thereof, except over an entrance to or window of a building, or any such awning that is of a greater width than the width of the entrance or window over which the same is maintained, or any awning that shall extend more than six feet from the wall of such building in that portion of Fire District Number 1, outside of the following described portion thereof, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Alameda Street, distant one hundred fifty (150) feet northerly, measured at right angles, from the northerly line of Macy Street; thence easterly and parallel with the northerly line of Macy Street to a point in the center line of the Official Bed of the Los Angeles River; thence southerly along the said center line of the Los Angeles River to its intersection with a line parallel with and one hundred fifty (150) feet southerly, measured at right angles from the easterly prolongation of the southerly line of that portion of Ninth Street lying westerly of said Los Angeles River; thence westerly parallel with and one hundred fifty (150) feet distant southerly from the southerly line of Ninth Street in all of its various courses to a point distant one hundred fifty (150) feet westerly measured at right angles from the westerly line of Los Angeles Street; thence northerly and parallel with the westerly line of Los Angeles Street in all of its various courses to a point in the southerly line of Arcadia Street; thence easterly in a direct line to the northeasterly corner of Arcadia Street and Sanchez Street; thence northerly in a direct line to the southeasterly corner of Sanchez Street and Plaza Street; thence easterly along the southerly line of Plaza Street and the easterly prolongation thereof to a point in the center line of San Pedro Street; thence northerly along the center line of San Pedro Street to its intersection with the easterly prolongation of the northerly line of Marchessault Street; thence westerly along the northerly line of Marchessault Street, to the center line of Olvera Street; thence northerly along the center line of Olvera Street to the southerly line of Macy Street; thence northerly in a direct line to the point of beginning.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, construct or maintain any canopy in that portion of Fire District Number 1 hereinabove described, unless such canopy be constructed wholly of fire proof material. Every such canopy shall be securely fastened to the building and shall be not more than sixteen feet (16') in height above the surface of the ground except as otherwise provided in this ordinance, nor extend more than twelve (12') feet from the building.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, construct or maintain, or cause or permit to be erected, constructed or maintained, any awning over any premises, or any portion

thereof, within Fire Districts Numbers 2, 3 and 4, except over an entrance to or window of a building, or any such awning, that is of greater width than the width of the entrance or window over which the same is maintained, or any awning that shall extend more than six feet from the wall of such building.

Sec. 154: Fire Escapes required in Buildings. Standard fire escapes shall be provided on buildings as follows:

Class "A" Buildings: Every building of Class "A" construction, three (3) or more stories in height on any front or rear elevation thereof, which building or portion thereof is designed or intended to be used as a tenement house, hotel or lodging house, shall be provided with at least two (2) standard fire escapes and never less than one (1) such standard fire escape shall be provided on each street frontage of such building.

Every such building of Class "A" construction, exceeding fifteen thousand (15,000) square feet of floor area and not exceeding twenty thousand (20,000) square feet of floor area shall be provided with at least three (3) such fire escapes and shall be further provided with at least one (1) such fire escape for each additional five thousand (5,000) square feet of floor area or fraction thereof.

All other buildings of Class "A" construction, three (3) or more stories in height on any front or rear elevation thereof, shall be provided with one (1) standard fire escape for every ten thousand (10,000) square feet of floor area or fractional part thereof.

Class "B" and Class "C" Buildings: Every building of Class "B" or Class "C" construction, three (3) or more stories in height on any front or rear elevation thereof, which building or portion thereof is designed or intended to be used as a tenement house, hotel or lodging house, shall be provided with at least two (2) standard fire escapes and never less than one (1) such standard fire escape shall be provided on each street frontage of such building.

Every such building of Class "B" or Class "C" construction, exceeding ten thousand (10,000) square feet of floor area and not exceeding fifteen thousand (15,000) square feet of floor area shall be provided with at least three (3) such fire escapes and shall be further provided with at least one (1) such fire escape for each additional five thousand (5,000) square feet of floor area or fraction thereof.

All other buildings of Class "B" or Class "C" construction three (3) or more stories in height on any front or rear elevation thereof, shall be provided with one (1) standard fire escape for every five thousand (5,000) square feet of floor area or fractional part thereof.

Class "D" Buildings: Every building of Class "D" construction, three (3) or more stories in height on any front or rear elevation thereof, which building or portion thereof is designed or intended to be used as a tenement house, hotel or lodging house, shall be provided with at least two (2) standard fire escapes and never less than one (1) such standard fire escape shall be provided on each street frontage of such building.

Every such building of Class "D" con-

struction, exceeding eight thousand (8,000) square feet of floor area and not exceeding twelve thousand (12,000) square feet of floor area shall be provided with at least three (3) such fire escapes and shall be further provided with at least one (1) such fire escape for each additional four thousand (4,000) square feet of floor area or fraction thereof.

All other buildings of Class "D" construction, three (3) or more stories in height on any front or rear elevation thereof, shall be provided with one (1) standard fire escape for every four thousand (4,000) square feet of floor area or fractional part thereof.

Where not required: Provided, however, that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to buildings designed, built or intended to be used exclusively for dwelling houses, churches, breweries, ice houses, cold storage plants, grain elevators and buildings of a similar type, nor on warehouse buildings in which no person, other than the watchman is employed above the second floor, between the hours of 6:00 P. M. and 5:00 A. M. of the succeeding day.

Sec. 155: Floor Areas in Relation to Fire Escapes. The largest floor area above the second floor shall be used as the basis for computing the number of exterior standard fire escapes required providing that if all floors above the largest floor area of the building are diminished in area, the fire escapes from that portion of building containing the smaller area may be computed on the basis of the largest floor area in that portion of the building.

Sec. 156. Location of Fire Escapes. All fire escapes shall be so located on the building as to furnish the best means of escape therefrom and shall be as far removed from each other as is practical, except where in this ordinance the location is otherwise specially fixed.

The Board of Public Works shall have the power and it shall be its duty to determine the location and number of all standard fire escapes on any building or portion thereof, in such cases as the number and location is not specifically fixed by this Ordinance.

All standard fire escapes required by this ordinance shall be located on a public hall, public corridor or passageway, except that

(a) If a large public parlor, lobby or assembly room is connected directly to a public hall, corridor or passageway, and if such connecting opening is free and unobstructed and there are no doors in such connection, then the exit may be directly from such public parlor, lobby or assembly room to the fire escape.

(b) On buildings designed, built or intended to be used as warehouses, lofts, factories or for auditoriums, assembly halls, lodge rooms or for similar purposes, where by this ordinance more than one standard fire escape is required, and any floor or portion of any floor of such building is so sub-divided that at least one standard fire escape is accessible to each occupancy on the floor or portion of floor so sub-divided through a public hall, corridor or passage way, then the exit may be directly from such warehouse, loft, factory, auditorium, assembly hall, or lodge room, sub-division on the same floor of such building to the other fire

escapes. In the event that any floor or any portion of any floor of such building is so sub-divided and arranged so that each such warehouse, loft, factory, auditorium, assembly hall, or lodge room subdivision is provided with a separate and independent fire escape, then and in that event the public halls, corridors and passage-ways to the fire escapes may be omitted in that floor or portion of the floor so sub-divided.

The walls and ceilings of every passage-way leading to a fire escape in buildings of Class "A" construction shall be constructed of fire proof materials. In buildings of Classes "B," "C" and "D" construction, the walls and ceilings of any such passage-way shall, if not of fire proof material, be of wood studs lathed with metal lath and plaster.

STANDARD FIRE ESCAPES

Sec. 157. All standard fire escapes required by this ordinance shall be fastened securely on the exterior walls of buildings, and shall consist of a balcony at each story above the first story, with inclined stairways connecting all balconies and a goose-neck ladder connecting the topmost balcony to the roof, and, in some cases, under certain conditions, of a counter-balanced stairway, drop ladder, or permanent ladder or stairway extending from the lowest balcony to the ground, side-walk or alley level.

The standard fire escape shall be deemed to be one designed in accordance with the following requirements.

(a) **Size of Fire Escape Balconies:** Every standard fire escape balcony shall be not less than forty-four (44") inches in width and not less than nine (9") feet in length, inside measurements, provided that where the structural or architectural features of the building will not permit a balcony of such length or width, the Board of Public Works may issue a permit in writing, allowing a deviation from such balcony dimensions, but in no case shall any such balcony contain an area less than thirty-three (33) square feet, inside measurements, inclusive of the openings for stairways.

(b) **Size of Fire Escape Balcony Openings:** The opening of the floor in the balcony for stairways, shall be not less than twenty-one inches by forty inches (21"x40"). The lowest balcony shall have no such opening therein, excepting where a ladder or stairway is attached thereto leading to the ground, side-walk or alley level, and an opening therein shall be required.

(c) **Fire Escape Balcony Construction:** The frame of the balcony shall consist of steel or wrought iron angles forming the ends of the platforms, of an outside and inside angle forming the sides of the platform; and of an intermediate angle between the inside and outside angles, framing to the end angles. The inside angle of the frame shall be not less than three by two by five sixteenths (3"x2x5-16") inches and other frame angles not less than three by three by five-sixteenths (3"x3"x5-16") inches.

The top railing of the balcony shall be made of steel or wrought iron angles not less than two by two by one-quarter (2"x2"x1-1/4") inches, placed not less than

thirty-four (34") inches above the top of the floor of the balcony.

In the space between the top railing and the frame of the balcony there shall be placed upright standards of steel or wrought iron filling-in-bars, not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") inch round or square; or other bars of at least an equivalent area, but never less than one-quarter (1-4") inch in any dimension. No opening in this balustrade shall be more than eight (8") inches in horizontal dimension, and the filling-in bars shall be firmly riveted or bolted to the top rail and frame of the platform.

The floor of the platform shall be made of wrought iron or steel flats not less than five-sixteenths by two (5-16"x2") inches. Such flats shall be spaced not more than one (1") inch apart and fastened at each bearing by riveting or bolting.

(d) **Fire Escape Balcony Supports:** Where the balconies are fastened to brick or concrete walls, the angles forming the ends of the platform and of the top railings shall extend at least eight (8") inches into the wall, and shall be embedded therein and securely anchored thereto by one of the following methods:

(a) A pin or bolt anchor not less than three-quarter (3-4") inch diameter by eight (8") inches in length shall be provided at right angles to the angle, the angle being punched to receive same; or the pin or bolt shall be attached to the angle by a strap, riveted or welded thereto.

(b) The angles themselves may have a right angle bend eight (8") inches long, which flange shall be embedded in the wall as specified for pin or bolt anchor.

(c) The angles may be spliced with three-quarter (3-4") inch round iron or steel bars, welded, bolted or riveted to the angles, and these iron or steel bars shall extend through the wall to the inside thereof, and be securely fastened with four by four by one-quarter inch (4"x4"x1-4") iron or steel washers and nuts.

(d) The angles themselves may be extended entirely through the wall and provided with a right angle bend not less than eight (8") inches long, which flange shall bear against the inside surface of the wall without any combustible shimming.

Where the balconies are fastened to walls of (frame) buildings of Class "D" construction, the platform of the balcony shall be securely fastened to such wall by not less than three (3) three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") inch bolts. These bolts shall extend through the frame of such platform and through the wall, and shall be securely fastened on the inside or same with four-inch by four-inch by one-quarter inch (4"x4"x1-4") iron or steel washers and nuts. Each of the end angles forming the top rail of the platform shall have a four (4") inch wrought iron angle bend which shall lie flat against the outer wall of the building and through this flange and through the wall shall be placed a bolt not less than five-eighths (5-8") inch in diameter, which shall be securely fastened on the inside of said wall with a four-inch by four-inch by one-quarter inch (4"x4"x1-4") iron or steel washer and nut.

All balconies shall also be securely

fastened and each end of each balcony platform shall be braced and supported by one of the following methods:

(a) By placing under each end of the platform, a strut built of either wrought iron or steel angles not less than two inches by two inches by five-sixteenths inch (2"x2"x5-16"); or of shapes of equivalent strength; or of two (2") inch wrought iron or steel pipe. The balcony end of such struts shall be riveted or bolted to the frame of the platform and the other end shall be securely embedded and anchored into the building walls or fastened thereto, by one of the methods described for end angles of platforms and top railings.

(b) By placing over each end of the platform a hanger built either of steel or wrought iron bars not less than three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") inch in diameter; or of steel or wrought iron flats, angles or other shapes equivalent in area; or of steel or wrought iron chains with the links thereof not less than seven-sixteenths (7-16") inch in diameter. All such hangers shall be not less than six (6') feet in length. The platform end shall be securely fastened by riveting or bolting to the platform, and the building end shall be fastened by means of a three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") inch steel or wrought iron eye-bolt, extending through and fastened on the inside of the wall of the building with a four-inch by four-inch by one-quarter inch (4"x4"x1-4") iron or steel washer and nut. The hanger shall be drawn up into tension by means of the nut.

(c) In buildings of Class "A" construction only, by placing at each end of each platform reinforced concrete or steel cantilever brackets built on, anchored or riveted to the structural work of the building and of the platform. The framing members of the platform shall be increased in size as required to take the stress added by the cantilever construction, the cantilever fastening and anchoring to the building shall be designed to take the entire live and dead load sustained thereon. Complete detail drawings of the construction shall be submitted to the Board of Public Works of the City of Los Angeles, and its approval obtained thereto.

If any platform is more than nine (9') feet in length an additional strut of one of the forms required for end platform supports shall be provided for each four (4') feet or fraction thereof additional length of balcony. These additional struts shall be spaced to make all struts as nearly as practicable equidistant. Any platform angles unsupported by these additional struts shall be increased in size and strength to provide for the additional length.

No balconies shall be attached to any wall unless the overturning moment of same (with a factor of safety of three) is provided for. If necessary, additional stiffeners, framing or posts between the floors in the inside walls, or anchorage to or through the floor system to the next wall, must be provided satisfactory to the Board of Public Works.

No balcony struts or hangers shall be anchored to any arches over any opening, nor in buildings of Class "A," "B," or "C" construction shall any top railing angles or supporting struts of balconies be attached to mullions of wood or sheet metal.

(e) **Height of Lowest Fire Escape Balcony.** The lowest balcony of every fire escape shall be not more than twenty-eight (28') feet, nor less than twelve (12') feet above the street, alley or ground level below same.

(f) **Facing of Fire Escape Balconies:** Fire escape balconies may be faced with terra cotta or other fire resisting materials, provided that such materials shall be securely fastened and anchored to the frame work of such balconies and that the construction of the balconies shall be strengthened sufficiently to sustain the added load.

(g) **Fire Escape Stairways and Hand Rails:** The inclined stairways shall be not less than eighteen (18") inches wide in the clear and no part of same shall be placed less than twenty-one (21") inches from the face of the building.

The stringers of the stairways shall be made of steel flats not less than one-quarter inch by four inches ($\frac{1}{4}$ "x4") for an unsupported length of twelve (12') feet or less. When the length of the stairs between any two balconies is more than twelve (12') feet, such stairway shall be either braced in the center to the platform above or below, or the stairway stringers shall be increased in size sufficiently to support the total live and dead loads sustained thereon.

The treads of stairways shall be of steel not less than one-quarter by four ($\frac{1}{4}$ "x4") inches, and the vertical distance from tread to tread shall be not more than twelve (12") inches. Each end of the tread shall have a right angle bend, and these flanges shall be riveted to the stringers with two (2) five-sixteenth (5-16") inch rivets.

All stairways shall have an inclination of not less than four (4") inches and not more than six (6") inches horizontally to each twelve (12") inches of vertical height.

At each platform there shall be landings not less than twenty (20") inches wide in the clear measured from the outside rails to the top and bottom of the stairways.

Each side of all stairways shall be provided with a one (1") inch iron pipe hand rail riveted to stringers and provided with uprights and fittings. These hand rails shall be continuous on all stairways from the topmost balcony to the lowest balcony, and shall be continuous around the well hole openings of balcony platforms.

(h) **Fire Escape Goose-Neck Ladder:** There shall be an iron goose-neck ladder, not less than fifteen (15") inches wide, extending vertically from the topmost balcony to and above the roof of the building. Such ladder shall not be placed in front of any opening in the walls of the building.

The sides of such ladder shall be made of not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") inch by two (2") inch wrought iron or steel. The rungs shall be made of five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$ ") inch round wrought iron or steel placed not more than fourteen (14") inches apart.

The base of the ladder shall be securely riveted or bolted to the floor of the balcony. The upper end shall extend three (3) feet above the fire wall or roof, and be brought down and fastened with bolts at or to the roof on the inside of the fire-wall. The landing rung shall be within

fourteen (14") inches of the roof at the ladder.

The ladder shall be well braced with wrought iron or steel brackets of proper size built into or bolted to the wall of the building, placed not more than four (4') feet apart. These brackets may be omitted or the spacing thereof altered if the vertical members of the ladder shall be increased in size and strengthened to properly carry the total live and dead and horizontal loads imposed thereon.

(i) **Cornice Openings for Fire Escape Ladders:** The opening in the cornice of buildings shall be not less than twenty-four (24") inches wide by twenty-four (24") inches in the clear outside of the ladders wherever fire escape goose-neck ladders pass through same.

(j) **First Story Fire Escape Stairways or Ladders:** If the lowest balcony of any fire escape is more than twelve (12') feet above the public alley, street or ground line under same, there shall be attached thereto a counterbalanced stairway, drop ladder, or a permanent ladder or stairway extending from such balcony to the street, alley or ground. Such counterbalanced stairway, drop ladder or permanent ladder or stairway shall be of similar construction and of the same pitch and width as the "standard" fire escape stairways, and shall be designed to carry similar live loads.

All such counterbalanced stairways, drop ladders, permanent ladders or stairways attached to fire escape balconies shall be of a type approved by the Board of Public Works, and it shall be incumbent upon the person desiring to use any such counterbalanced stairway or drop ladder, permanent ladder, or stairway, to furnish complete plans, drawings and details and demonstrate such device to the Board of Public Works of the City of Los Angeles, and obtain its approval of such device before using same.

(k) **Workmanship of Fire Escapes:** All parts and details of construction of fire escapes, balconies, ladders, stairways and hand rails shall be properly supported, connected, framed, anchored and braced and stiffened so as to be perfectly rigid, durable and secure.

(l) **Finishing of Fire Escapes:** All steel and iron work of balconies, ladders and stairways, including bolts and fastenings, shall be heavily galvanized before erection, and after erection all exposed steel and iron work of the fire escapes shall be painted with not less than two (2) coats of durable paint.

(m) **Testing of Fire Escapes:** If required by the Board of Public Works, the fire escape balconies, ladders and stairways and building connections shall be tested by and at the expense of the owner or builder. Such test shall demonstrate that such fire escape balconies, ladders and stairways are capable of sustaining, without any sign of failure or deflection, the total dead and live loads thereon.

For such fire escape tests the following live loads shall be provided.

On balconies 200 pounds per square foot.

On stringers of inclined stairways 150 pounds per square foot horizontal projection of stairs.

On sides of all vertical ladders 100 pounds horizontal pressure per lineal foot.

On each rung of ladder or tread of stairs 250 pounds per rung or tread.

On top rail of balconies, 100 pounds horizontal pressure per lineal foot of railing.

(n) **Building Exits to Fire Escapes:** The floors of fire escape balconies shall be not over eight (8") inches above or below the level of the inside sill of the doors or windows giving access to the balconies, and the balcony platforms shall extend at least eight (8") inches beyond the jamb of such doors or windows.

The level of the inside sill of the doors or windows giving access to the fire escape balconies shall be not more than thirty (30") inches above the adjoining floor in the building and such door or window openings shall be not less than thirty (30") inches in clear width, nor less than seventy-two (72") inches in height.

All doors or casements in such openings shall open outwardly, but shall not diminish the width of the balcony when opening or when fully open. Where double hung windows are used in such openings, the lower sash shall be at least the size of the upper sash and shall slide to the top of said opening. No lock of any kind, except such type as can readily be opened from the interior of the building without the use of a key, shall be used or placed on any such door, casement or window.

Sec. 158. Optional Standard Fire Escape Balcony. In lieu of the standard fire escape balconies as in this Ordinance described, such balconies may be constructed of reinforced concrete or of wrought iron or steel throughout, or of a combination of these materials; or such balconies may be constructed of brick, terra cotta, tile or stone, or a combination of these materials, provided that the same are thoroughly reinforced so as to make a solid, substantial construction, and conform to the following provisions:

The balcony platform shall be designed to carry in addition to the dead load thereof, a live load of one hundred (100) pounds per square foot over the entire area thereof (using outside dimensions) and the live and dead loads from the ladders or stairs supported thereon.

Each ladder shall be designed to withstand, in addition to the dead load thereof, a horizontal pressure of one hundred (100) pounds per square foot.

Each stairway shall be designed to carry, in addition to the dead load thereof, a live load of one hundred fifty (150) pounds per square foot of horizontal projection.

Balcony top rails shall be designed to withstand a horizontal pressure of one hundred (100) pounds per lineal foot of railing.

Each balcony shall be independently supported.

All fastenings of the balconies to the building shall be designed to carry twenty-five (25%) per cent greater load than the total dead and live loads carried by the balconies. The balcony anchorings shall be direct to the structural work of the building, with all end horizontal steel or iron members of the balustrade and platform extended into the walls and anchored to the structural work of the building.

All strut supports shall be similar to those required for the "standard" fire

escape balconies designed to properly carry the loads imposed.

No opening in any floor of any balcony, except stairway or ladder opening, shall be greater than one (1") inch in one direction. No opening in any balustrade of any balcony shall be greater than eight (8") inches in horizontal direction.

The size of the balcony, the height of balustrades, the openings for the stairways or ladders and the finishing of all steel and iron work except where such steel or iron is imbedded in concrete shall be as required for "standard" fire escapes.

No steel shape, except pipe rails, shall be less than one-fourth inch ($\frac{1}{4}$ ") thick.

Complete detailed drawings shall be submitted to and the approval of the Board of Public Works of the City of Los Angeles obtained thereto.

Sec. 159. Optional Type of Fire Escapes. Any type of fire escape meeting all of the following requirements may take the place of a standard fire escape required by this ordinance.

Such fire escape shall consist of a right form of stairway or of inclined chute or chutes, constructed entirely of incombustible materials and enclosed in towers constructed of similar materials; be securely attached to the building and provided with proper means of entrance thereto from the building and with an iron ladder to enable the Firemen to reach the roof thereby from the ground; equipped with standpipes as required by this ordinance, and it shall first have been approved in writing by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and the Fire Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles, as being a solid, substantial structure, as fire proof in construction, and providing the occupants of a building with as much protection and as safe and efficient a means of escape as the standard fire escape.

For this purpose the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and Board of Fire Commissioners may require that, and it shall be incumbent upon the person desiring to erect or construct any such type of fire escape, to submit plans and specifications and all details, and if deemed necessary, demonstrate such fire escape to the said Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles.

Sec. 160. Fire Escape and Smoke Tower. Whenever in any building there shall be constructed a fire escape and smoke tower, of non-combustible materials in accordance with the following specification, then the said fire escape and smoke tower may take the place of two standard fire escapes required by this ordinance, but in no event shall there be less than one standard fire escape on the exterior walls of the building.

Such fire escape and smoke tower shall consist of a fire escape stairway not less than twenty-four (24") inches in width, without winders, constructed of reinforced concrete, iron or steel, or of a combination of these materials.

The stairway shall be continuous the full height of the building from the first floor exit level to the roof and have hand rails on each side thereof, the full length of same.

This stairway shall be constructed at a point adjacent to the exterior walls of

the building and be entirely inclosed with brick, concrete or reinforced concrete walls, not less than twelve inches (12") thick, such walls to be continuous from the basement up to and extending three (3) feet above the roof of the building, with no covering of any kind over the said stairway; nor shall there be any openings in such walls into the building, except that where there is a vestibule constructed as in this section specified, there may be openings in that wall which separates the tower from the vestibule. Any such openings shall be constructed and equipped in the same manner as provided for the door openings in such vestibules; any glass used in any such openings shall be wire glass, not less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$ ") inch thick, set in metal frames and sash.

The inclosing walls of a fire escape and smoke tower shall not be used to carry or support any floor joists or any other structural feature of the building, nor shall there be any chases cut in such walls for pipes, conduits or any other purpose.

An exit from the fire escape and smoke tower shall be provided at the first floor line, opening directly to a public street, public alley or other public place, or into a court or passageway not less than thirty-six (36") inches in width; said court or passage-way to be constructed of fire proof materials and lead directly to a public street or public alley with no obstructions therein and be used for this purpose only.

There shall be an entrance to the fire escape and smoke tower and such entrance shall be by means of an outside balcony at each floor, or a vestibule constructed of fire proof materials as herein-after set forth:

Balconies shall have a solid floor and in all other details and kinds of materials, be as in this Ordinance specified for standard fire escape balconies.

Said balconies or vestibules shall be so located and so arranged that access shall be had to same through a door, opening from the interior of the building at the end of a public hall, corridor or passage-way and with a door opening from the said balcony or vestibule to the tower. All such door-openings shall be not less than thirty (30") inches wide by eighty (80") inches in height and equipped with doors constructed as in this Ordinance specified for fire doors or fire resisting doors. The frame and threshold of said door-openings to be constructed of similar or fire proof materials.

The vestibule shall be constructed of the same kind and thickness of walls as the tower and arranged so that one side of the vestibule shall face a public street or public alley and that side of the vestibule facing the public street or public alley shall be entirely open from the top of the floor to the under side of the ceiling and the full width of same, except that such open side of the vestibule shall be protected with a balustrade the same height above the floor as specified by this ordinance for the fire escape balconies.

Every such vestibule shall contain a floor area of not less than twenty-five (25) square feet and shall not be less than four (4) feet in any dimension and shall

have a ceiling height in the clear of not less than eight feet six inches (8' 6").

Fire escapes and smoke towers and all vestibules shall have proper means for illumination.

Wherever in this Ordinance it is provided that the public halls, corridors or passage-ways leading to standard fire escapes may be omitted such public halls, corridors or passage-ways leading to fire escapes and smoke towers may, under similar conditions, be omitted.

Sec. 161. Permits for Fire Escapes. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, construct or change the location of any fire escape required by the ordinances of the City of Los Angeles without first obtaining a permit from the Board of Public Works so to do.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation owning, having charge or control of any building required by the ordinances of this city to be provided with a fire escape or fire escapes, to permit any portion of said buildings above the second floor to be occupied by any person or persons until after all fire escapes required by this ordinance shall have been completely installed on said building, in accordance with the requirements of this ordinance.

Sec. 162. Passageways to Fire Escapes. In buildings already erected, where the only means of reaching the fire escape is through a room, the door of such room shall be a sash door, and over said door there shall be suspended a light of not less than eight candle-power, enclosed in a colored globe, which said light shall be kept continuously lighted from sunset to sunrise of each succeeding day. There shall also be painted upon said wall or contiguous thereto, or upon a sign suspended not more than twelve inches (12") below such light, the words, "To Fire Escape," the letters of such words to be not less than three inches in height.

Sec. 163. Obstructions to Fire Escapes. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to attach, fasten or tie, or to permit, allow or suffer to be attached, fastened or tied, to any fire escape or standpipe any rope, cable, wire or standard, or in any manner or by any means, obstruct, or to permit, allow or suffer to be obstructed, any hallway or passage-way leading to a fire escape, or in any manner or by any means, obstruct, or to permit, allow or suffer to be obstructed in any manner or by any means, any fire escape or any part or portion thereof.

LIMIT OF AREAS OF BUILDINGS.

Sec. 164. No building or portion of any building shall exceed a greater floor area between exterior, party or division walls than set forth by the following table:

AREA OF BUILDINGS.

Maximum Unsprinklered Floor Area Permitted

Height of Building—One story, Class "A," 40,000 square feet; Class "B," 12,500 square feet; Class "C," 10,000 square feet. Over one story, Class "A," 35,000 square feet; Class "B," 10,000 square feet; Class "C," 7,500 square feet.

Provided that where in such building or portion thereof there is installed and

maintained an automatic "Standard" sprinkler system in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, the floor area shall not exceed the maximum set forth in the following table:

AREAS OF BUILDINGS.

Maximum Sprinklered Floor Area Permitted

Class "A," 75,000 square feet; Class "B," 25,000 square feet; Class "C," 17,000 square feet.

For the purpose of this Ordinance the floor areas of buildings or portions of buildings shall be computed exclusive of thickness of the exterior, party or division walls.

STANDARD AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

Sec. 165. All automatic sprinkler systems required by this ordinance shall be in accordance with the following specifications, which for the purpose of this Ordinance, shall be deemed to be the "Standard" Automatic Sprinkler System.

The sprinkler system shall consist of one or more main supply direct water connections to the City main, or to gravity, or pressure tanks, or to fire pumps; and of one or more risers connecting these main supplies to the feed mains which supply the branches to the sprinkler heads; and in some cases, of sidewalk Siamese steamer connections connecting all risers to main supplies.

All pipe shall be standard wrought iron or steel threaded pipe, well reamed and screwed up tight into fittings. Fittings shall be standard malleable or cast iron; such fittings shall be long sweep pattern where practicable to install same.

All Sprinkler heads shall be of a kind approved by the National Fire Protection Association of the United States.

All piping shall be made secure to the ceiling, walls and other parts of the building as is necessary to make a rigid, permanent and durable job, with standard pipe hangers, straps, screw or extension bar hangers and supports.

All valves two and one-half inches ($2\frac{1}{2}$ ") in diameter and under shall be of brass or bronze throughout. Valves over two and one-half inches ($2\frac{1}{2}$ ") in diameter shall be of brass, bronze, or may be iron body brass fitted. All sidewalk Siamese inlet valves, caps and chains shall be of brass or bronze. All gate valves shall be double wedge disc, stuffing box pattern wheel handle, outside screw and yoke or other approved indicator pattern. Check valves to be approved straight way regrounding pattern so built that checks may be readily removed for repairs.

All sprinkler heads shall be so located that their effective distribution will cover all parts of the premises required to be sprinkled.

Each separate story, each basement, sub-basement and cellar between exterior party or division walls shall be considered and deemed to be a separate fire unit.

All sprinkler heads shall be located wherever possible in an upright position on top of the pipes with the deflectors of the sprinkler heads not nearer than three inches (3") below the ceiling soffits of girders, joists or other work above the

sprinklers, provided that sprinkler heads on concealed piping system may be pendant. All sprinklers shall be so placed that the deflectors of same will be parallel to the surface above same.

All sprinklers shall be so spaced that each sprinkler shall discharge an effective supply of water over an area not less than eighty (80) square feet and shall be so spaced that the sprinklers shall be not more than eight feet (8') apart in one direction and ten feet (10') apart in the other direction.

In the event that any beams, girders, joists, columns, walls, partitions or other obstructions prevent the standard spacing described above and prevent the sprinklers from discharging an effective supply of water over an area of eighty (80) square feet, the sprinkler spacing shall be varied or additional sprinklers installed to properly and effectively sprinkle said area satisfactorily to the Board of Public Works.

Size of risers, feed mains and branch supplies shall be determined by the following table:

$\frac{3}{4}$ " pipe shall supply not to exceed 1 sprinkler.	1
1" pipe shall supply not to exceed 2 sprinklers.	2
$1\frac{1}{4}$ " pipe shall supply not to exceed 3 sprinklers.	3
$1\frac{1}{2}$ " pipe shall supply not to exceed 5 sprinklers.	5
2" pipe shall supply not to exceed 10 sprinklers.	10
$2\frac{1}{2}$ " pipe shall supply not to exceed 20 sprinklers.	20
3" pipe shall supply not to exceed 36 sprinklers.	36
$3\frac{1}{2}$ " pipe shall supply not to exceed 55 sprinklers.	55
4" pipe shall supply not to exceed 80 sprinklers.	80
5" pipe shall supply not to exceed 140 sprinklers.	140
6" pipe shall supply not to exceed 200 sprinklers.	200

Never more than ten (10) sprinklers shall be installed on any branch line.

The sizes of main supply pipes, risers, feed mains and branches to the sprinklers shall be graded in accordance with the number of sprinklers supplied thereby.

All feed mains shall be arranged to provide "Center Central," or "Side Central," feeds and riser connections. No feed main shall be larger than six (6") inch pipe.

The size of main supplies and risers shall be determined by the maximum number of sprinklers supplied by the riser to the largest fire unit, but no riser supplied by direct City Water connection only shall be larger than six (6") inch pipe.

No main supply connection to City water main shall be larger than six (6") inches in diameter and in the event that the maximum number of sprinklers in the largest fire unit require such main supplies larger than six (6") inches in diameter, an additional number of main supplies and risers shall be provided.

No main supply connection to the City water main shall be greater in area than twenty-five (25%) per cent of the area of the City water main in the street to which the same is connected. When more than one (1) such main supply connection for one (1) building is made to

City mains, such connections shall, wherever practicable, be taken from the City water mains on separate street frontage of the building.

Main supplies to the risers shall always be made separate direct connections to the City water main, gravity, or pressure tanks or fire pumps as the case may be, provided that the domestic water service of the building may be taken from the sprinkler main supply connected to the City water main.

The main supplies to the risers of any sprinkler system required above the fifth story in any building or portions thereof, must be connected to pressure or gravity tanks or to fire pumps.

All such pressure or gravity tanks placed above the roof shall be constructed of steel, iron, reinforced concrete, or wood, supported as provided in this ordinance for roof tanks, and if constructed of wood every such tank shall also be constructed to conform to the rules and regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

The water capacity of gravity tanks shall be based on one hundred (100) gallons for each sprinkler head in the largest fire unit.

The water capacity of pressure tanks shall be based on fifty (50) gallons for each sprinkler in the largest fire unit; provided further, that the minimum water capacity of gravity tanks shall in no case be less than five thousand (5,000) gallons and the minimum capacity of pressure tanks be not less than four thousand five hundred (4,500) gallons.

The total capacity of pressure tanks shall be at least one-third (1-3) greater than the water capacity, and provided with all necessary equipment to maintain at all times an air pressure of at least seventy-five (75) pounds.

Gravity tanks shall be placed not less than twenty-five (25') feet above the highest line of sprinklers. Pressure tanks shall be placed on top floor or above the roof.

All steel gravity and pressure tanks shall be built of fire box or flanged steel having a tensile strength of not less than fifty-five thousand (55,000) pounds nor more than sixty-five thousand (65,000) pounds with heads one-eighth inch ($\frac{1}{8}$ ") thicker than the shell where tanks are not over seven (7') feet and the radius of the dish is to be equal to the diameter of the tank. The longitudinal seams to be triple riveted and placed below the water line. Girth seams may be single riveted, except where the diameter of tanks is in excess of seven (7') feet, then they shall be double riveted. Tanks shall be provided with manhole cover and outlet connections, gauge glasses, pressure gauges, filling pipes, and drain pipes.

Tanks to be tested at a hydrostatic pressure of at least twenty-five (25%) per cent greater than normal working pressure required and never less than one hundred (100) pounds.

Thickness of the tank shall be determined by the following formula:

$$T \text{ equals } P \times r \times 5$$

$$.75 \times s$$

T—Thickness of plate in inches.

P—Working pressure in pounds per square inch.

r—Internal radius of shell.

S—Tensile strength of plates in pounds per square inch.

.5—Factor of safety.

.75—Value of riveted joints.

No tank steel shall be less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$ ") inch thick.

Pressure tanks must be connected to a pump for filling and with an air compressor having capacity to increase the air pressure at an average rate of at least one pound in two minutes.

All tanks and exposed work in connection therewith above roofs must be painted with durable waterproof paint.

If fire pumps are used as a source of supply such fire pumps, all connections thereto, all fittings thereof, capacities and locations, all shall be in accordance with the rules adopted by the National Fire Protection Association of the United States, and satisfactory to the Board of Public Works.

Every automatic sprinkler system required by the Ordinance to have more than twenty-five (25) sprinklers shall be provided with a sidewalk steamer connection equipped with a two-way Siamese inlet.

Such steamer connections shall be not less than four (4') inches in diameter and the Siamese inlet shall be of a size and tap that will permit the standard fire hose coupling of the Fire Department of the City of Los Angeles to be coupled therewith in the usual manner and shall have rubber gaskets on same.

Siamese inlet valves shall be provided with check valves so made that they may be readily removed and repaired, and with hose swivels, gaskets, plugs and chains. The inlet connections shall be covered at all times with plug when not in actual use.

There shall be a separate check valve provided in this steamer connection inside the building. Sidewalk inlet Siamese connections shall be placed as close as possible to the face of building and not over four (4') feet six (6") inches nor less than twelve (12") inches above the alley or sidewalk or ground grade directly under same.

Adjoining such inlet connections, there shall be securely attached to the building a cast iron, brass or bronze plate with raised letters thereon. Said plate shall be not less than eight (8") inches in length and four (4") inches in width and bear the inscription "Basement Sprinklers" or "Cellar Sprinklers" or "Sub-basement Sprinklers," or "Upper Story Sprinklers," etc., as the case may be.

All piping for sprinklers shall be installed without traps and shall be graded not less than one-quarter (1-4") inch in ten (10') feet to drain towards the source of supply and shall be provided with drip valves at the low points. Each riser shall have a drip valve of not less than two (2") inch pipe and fittings.

The piping connecting each source of water supply with the sprinkler system shall be provided with a gate valve, so located as to control such source of water supply, except that from steamer connections. All such gate valves shall be located within the buildings where easily visible and readily accessible and as close as possible to the supply inlet. Each source of supply shall also be provided

with a check valve. These check valves are to be properly located and arranged to control the supplies.

Each separate feed main shall be provided with a gate valve, so located as to be easily visible and readily accessible.

BASEMENT SPRINKLERS

Sec. 166. In every building in fire districts numbers one (1), two (2), three (3) and four (4), containing a basement, sub-basement or cellar, there shall be installed and maintained in such basement, sub-basement or cellar an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance; except in buildings used exclusively for dwellings, flats, rooming houses, or portions of basements, sub-basements or cellars used for boiler rooms, bank vaults, safe deposit vaults and garages; or in any portion of a basement used for living purposes in a hotel, tenement house or lodging house building.

In every building heretofore or hereafter constructed in fire districts numbers one (1), two (2), three (3) and four (4), containing a basement, sub-basement or cellar, which basement, sub-basement or cellar is used or intended for use in whole or in part for the business of keeping, storing, manufacturing, repairing or working upon wooden baskets, rattan or cane goods or articles, tow, shavings, excelsior, oakum, rope, twine, string, thread, bagging, paper, paper-stock, card-board, rags, cotton or linen, cotton or linen garments or goods, rubber, feathers, paint, grease, soap, oil, varnish, or other inflammable or explosive articles, substances or commodities, there shall be installed and maintained in such basement, sub-basement or cellar, an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 167. **Exterior Standpipes required.** Exterior standpipes shall be provided in buildings as follows:

In all buildings four (4) stories or more in height, (except as elsewhere provided), there shall be provided one (1) exterior stand pipe at every standard fire escape, or fire escape and smoke tower.

In the event that any building four (4) or more stories in height, by the provisions of this ordinance, is not required to have fire escapes thereon, then such building shall be equipped with exterior standpipes, based on the floor area of such building, computed on same ratio as by this ordinance provided for fire escapes according to the class and the purpose for which such building is designed, built or intended to be used.

Theaters and Motion Picture Shows: Theaters and motion picture shows shall be provided with standpipes for connections thereto by the Fire Department of the City of Los Angeles as required under the section of this ordinance governing theatres.

The Board of Public Works shall have the power, and it shall be its duty to determine the location of all exterior standpipes, connections, inlets and outlets, in all cases where the location thereof is not specifically fixed by this ordinance.

Sec. 168. **EXTERIOR STANDPIPES.** All exterior standpipes required by this ordinance shall be standard weight

wrought iron or steel screw piping. Such piping shall be thoroughly reamed. All pipe fittings shall be cast iron or malleable iron with standard threads. Every elbow used on such exterior standpipes shall be of a radius of not less than four (4) times its diameter. Branch or Siamese fittings shall be wrought iron, malleable iron, steel, brass or bronze.

Inlet and outlet connections, together with the valve or valves thereof, and the connection caps and chains shall be of brass or bronze.

Every inlet and outlet connection, branch or Siamese fittings shall be not less than three (3") inches inside diameter.

All inlet and outlet connections shall be of the size and tapping that will permit the standard fire hose coupling of the Fire Department of the City of Los Angeles to be coupled therewith in the usual manner; and have rubber gaskets on same.

All inlet and outlet connections (when not in actual use) shall be covered at all times with a threaded cap of form approved by the Fire Department of the City of Los Angeles and this cap shall be permanently attached to the connection with a chain.

All valves for exterior standpipe outlets shall be standard double wedge disc, non-rising stem, stuffing box pattern, wheel handle, gate valves constructed and installed in such a manner that they may be readily repaired.

All side-walk inlet valves shall be provided with check valves, hose swivels, plugs and chains so made that the check valves may be readily removed and repaired.

All exterior standpipes after erection and completion of same in the building shall be tested and approved by the Fire Department of the City of Los Angeles to a hydrostatic pressure of three hundred pounds per square inch throughout entire installation.

It shall be the duty of every person erecting or installing any such standpipes to notify the Board of Public Works and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department in writing when the same are completed and ready to be tested.

Exterior standpipes may be placed on either the interior or exterior side of the exterior walls of the building, or may be imbedded therein. If placed on the interior or exterior side of said walls, they shall be attached thereto as closely as possible; if on the interior side of wall or imbedded therein, they shall be thoroughly fireproofed with not less than two (2") inches of brick, concrete or tile.

If the standpipe be exposed on outside of wall, no portion of the sidewalk inlets shall project more than three (3") inches beyond the street face of the vertical piping.

All vertical piping shall be securely anchored to the walls, and be properly supported so that any settlement that may occur in the walls will not affect such piping.

All exterior standpipes shall extend from sidewalk inlets to and over the roof; they shall be provided with sidewalk inlet connections, with outlet connections and gate valves at each story and at the roof.

All outlets and inlets shall be on exterior of buildings.

Sidewalk inlet connections shall be placed on the building so as to be not

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over four feet six inches (4' 6") nor less than twelve (12") inches above the sidewalk, or alley grade directly under same.

Adjoining such sidewalk inlet connections, there shall be securely attached to the building a cast iron, brass or bronze plate with raised letters thereon; said plate shall be not less than eight inches (8") in length and four inches (4") in width and bear the inscription "Exterior Standpipes".

Roof outlets shall discharge horizontally and be placed not closer than twelve (12") inches to the roof surface directly under same.

Outlets at each story above first story shall be placed not more than two feet six inches (2' 6") nor less than twelve inches (12") above window or door sills nor more than four feet (4') above the floors of fire escape balconies, nor nearer

than twelve inches (12") to any portion of fire escapes.

Gate valves shall be installed with stems vertical, closing downward.

Gate valves and outlets above the first story where access to same is from the interior of the building through doors or windows, shall be placed in the reveal of the openings of such doors or windows, or may be placed parallel to the walls not more than eight (8") inches therefrom and on a line flush with the reveal of such openings.

Every exterior standpipe adjacent to fire escapes or to fire escape and smoke tower, shall be parallel and close thereto, with valves located so as to be readily accessible therefrom.

The sizes of exterior standpipes, also the sizes and forms of outlet and inlet connections shall be in accordance with the following table:

EXTERIOR STANDPIPE SIZES AND CONNECTIONS.

Height of Building	Main Pipe Size	Sidewalk Connection	Intermediate Story Connection	Roof Connection
Four and Five Stories	4"	2-way Siamese	Single gate	2-way Siamese and gate
Six and Seven Stories	5"	4-way Siamese	Single gate	3-way Siamese and gate
Eight and over	6"	4-way Siamese	Single gate	3-way Siamese and gate

Sec. 169. Interior Stand Pipes Required. Interior standpipes shall be provided on the interior of buildings as follows:

Class "A" Buildings: In every building of Class "A" construction, three (3) stories or more in height, there shall be at least one interior standpipe for every ten thousand (10,000) square feet of floor area or fractional part thereof.

Class "B" and "C" Buildings: In every building of Class "B" or "C" construction three (3) or more stories in height, there shall be at least one interior stand pipe for every five thousand (5000) square feet of floor area or fractional part thereof.

Class "D" Buildings: In every building of Class "D" construction, three (3) or more stories in height, there shall be at least one interior stand pipe for every four thousand (4000) square feet of floor area or fractional part thereof.

Theatres and Motion Picture Shows: Theatres and motion picture shows shall

be provided with interior standpipes, valves and hose as required under the sections of this ordinance governing theatres.

Where Not Required: Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to buildings designed, built, or intended to be used exclusively for dwelling houses, churches, breweries, ice houses, cold storage plants, or grain elevators, nor in any building or portion thereof wherein is installed an automatic sprinkler system constructed in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

INTERIOR STANDPIPES

Sec. 170. All interior standpipes required by this ordinance shall be galvanized wrought iron or galvanized steel, screw piping. Such piping shall be thoroughly reamed.

All pipe fittings and nipples shall be galvanized.

All hose fittings and nozzles shall be of brass or bronze.

All interior standpipes shall extend from the lowest basement or cellar to and above the roof with outlets at each story and above the roof, one outlet always shall be adjacent to every boiler room; one outlet shall be placed in each store on the first floor and in the basement under such stores of every building.

Interior standpipes shall be connected directly with the city water main; the connections, meter and tap shall be not less in diameter than the diameter of the standpipes connected thereto.

All interior outlets shall be placed not to exceed six (6) feet above the levels of the various floors.

Roof outlets shall discharge horizontally, and must be placed not closer than twelve inches (12") to the roof surface directly under same.

Each outlet of each interior standpipe shall be provided with a wheel handle, brass globe valve, or a wheel handle, brass angle valve, or a wheel handle, brass gate valve; each such valve must be equipped with a soft disc or seat. Connected to each such valve, except the roof valve, there shall be an unlined linen hose not less than one and one-half inch (1½") in diameter, bearing the label of approval of the National Fire Protection Association of the United States, of sufficient length to reach all parts of the floor area served by this standpipe, equipped with a suitable fire nozzle. This hose shall be coiled on an approved standard form of wall hose reel or rack.

All valves and hose shall be so installed and located as to be readily accessible at all times.

The minimum size of each outlet on all interior standpipes shall be one and one-half (1½") inch.

The minimum size of all interior standpipes in all buildings of three and four stories in height shall be one and one-half (1½") inch.

The minimum size of all interior standpipes in all buildings five (5) or more stories in height shall be two (2") inches except that any branch to any single outlet may be one and one-half (1½") inch.

In every building eight or more stories in height, each of the standpipes shall be connected with the tank placed above the roof of such building, said tank shall contain not less than one thousand (1000) gallons of water. Every such tank shall be provided with a water supply not less than two (2) inches in diameter.

If such tank be a non-pressure tank, it shall be provided with a two (2) inch ball cock and copper float, also a swing check valve on the standpipe, close to the tank and a swing check valve on the standpipe in the basement or cellar.

If such tank be a pressure tank, the standpipe shall be provided with a swing check valve in the basement or cellar.

The Board of Public Works shall have the power and it shall be its duty to determine the location of all interior standpipes wherever the location thereof is not specifically fixed by this Ordinance.

BASEMENT PIPE INLETS

Sec. 171. Basement pipe inlets shall

be installed in the first floors of every store, warehouse or factory where there are cellars or basements under same, except where in such cellars or basements there is installed an automatic sprinkler system, connected with the City water main in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, or where the cellars or basements are used for banking purposes or safe deposit vaults.

All basement pipe inlets shall be of cast iron, steel, brass or bronze, with lids of cast brass or bronze.

All such pipe inlets shall consist of a sleeve through the floor extending to the ceiling below, with a flange at the bottom thereof finished against the ceiling and with a top flange, recessed with an inside shoulder to receive the lid.

The lid shall be a solid casting and have a ring lift recessed in the top thereof, so as to be flush. The lid shall have the words, "Fire Dept. Only. Do Not Cover Up" cast in the top thereof.

The top flange, lid of the inlet and the finish floor surface shall be flush. The lid shall be installed in such a manner as to readily permit its removal from the inlet.

Clear diameter of the opening and sleeve shall be not less than eight (8") inches.

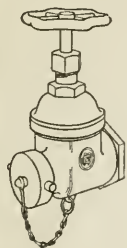
One basement pipe inlet shall be provided for every three thousand (3000) square feet of floor area of cellars or basements or fractional part thereof; provided, that at least one such inlet shall be provided for every sub-division of any basement or cellar exceeding one thousand (1000) square feet in floor area.

Such basement pipe inlets shall be located so as to be satisfactory to the Board of Public Works and readily accessible at all times to the Fire Department.

Sec. 173. Artificial Stone. Artificial stone made of Portland cement and incombustible and fire and water proof material may be used as a substitute for any natural stone, provided that no artificial stone containing more than fifteen (15) per cent. of lime or limestone as an ingredient shall be used as a lintel or bearing part in buildings over three (3) stories in height; provided further that the factor of safety shall be not less than ten.

No exterior or interior exposed walls of any building within Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 shall be constructed of hollow concrete blocks. No exterior or interior exposed walls of any building more than two stories in height in the City of Los Angeles shall be constructed of hollow concrete blocks.

Where hollow concrete blocks are used in the construction of exterior or bearing walls, such walls shall be constructed of the same thickness as required for brick walls; provided, however, that such hollow blocks shall be made with solid connecting web not less than two inches thick and connecting web shall be not more than twelve inches apart; provided, however, that the hollow space in any such hollow concrete block shall not exceed 25 per cent. of the whole block. Every wall built of such hollow concrete blocks shall be laid up in cement mortar and shall be capable of sustaining a load



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PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND INSPECTION.

(Concrete Construction)

Sec. 174. (a) Before a permit is granted to construct, erect, alter, or repair any reinforced concrete building or other structure, or for any reinforced concrete construction in or upon any building or other structure, the applicant for such permit shall file with the Board of Public Works, complete plans, drawings, specifications and details, showing the size, position and reinforcement of structural members and schedules of the loads for all columns, girders, beams and joists.

Such plans, drawing and specifications shall exhibit the approval and signature of a licensed architect.

(b) The figured dimensions of all walls, columns, girders, beams and slabs

as shown on said plans, shall indicate and denote the full solid thickness of the concrete only, exclusive of plastering or cement finish.

(c) The architect, owner, builder or other person immediately in charge of the construction of any reinforced concrete building or other structure shall at all times during the placing of the reinforcing iron or steel and the mixing and depositing of concrete, maintain an inspector duly qualified and competent, to see that the provisions of this ordinance, regulating the construction of reinforced concrete buildings or other structures, are properly complied with. Every such inspector who shall fail, refuse or neglect to immediately stop the construction of any such reinforced concrete work which fails to comply with the requirements of this ordinance or the approved plans and specifications and immediately report any such violation to his employer and to the Board of Public Works of the City

of Los Angeles, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not more than Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars or by imprisonment in the city jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 175 (a) CONCRETE: For the purpose of this ordinance, concrete shall be deemed to be a mixture of Portland cement, sand, rock and fresh water.

(b) PLAIN OR NON-REINFORCED CONCRETE: Plain or non-reinforced concrete shall be deemed to be concrete in which no iron or steel is imbedded, and shall be used only in compression.

(c) REINFORCED CONCRETE: Reinforced concrete shall be deemed to be concrete in which iron or steel is imbedded in such a manner that the combined concrete and iron or steel do sustain all the stresses imposed thereon.

(d) Cement: Cement shall be deemed to be Portland Cement.

(e) PORTLAND CEMENT: Portland cement shall be deemed to be the finely pulverized product resulting from calcination to incipient fusion of an intimate mixture of properly proportioned argillaceous and calcareous materials to with no addition greater than three (3%) per cent has been made subsequent to calcination.

(f) SAND. Sand shall be deemed to be bank or river sand, or finely divided rock of any hard variety, passing a quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch screen, which shall not contain more than five (5%) per cent by volume of loam, silt, mica or organic matter and not more than thirty (30%) per cent shall pass a thirty (30) mesh screen. The gradation from coarse to fine shall be reasonably uniform.

(g) UNSCREENED GRAVEL: Unscreened bank or river gravel shall be well graded and contain not more than fifty (50%) per cent of sand, which sand shall meet the requirements of this ordinance.

(h) SCREENED GRAVEL: Screened gravel shall be hard and clean, and a well graded mixture running from a quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch diameter to sizes hereinafter specified for crushed rock. The gravel shall be free from any coating of clay, oil or other material.

(i) CRUSHED ROCK: Granite boulders or any hard rock, except rock carrying a large amount of mica may be crushed for use in concrete.

For reinforced concrete floor slabs, thin partitions, beams, girders, and for columns, the rock shall be a well graded mixture running from one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch diameter to rock passing through a seven-eighths (7-8) inch ring.

For reinforced concrete walls, footings and piers, the rock shall be a well graded mixture running from one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch diameter to rock passing through a one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inch ring.

For heavy walls, piers and mass concrete work the rock shall be a well graded mixture running from one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch diameter to rock passing through a two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inch ring.

(j) REINFORCING STEEL: For the purpose of this ordinance "Billet steel concrete reinforcement bars" shall be deemed to be bars made by the Bessemer

or open-hearth process and all such bars shall be rolled from new billets.

"Rail steel concrete reinforcement bars" shall be deemed to be bars rolled from standard section Tee rails.

"Rerolled steel concrete reinforcement bars" shall be deemed to be bars made by a semi-open-hearth process from selected steel scrap rolled into bars, or billets, which having been cut to the proper lengths, and reheated to the proper temperature, are rolled into the finished bar.

TESTS OF CEMENT

Sec. 176. All cement used for reinforced concrete construction shall be tested as herein provided.

All cement for plain or non-reinforced concrete construction where the required total for one building exceeds one hundred barrels, shall be tested as herein provided.

One complete test shall be made of each two hundred barrels of cement or fractional part thereof. The tests shall be made on a properly mixed sample, composed of portions which have been drawn from every tenth barrel.

All cement shall be stored in such manner as to permit of easy access for the proper inspection and identification of each shipment.

All cement shall be delivered in suitable packages with the brand and name of the manufacturer plainly marked thereon.

Cement may be sampled at the mill or on the work.

All tests of cement, except as otherwise herein provided, shall be made in accordance with the methods adopted August 16th, 1909, by the American Society for Testing Materials, and all subsequent amendments thereto or thereof, and the cement shall conform to all of the following requirements:

(a) SPECIFIC GRAVITY: The specific gravity shall be not less than three and ten hundredths (3.10). Should the test fall below this requirement, a second test may be made on a sample ignited at a low red heat. The loss in weight of this ignited cement shall not exceed four (4%) per cent.

(b) FINENESS: A residue of not more than eight (8%) per cent by weight shall be left on the No. 100 (one hundred) sieve, and not more than twenty-five (25%) per cent on the No. 200 (two hundred) sieve.

(c) TIME OF SETTING: It shall not develop initial set in less than one (1) hour, and hard set in less than two (2) hours nor more than ten (10) hours.

(d) TENSILE STRENGTH: The minimum requirements for tensile strength for briquettes one (1) square inch in cross section shall be as follows, and the cement shall show no retrogression in strength within the periods specified.

AGE	STRENGTH
Neat cement, 24 hours in moist air	200 lbs.
Neat cement, 1 day in moist air,	
6 days in water	500 lbs.
1 part cement, 3 parts Standard Ottawa sand, 1 day in moist air, 6 days in water	200 lbs.

(e) CONSTANCY OF VOLUME: Pats of neat cement about three (3) inches in diameter, one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch thick at center, tapering to a thin edge shall be kept in moist air for a period of twenty-four



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(24) hours, then subjected to the following tests:

1. A pat shall be kept in air at normal temperature and observed at intervals for at least six (6) days.

2. A second pat shall be kept in water maintained as near seventy (70) degrees F. as practicable and observed at intervals for at least six (6) days.

3. A third pat shall be exposed in an atmosphere of steam above boiling water, in a loosely closed vessel, for five (5) hours.

To pass the requirements satisfactorily these pats shall remain firm and hard and show no signs of checking, cracking, distortion or disintegration.

(f) **SULPHURIC ACID AND MAGNESIA:** The cement shall not contain more than two per cent (2%) of anhydrous sulphuric acid (SO_3), nor more than five per cent (5%) of magnesia (MgO).

(g) **TEST REPORTS:** Every test of cement required by this ordinance shall be made by a recognized, qualified expert, who shall file in the office of the Chief Inspector of Buildings a certified copy of all tests made by him. Such test reports shall be made on blanks furnished for that purpose by the Board of Public Works and shall, in addition to such other data as might be deemed necessary by the Board of Public Works, allege, "that the test was made per-

sonally or under the supervision or direction of a recognized, qualified expert and that the said test was made in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance and the methods adopted by the American Society for Testing Materials."

Cement tests made by manufacturer or by any one in his employ will not be accepted.

REINFORCING STEEL TESTS

Sec. 177. All steel used for concrete reinforcement shall be either billet-steel concrete reinforcement bars, rail steel concrete reinforcement bars, rerolled steel concrete reinforcement bars, or steel

wire, and conform to the physical properties of this ordinance hereinafter provided.

(a) **BILLET-STEEL:** These specifications cover three classes of billet-steel concrete reinforcement bars, namely—plain, deformed and cold-twisted. The plain and deformed bars are of two (2) grades, namely: structural steel and hard grade. Cold-twisted bars shall be twisted cold with one complete twist in a length not over twelve (12) times the thickness of the bar.

The bars shall conform to the following requirements as to tensile properties:

TENSILE PROPERTIES

Properties Considered	Plain Bars		Deformed Bars		Cold Twisted Bars
	Structural Steel Grade	Hard Grade	Structural Steel Grade	Hard Grade	
Tensile strength, lb. per sq. in.....	55,000—70,000	80,000 min.	55,000—70,000	80,000 min.	Recorded only.
Yield point, min. lb. per sq. in.....	33,000	50,000	33,000	50,000	55,000
Elongation in 8 in., min. per cent.....	1,400,000	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,000,000	5
	Tens. str.	Tens. str.	Tens. str.	Tens. str.	

The yield point shall be determined by the drop of the beam of the testing machine.

For plain and deformed bars over three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch in thickness or diameter, a deduction of one (1) from the percentages of elongation specified in "Tensile Properties" shall be made for each increase of one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) inch in thickness or diameter above three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch.

For plain and deformed bars under seven-sixteenth (7-16) inch in thickness or diameter, a deduction of one (1) from the percentage of elongation specified in "Tensile Properties" shall be made for each decrease of one-sixteenth (1-16) inch in thickness or diameter below seven-sixteenth (7-16) inch.

The test specimen shall bend cold around a pin without cracking on the outside of the bent portion, as follows:

BEND TEST REQUIREMENTS

Thickness or Diameter of Bar	Plain Bars		Deformed Bars		Cold Twisted Bars
	Structural Steel Grade	Hard Grade	Structural Steel Grade	Hard Grade	
Under $\frac{3}{4}$ in.....	180 deg. d=t	180 deg. d=3t	180 deg. d=t	180 deg. d=4t	180 deg. d=2t
$\frac{3}{4}$ in. or over.....	180 deg. d=t	90 deg. d=3t	90 deg. d=2t	90 deg. d=4t	180 deg. d=3t

Explanatory Note: d=the diameter of pin around which the specimen is bent.
t=the thickness or diameter of the specimen.

Tension and bent test specimens for plain and deformed bars shall be taken from the finished bars, and shall be of the full thickness or diameter of material as rolled; except that the specimens for deformed bars may be machined for a length of at least nine (9) inches, if necessary, to obtain uniform cross-section.

Tension and bend test specimens for cold-twisted bars shall be taken from the finished bars.

The finished bars shall be free from

injuriously defects and shall have a workmanlike finish.

(b) **RAIL-STEEL:** These specifications cover three classes of rail-steel concrete reinforcement bars, namely Plain, Deformed and Hot-twisted.

The bars shall be rolled from Standard Section Tee Rails. The Hot-twisted bars shall have one complete twist in a length not over twelve (12) times the thickness of the bar.

The bars shall conform to the following minimum requirements as to tensile properties:

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TENSILE PROPERTIES

Properties Considered	Plain Bars	Deformed and Hot Twisted Bars
Tensile strength, lb. per sq. in.....	80,000	80,000
Yield point, lb. per sq. in.....	50,000	50,000
Elongation in 8 in., per cent.....	1,200,000	1,000,000
	Tens. str.	Tens. str.

The yield point shall be determined by the drop of the beam of the testing machine.

For bars over three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch, in thickness or diameter, a deduction of one (1) from the percentages of elongation specified in "Tensile Properties" shall be made for each increase of one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) inch in thickness or diameter above three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch.

For bars under seven-sixteenths ($\frac{7}{16}$) inch in thickness or diameter, a deduction of one (1) from the percentages of elongation specified in "Tensile Properties" shall be made for each decrease of one-sixteenth ($\frac{1}{16}$) inch in thickness or diameter below seven-sixteenths ($\frac{7}{16}$) inch.

The test specimen shall bend cold around a pin without cracking on the outside of the bent portion, as follows:

BEND TEST REQUIREMENTS

Thickness or Diameter of Bar	Plain Bar	Deformed and Hot Twisted Bars
Under $\frac{3}{4}$ in.....	180 deg. d=3t	180 deg. d=4t
$\frac{3}{4}$ in. or over.....	90 deg. d=3t	90 deg. d=4t

Explanatory Note:

d=the diameter of pin about which the specimen is bent.

t=thickness or diameter of specimen.

Tension and bend test specimens for plain and deformed bars shall be taken from the finished bars, and shall be of the full thickness or diameter of bars as rolled; except that the specimens for deformed bars may be machined for a length of at least nine (9) inches, if necessary to obtain uniform cross-section.

Tension and bend test specimens for hot-twisted bars shall be taken from the finished bars, without further treatment.

The finished bars shall be free from injurious defects and shall have a workmanlike finish.

(c) **REROLLED STEEL:** These specifications cover three (3) classes of re-rolled steel concrete reinforcement bars, namely: Plain, Deformed and Cold twisted. Cold-twisted bars shall be twisted cold with one (1) complete twist in a length not over twelve (12) times the thickness of the bar.

The bars shall conform to the following minimum requirements as to tensile properties.

TENSILE PROPERTIES

Properties Considered	Plain Bars and Deformed		Cold Twisted Bars	
Tensile strength lb. per sq. in.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ "	over $\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ "	over $\frac{3}{4}$ "
	52,000	45,000	60,000	52,000
Yield point lbs. per sq. in.....	30,000	30,000	35,000	35,000
Elongation in 8 in. per cent.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	5%	5%
	Tens. Str.	Tens. Str.		

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The yield point shall be determined by the drop of the beam of the testing machine.

For plain bars over three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch in thickness or diameter, a deduction of one (1) from the percentages of elongation specified, shall be made for each increase of one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) inch in thickness or diameter about three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch.

The test specimen shall bend cold around a pin without cracking on the outside of the bent portion, as follows:

BEND TEST REQUIREMENTS

Thickness or Diameter of Bar	Plain and Deformed Bars	Cold Twisted
Under $\frac{3}{4}$ in.....	180 deg. d=t	180 deg. d=2t
$\frac{3}{4}$ in. and over.....	180 deg. d=t	180 deg. d=3t

Explanatory Note:

d=the diameter of pin about which the specimen is bent.

t=thickness or diameter of specimen.

Tension and bend test specimens for both plain and cold-twisted bars shall be taken from the finished bars, and shall be the full thickness or diameter of material as rolled; except that specimens for deformed bars may be machined for a length of at least nine (9) inches if necessary, to obtain uniform cross-sections.

Tension and bend test specimens for cold-twisted bars shall be taken from the finished bars, without further treatments.

The finished bars shall be free from injurious defects and shall have a workmanlike finish.

(d) **STEEL WIRE:** These specifications cover three (3) grades of Steel Wire, namely: "Cold drawn," "Intermediate" and "Annealed." The steel wire shall conform to the following requirements as to physical properties:

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Properties	Cold Drawn	Intermediate	Annealed
Tensile strength, lbs. per sq. in.....	80,000	60,000—80,000	55,000—70,000
Yield point	50,000	40,000	33,000
Elongation in 8 in., per cent.....	140,000—TS	10%	1,400,000
	20,000		T. S.
Bend Test	180 deg. d=3t	180 deg. d=2t	180 deg. d=t

Explanatory Note: d=the diameter of pin about which the specimen is bent.

t=the thickness or diameter of specimen. The yield point shall be determined by the drop of the beam of the testing machine.

For Annealed wire under seven-sixteenths (7-16") of an inch in diameter, a deduction of one (1) from the percentage of elongation may be made for each decrease of one-sixteenth (1-16") of an inch in diameter below seven-sixteenths (7-16") of an inch.

The test specimen shall bend cold around a pin without cracking on the outside of the bent portion.

(e) **TEST REPORTS:** All reinforcing iron or steel used in concrete construction, where the required total for one (1) building exceeds five (5) tons, shall be tested as herein provided.

A tensile test and a bending test of one (1) bar, selected at random from every ten (10) tons or fractional part thereof, of each size and kind of reinforcing metal.

Such tests shall be made by a recognized, qualified expert who shall file in the office of the Chief Inspector of Buildings, a certified copy of all tests made by him. Such test reports shall be made on

blanks furnished for that purpose by the Board of Public Works and shall in addition to such other data as might be deemed necessary by the said Board of Public Works, allege, "that the test was made personally or under the supervision or direction of a recognized qualified expert and that the said test was made in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance and the methods adopted by the American Society for Testing Materials."

CONCRETE PROPORTIONS AND MIXING.

Sec. 178 (a) PROPORTIONS: The proportions for concrete used in concrete construction, shall be of three (3) grades of mixtures, which are herein defined and consist of the following proportions of cement and aggregate:

GRADE 1 CONCRETE: Grade 1 concrete shall be a mixture of one (1) part cement: two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) parts

sand, and three and one-half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) parts of crushed rock or screened gravel.

GRADE 2 CONCRETE: Grade 2 concrete shall be a mixture of one (1) part cement; three (3) parts sand and four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) parts of crushed rock or screened gravel.

GRADE 3 CONCRETE: Grade 3 concrete shall be a mixture of one (1) part cement and seven (7) parts river or bank gravel.

(b) UNIT MEASURE AND WEIGHTS: The unit measure for proportions shall be the cubic foot. A sack containing ninety-four (94) pounds net of cement, shall be deemed to be one (1) cubic foot.

Four (4) such sacks of cement shall be deemed to be a barrel of cement.

The fine and coarse aggregates shall be measured separately, as loosely thrown into the measuring receptacle, and shall be used in such relative proportions as will insure maximum density.

Plain concrete shall be deemed to weigh one hundred forty-four (144) pounds per cubic foot. Reinforced concrete shall be deemed to weigh one hundred fifty (150) pounds per cubic foot.

(c) MIXING: Whenever the amount of concrete in any one building equals or exceeds one hundred (100) cubic yards, the concrete shall be mixed in a "Batch Mixer." If the amount of concrete be under one hundred (100) cubic yards, it may be mixed in a "Continuous Mixer" or it may be mixed by hand, in which latter case it shall be turned over at least twice dry and at least twice during the addition of water.

If for any reason the concrete mixture separates, it shall be remixed before being deposited. No concrete shall be used after it has acquired its initial set.

UNIT STRESSES.

Sec. 179 (a) Concrete construction shall be so designed that the following unit working stresses shall not be exceeded.

(b) COMPRESSION:

Grade 1 Concrete:

Extreme fibre stress under flexure, 650 lbs. per sq. in.

Extreme fibre stress in compression at support of continuous beams, 750 lbs. per sq. in.

Axial compression (on effective area) in columns with vertical reinforcement and horizontal ties, 550 lbs. per sq. in.

Axial compression (on effective area) in hooped columns with vertical reinforcement, 800 lbs. per sq. in.

Grade 2 Concrete:

Grade 2 concrete when used in retaining walls and foundations, shall not exceed eighty (80%) per cent of the stresses provided for in grade 1 concrete. In direct compression three hundred fifty (350) lbs. per square inch.

Grade 3 Concrete:

Grade 3 concrete, in direct compression, two hundred-fifty (250) lbs. per square inch.

(c) SHEAR: The maximum shearing stress in a section shall be used as a means of measuring the resistance to diagonal tension stress and the following values for the maximum vertical shearing stress shall be used.

(1) For beams with horizontal bars only and without web reinforcement the

shearing stress shall not exceed forty (40) lbs. per sq. in.

(2) For beams thoroughly reinforced with web reinforcement the value of the shearing stress shall not exceed one hundred-twenty (120) lbs. per sq. in.

(3) Where punching shear occurs, i. e., shearing stress uncombined with compression normal to the shearing surface and with all tension normal to the shearing plane provided for by reinforcement; the shearing stress shall not exceed one hundred-twenty (120) lbs. per sq. in.

When reinforcement is used to increase the unit shear, the proportion of the unit shear taken by the concrete shall not exceed forty (40) lbs. per square inch and the reinforcement shall be sufficient to take the remainder. Stirrups shall not be placed further apart than two-thirds ($2/3$) of the effective depth of the beam if they are considered as adding to the shearing resistance. If unattached stirrups are used they shall pass under the main reinforcing bars. There shall be sufficient anchorage in the compression portion of the beam to develop the stirrups without exceeding the bond stresses by this ordinance provided. If stirrups are attached to the reinforcing bars the connection must be sufficient to develop the elastic limit of the steel without causing slipping along the main bars. For beams of Tee section the web of the beam only shall be assumed to be effective for resisting shear.

(d) ADHESION:

Bond stress for plain hard grade bars, sixty (60) lbs. per sq. in.

Bond stress for plain structural steel grade bars, eighty (80) lbs. per sq. in.

Bond stress for twisted or deformed bars, one hundred-twenty (120) lbs. per sq. in.

(e) STEEL IN TENSION:

(1) BILLET-STEEL CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT BARS: Structural steel grade, plain or deformed, forty-five (45%) per cent elastic limit but not to exceed sixteen-thousand (16,000) lbs. per sq. in.

Cold twisted, forty-five (45%) per cent elastic limit, but not to exceed eighteen-thousand (18,000) lbs. per sq. in.

Hard grade steel plain bars, forty-five (45%) per cent elastic limit, but not to exceed sixteen-thousand (16,000) lbs. per sq. in.

Hard grade steel deformed bars, forty-five (45%) per cent elastic limit, but not to exceed seventeen-thousand (17,000) lbs. per sq. in.

(2) RAIL-STEEL CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT BARS: Plain, hot-twisted or deformed bars, forty (40%) per cent elastic limit, but not to exceed fifteen thousand (15,000) lbs. per sq. in.

(3) REROLLED STEEL CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT BARS: Plain, hot-twisted or deformed, forty (40%) per cent elastic limit, but not to exceed fourteen-thousand (14,000) lbs. per sq. in.

Cold twisted, forty (40%) per cent elastic limit, but not to exceed sixteen-thousand (16,000) lbs. per sq. in.

(4) IRON CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT BARS: Wrought-iron may be used in lieu of steel for concrete reinforcement, providing its unit stress does not exceed forty-five (45%) per cent of its elastic limit or fourteen-thousand (14,000) lbs. per sq. in.

(5) STEEL WIRE: "Cold drawn

grade," "annealed grade," sixteen thousand (16,000) lbs. per sq. in.

"Intermediate grade," fourteen thousand (14,000) lbs. per sq. in.

(f) **STEEL IN COMPRESSION:** The compressive stress in the steel shall not exceed fifteen (15) times the compressive stress of the encasing concrete.

(g) **STEEL IN SHEAR:** The shearing stress of the reinforcing steel shall not be considered in the design of Reinforced Concrete Construction.

DESIGN.

Sec. 180. (a) Reinforced concrete construction shall be so designed that the resultant stresses, (either single or combined) in the concrete and in the steel shall not exceed the unit stresses in this ordinance provided.

(b) All reinforcing steel shall be completely encased by the concrete. The steel in columns shall be spaced so as to be not less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches from the exterior surface. The steel in slabs, beams and girders shall be placed so that the depth of the concrete below the center of the lower layer of steel be not less than one-tenth ($1/10$) of the depth of such slab, beam or girder, but in no case shall the depth of the concrete below the reinforcing steel be less than the diameter of the reinforcing steel and not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch, but need not be more than four (4) inches. The lateral spacing of parallel bars shall be not less than two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) diameters from center to center nor shall the distance from the side of the beam or girder to the center of the nearest bar be less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) diameters. The clear spacing between layers of bars shall be not less than the diameter of the bars, or the bars may be staggered and if so placed, shall be not less than two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) times the diameter of the bars center to center. Reinforcing steel in footings shall be encased by not less than three (3) inches of concrete.

(c) **ASSUMPTION FOR DESIGN:** The following assumptions shall form the basis of design:

(1) That there is no initial stress in either the steel or the concrete.

(2) That the bond between the concrete and steel is assumed to be sufficient to cause the two (2) materials to act together as a unit.

(3) That the tensile stress in concrete is not to be considered.

(4) That the moduli of elasticity of concrete and steel remain constant within the limit of their respective unit working stresses.

(5) That the ratio of the moduli of elasticity of concrete and steel shall be taken as one (1) to fifteen (15).

(6) That the steel in compression and the concrete immediately surrounding it are stressed in proportion to the moduli of elasticity.

(d) **MEMBERS SUBJECT TO BENDING:**

(1) The straight line formula shall be used in the design of reinforced concrete construction.

(2) The stress in any fibre is directly proportionate to the distance of that fibre from the neutral axis.

(3) The moment of resistance of any structural member shall be determined

by using the unit stresses elsewhere in this ordinance provided.

(4) In case the moment of resistance of a structural member, as determined by the unit stresses herein provided, (including all the allowable area of concrete in compression), is not equivalent to the bending moment on that member, additional steel may be introduced—either in tension or compression or both—to meet the deficiency, provided, however, that in no case shall the area of the steel in compression exceed the area of the steel in tension, and that in all cases the steel in compression shall be securely tied to the steel in tension as provided for in vertically reinforced concrete columns.

(5) All structural members subject to bending shall be reinforced for both positive and negative bending moments.

(6) All reinforcement must be of sufficient length to develop the calculated stress in the steel at any point by its bond with the encasing concrete.

(7) All structural members subject to bending shall be reinforced for shear when necessary in accordance with the unit stresses elsewhere in this ordinance provided.

(8) Shear shall be computed on the right cross section of a structural member, and no shear shall be allowed upon any flange thereof.

(e) **GIRDERS AND BEAMS:**

(1) Girders and beams under uniformly distributed loads shall be designed to resist positive and negative bending moments not less than those given below:

W equal total live and dead load on member.

L equal the span between centers of supports, or may be taken not less than the clear span plus the depth of the beam or girder. Brackets or corbels shall not be considered as reducing the clear span.

M equal total bending moment.

Simply supported and single spans—M at center of span equal $WL/8$.

Continuous for two spans—M at center of span equal $WL/10$; M over center support equal $WL/8$.

Continuous for three or more spans—M at center of end spans equal $WL/10$; M at center of intermediate spans equal $WL/12$; M over all intermediate supports equal $WL/12$.

All end spans must be reinforced for a negative bending moment at end support of at least $WL/20$.

Provided that in continuous girders and beams where the ratio of length of adjacent spans is greater than 3:2, the moment at center of span and over support shall be taken as $WL/10$ and the spans shall be reinforced for negative bending moment if necessary.

(2) Girders and beams under concentrated loads, shall be designed for actual moments.

(3) No girder or beam shall project more than three (3) inches on either side beyond the supporting column, reinforced concrete column cap, or bracket.

(4) **Tee BEAMS:** When the thickness of the slab is at least one-seventh ($1/7$) of the total depth of the beam or girder, the beam and a portion of the slab may be designed as a Tee beam. In Tee beams, the width of the flange on each side measured outside the web of the beam, shall not exceed four (4) times

the thickness of the slab, nor be greater than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the clear span of the slab, and the total width of the Tee head shall not exceed one-fifth ($\frac{1}{5}$) of the span of the beam measured from center to center of supports.

(5) When concrete beams and floor slabs are cast as a unit and where the thickness of the slab is less than one-seventh ($\frac{1}{7}$) of the total depth of the beam, the beam shall be designed as a rectangular section except that that portion of the floor slab usually figured as the flanges of a Tee beam may be used in compression.

(f) **TILE AND OTHER FILLERS:** Concrete members of floor construction in which hollow tile, concrete blocks or other similar fillers are used, shall be designed in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, provided, that when the slab portion on top of such fillers acts in flexure in combination with the beam such slab shall be not less than two (2) inches in thickness and in no case shall the clear distance between the beams for such construction exceed sixteen (16) inches.

Floor and roof slabs shall be not less than three (3) inches in total thickness, for clear spans in excess of thirty (30) inches, and not less than two and three-quarters ($2\frac{3}{4}$) inches for clear spans less than thirty (30) inches. Provided, where the live load is less than eighty (80) pounds per square foot such minimum thickness may be two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches for clear spans of thirty (30) inches or less.

Exposed metal centering, or exposed metal of any kind, will not be considered as a factor in the strength of any part of any concrete structure. For the purposes of this paragraph, metal centering, metal plans or forms, having a plaster or cement finish applied on, over, or in any manner inclosing same, shall be deemed to be exposed metal.

(g) **SLABS:** All slabs, whose ratio of length to breadth is greater than 3:2 shall be designed with one-way reinforcement.

(1) **ONE-WAY REINFORCEMENT:** All slabs with one-way reinforcement shall have distributing bars not less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inches round, eighteen (18) inches on centers, shall be designed to resist positive and negative bending moments not less than those given below:

W equal total live and dead load on slab.

L equal the span between center of supports, or may be taken not less than the clear span plus three (3) times the depth of the slab. Brackets or corbels shall not be considered as reducing the clear span.

M equal total bending moment.

Simply supported and single spans, M at center of span equal $WL/8$.

Continuous for two (2) spans—M at center of span equal $WL/10$; M over all supports equal $WL/10$.

Continuous for three (3) or more spans—M at center of end spans equal $WL/16$; M at center of intermediate spans equal $WL/12$; M over end supports equal $WL/10$; M over all intermediate supports equal $WL/12$.

(2) **TWO-WAY REINFORCEMENT:** Square and rectangular slabs with two-way reinforcement under uniformly distributed loads shall be designed for the

same bending moments in each direction at the center of spans and over supports as specified for one-way reinforcement, whether simply supported, continuous over two (2) spans, or continuous over three (3) or more spans.

For rectangular slabs, the distribution of loads in the two (2) directions shall be inversely as the fourth power of their two (2) dimensions. All two-way reinforcements shall be placed at right angles to girders and beams supporting the slab.

(3) **EXPANDED METAL REINFORCEMENT:** Roof slabs supported by masonry or steel construction may be reinforced with an expanded metal reinforcement of not less than Number 24 gauge, in lieu of steel bars. All such metal reinforcement shall be painted with or dipped in an efficient preservative. The tensile properties and unit working stress of expanded metal reinforcement shall be as in this ordinance provided for plain bars of structural steel grade Billet steel.

All such slabs whether continuous or not shall be considered as single spans, simply supported and for uniformly distributed loads shall be designed to resist a positive moment at the center of span of M equal $WL/8$.

The end splices of the reinforcing metal shall occur only at the support and the sheets of the reinforcing metal shall overlap the center of support not less than three (3") inches. All such sheets of reinforcing metal shall be securely fastened together every two (2') feet along the sides and at every rib at the ends with No. 14 tie wire or by clinching of the lapped ribs. All such sheets of reinforcing metal shall be rigidly attached to supporting members and in the event such supporting members are steel, attachment shall be made by special clips or by No. 14 tie wire, such clips or tie wire to be spaced not more than seven (7") inches apart. During the construction, planking and runs shall be provided so that the weight of workmen and material will not be carried by the reinforcing metal.

The slab shall consist of two coats: One coat to be Grade 1 concrete mixture, at least two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$ ") inches thick, applied on top of the reinforcing metal; and the other coat to be a mixture of one part Portland cement gauged with one-tenth (1-10) of its volume of lime and two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$ ") parts of clean sand (to which mixture there shall be added a small amount of hair to assist adhesion), at least three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") inch thick, applied on the under side of the reinforcing metal.

(h) **COLUMNS:**

(1) All concrete columns shall have vertical reinforcing steel.

(2) No concrete column shall be reinforced with less than four (4) three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) round bars or four (4) five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$) inch square bars.

(3) The effective area or section of a reinforced concrete column is that portion of the area of the column within the wrapping of the longitudinal steel: the area of the concrete outside of the vertical steel shall be considered as fire protection only.

(4) The latest dimension of effective area of columns supporting floor and roof loads shall be seven (7) inches.

(5) All columns eccentrically loaded or

columns with structural caps, braces, or brackets or columns carrying girders or beams with clear spans of thirty (30) feet or more shall be designed for flexure due to such loading in addition to the vertical load.

(6) When the vertical steel in columns is not continuous, the load carried by the steel shall be transferred at any joint in the bars either by lapping of the steel or by dowels or splice bars of equivalent area. The laps, dowels or splice bars shall be of sufficient length to transfer the load of the upper steel. No dowel or splice bar shall be of less area than is herein provided for column reinforcement. In lieu of the above method of transferring the stress in the vertical steel, tight fitting pipe sleeves may be used in which case the ends of the vertical steel shall be milled. In all cases splices shall occur at or near floor levels or points of lateral support.

(7) The vertical steel of columns shall extend into either footings or other supports far enough to develop the stress in the steel through adhesion as in this ordinance allowed for unit bond stress or the load in the steel may be transferred by dowels as elsewhere in this ordinance provided.

(8) Columns whose unsupported length does not exceed fifteen (15) times the least dimension of effective section shall be designed according to unit stresses elsewhere in this ordinance allowed.

(9) Columns whose unsupported length does exceed fifteen (15) times the least dimension of effective section shall be designed for working stresses given by the following reduction formula:

L equal unsupported length.

D equal minimum dimension of effective section.

P equal permissible working stress in columns with l/d less than 15.

P' equal $P(1.6 - 1/25d)$.

P equal permissible working stress when l/d is less than 30 and greater than 15.

No reinforced concrete columns shall be used whose unsupported length exceeds thirty (30) times the least dimension of effective section.

(10) Columns with longitudinal reinforcement only shall contain steel of not less than one (1%) per cent nor more than five (5%) per cent of the effective area. The reinforcement shall be thoroughly tied at intervals not greater than the least dimension of the effective section; nor greater than fifteen (15) times the least dimension of the reinforcement used. Column ties shall be not less than three-sixteenths (3-16) of an inch in diameter for vertical steel of less than one (1) inch in least dimension. Column ties for longitudinal reinforcement of one (1) inch and larger shall be not less than one-quarter ($1/4$) of an inch in diameter. Circular bands or spirals of equivalent dimensions and facings may be used in lieu of column ties.

(11) Hooped or banded columns having longitudinal reinforcement surrounded by circular spirals or bands, or columns with vertical reinforcement, spirally wrapped, (the steel being arranged to form a circular core) shall contain reinforcement in the form of spirals or bands not less than one-half ($1/2$) of one (1%) per cent of the effective area. The spirals and bands

shall be so spaced and be of such section as will develop the strength of the concrete. This spacing shall not exceed three (3) inches.

Steel wire used for hooped columns, shall be either "Cold drawn grade" or "Annealed grade," provided, however, that "Intermediate grade" may be used in lieu of the cold drawn or annealed, if such reinforcement be not less than three-fourths ($3/4$) of one per cent of the effective area, or if the concrete for such columns be a mixture of one part cement, two (2) parts sand and three (3) parts crushed rock or screened gravel.

(12) Longitudinal reinforcement in hooped or banded columns shall be not less than six (6) bars, symmetrically arranged about the axis of the column and of area not less than one (1%) per cent nor more than seven and one-half ($7\frac{1}{2}\%$) per cent of effective section. Column with core of diameter of sixteen (16) inches or more shall have not less than eight (8) bars nor shall any bar be spaced more than eight (8) inches apart along the circumference of bands or spirals.

WALLS.

Sec. 181. (a) Bearing walls of brick, stone or concrete in buildings having reinforced concrete columns, girders, beams or floor slabs, shall be of the same thickness as brick walls as in this ordinance provided.

(b) Exterior walls in a reinforced concrete building of skeleton construction, which are built as filler walls and carried solely upon girders, may be built of brick, stone, or plain concrete and shall be not less than twelve (12) inches thick—or filler walls may be built of reinforced concrete, and shall be not less than eight (8) inches thick and they shall have vertical and horizontal steel reinforcement on both sides not less than one (1) inch from the surface, capable of resisting an inward or an outward pressure of thirty (30) pounds per square foot of area. In no case shall the reinforcing steel be less than six one-hundredths (6-100) square inch per lineal foot in each direction.

FORMS.

Sec. 182. (a) Forms and centering for concrete work shall be amply strong and well braced so as not to deform, and all shoring or props shall be sufficiently strong and rigid to prevent any undue jarring of concrete while setting.

(b) All forms must be so built as to allow thorough cleaning before concrete is deposited.

(c) Columns and walls shall not be stripped in less than five (5) days; floor slabs, in not less than seven (7) days; and beams and girders in not less than fifteen (15) days; but in no case shall the forms or centering be removed until the concrete is capable of sustaining its own load and the added load of construction.

LOAD TESTS.

Sec. 183. (a) Load tests shall be made by the owner or contractor on any portion of any reinforced concrete building or structure in the course of erection or alteration that may be designated by the Board of Public Works. Such load test must be made within ten (10) days from date of notice so to do, but in no case shall the test be required by the Board of Public Works until the concrete (to be tested) is at least thirty (30) days old.

(b) Such portion of the building or structure being tested shall sustain without sign of failure twice the live load for which it is designated.

Sec. 188. Hollow Terra Cotta Tile Blocks. Hollow terra cotta tile blocks shall not be used for exterior or interior walls within Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2, and 3, except as provided in this ordinance, and as a facing or veneer for brick work or masonry walls of standard thickness. Hollow terra cotta tile blocks may be used for the exterior walls of buildings not more than two stories in height in any portion of the City of Los Angeles outside of the said Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2, and 3 where the walls of such building, in which hollow terra cotta tile blocks are used, are of the same thickness as required for masonry walls under the same conditions, and all hollow terra cotta tile blocks so used, or otherwise used shall be laid up in cement mortar.

All hollow terra cotta tile blocks used in the construction of any building shall conform to the following requirements:

All tile used for structural purposes in buildings, shall be well manufactured free from checks and cracks. Each piece shall be molded square and true and shall be hard-burned and shall have a good clear ring. The tile block shall develop an ultimate crushing strength when burned, of not less than 3000 pounds per square inch. All computations as to thickness and strength of the walls of the tile shall be based upon a working strength of one-sixth the ultimate, equivalent to five hundred pounds per square inch.

Whenever the Board of Public Works shall deem it necessary the owner or contractor shall make a test to ascertain the strength of any such tile used in the construction of a building or structure.

Sec. 190. CONCRETE FOR FOUNDATIONS: The mixture for concrete for plain or non-reinforced concrete foundations shall consist of the proportions of cement and aggregate as set forth by Section 178 of this ordinance for grade one, grade two or grade three concrete.

Sec. 191. Alteration of Existing Buildings. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to enlarge, alter, raise, build upon or move any frame or wooden building from one place to another within Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2 and 3, or from a place without such Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2 and 3 to a place within such Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2, and 3, provided, however, that when any part of any existing building within such Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2 and 3 is taken for the public use by condemnation, for street or other purposes, it shall be lawful to repair the remaining portion of such building with the same material or materials, of the same or similar kind as those of which the remaining portion of such building is constructed; or if there is sufficient ground in the same lot or premises upon which such building exists, such building may be moved as far as may be necessary to clear that portion of the lot or premises taken for such public use; and if there is not sufficient ground for such purposes such building may be moved elsewhere outside of Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, and provided further, that when any existing wooden building within such Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2 and 3 is altered or repaired as

to the street front or as to the interior or such building only, it shall be lawful to make such alterations or repairs to the satisfaction of and under the supervision of the Board of Public Works, with materials of the same kind as those of which the remaining portion of such building is constructed.

Sec. 192. Buildings or Structures Damaged 40%. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to repair any frame or wooden building within Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2 and 3 of the City of Los Angeles, that has been injured more than forty per cent of its actual value by wear and tear, or by the action of the elements, or by fire. Whenever it shall be brought to the attention of the Board of Public Works that any such building is injured more than forty per cent of its actual value by wear and tear, or by the action of the elements, or by fire, said Board shall notify the owner, person in charge, lessee, or occupant thereof, in writing, of such fact and shall require such owner, person in charge, lessee or occupant of such building to demolish such building, or remove the same outside of Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, within such time, not less than ten days, as may be fixed by the said Board and specified in such notice.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to repair or reconstruct any wooden roof of any building within Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2 and 3, except in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance for the construction of new roofs within such Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2 and 3.

Sec. 193. Buildings Dangerous or Unsafe. Whenever any structure or any part thereof is dangerous to persons or property, or is unsafe for the purpose for which it is used, or is in danger of fire from any defect in its construction, or the doors, passageways or stairways of any structure are insufficient for the escape of the occupants in case of fire, the Board of Public Works shall notify the owner, person in charge or occupant thereof, in writing, requiring such owner, person in charge or occupant forthwith to remove, demolish or repair the same, or to make such alterations therein as may be necessary to make such structure conform to the ordinances of the City of Los Angeles, and the person receiving such notice shall, within forty-eight hours thereafter, commence the work required by said notice to be done, and shall diligently prosecute the same to completion.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use or to permit the use of any such structure or part thereof, described in said notice, unless such structure shall have been made to conform to the ordinances of said city; provided, however, that if such structure shall be a reviewing stand, heretofore constructed, and any part thereof shall be dangerous to persons or property, or unsafe for the purpose for which it is used, the same shall be so repaired as, upon the completion of such repairs, to be capable of sustaining a weight of one hundred pounds for each square foot of its seating and standing surface; and before such reviewing stand so repaired is used, the owner, lessee or person in charge thereof, shall make such tests of

the strength thereof as said Board shall prescribe.

Sec. 194. Arbitration. Appeal may be taken from the order of the Board of Public Works under Sections 192 and 193, as follows: Such appeal must be taken within five days after the service of the notice from the Board of Public Works provided to be given to the owner, person in charge or occupant of the building or structure as provided in Sections 192 and 193 hereof, by filing with said Board a request in writing for arbitration, which shall state the subject of the proposed arbitration and the name of the person who is to represent the appellant as arbitrator. The Board of Public Works shall thereupon furnish to the appellant a statement of the cost of such arbitration, and such appellant shall within twenty-four hours from the time of filing the original request for arbitration deposit with the Board of Public Works the sum of money required for defraying the expenses of the same, which sum shall in each case be fixed by said Board of Public Works in proportion to the difficulty and importance of the case, but shall in no case be more than the cost of similar service in the course of ordinary business. As soon as such sum of money shall have been deposited with the Board of Public Works they shall appoint an arbitrator to represent the city, and the two arbitrators thus appointed shall select a third arbitrator. Arbitrators shall be competent builders, architects or engineers who shall, after investigating the facts, make a decision. A majority report from the arbitrators shall be final and binding upon the appellant as well as upon the city, and shall be rendered in writing to the Board of Public Works and to the appellant. The fee deposited by the appellant with the Board of Public Works shall be paid to the arbitrators upon the rendering of their decision and shall be in full for all costs incident to the arbitration.

Whenever the order of the Board of Public Works upon the safety of any building, or any part thereof, is made in a case so urgent that failure to promptly carry out orders to demolish or strengthen such building or part thereof may endanger life or limb, the order of the Board of Public Works shall be final without recourse to arbitration.

Sec. 195. Power to Stop Work. Whenever it shall be brought to the attention of the Board of Public Works that any building is being constructed, altered, repaired, raised, built upon, moved, or demolished contrary to or in violation of the provisions of this ordinance, the said Board shall have power and is hereby authorized to revoke the permit for such work and to order the construction, alteration, repair, raising, building upon, moving or demolition of such building to be stopped, and to notify in writing any person in any manner engaged in or causing any such work to be done, to forthwith desist therefrom; and it shall be unlawful for any person to continue or further prosecute, or to cause the continuance or further prosecution of any such work in any manner after service of such notice, unless a new permit therefor shall be granted by the said Board of Public Works pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 196. Interference with Board of

Public Works. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, in any way to hinder or prevent the Board of Public Works or any of its deputies, or inspectors, or any other duly authorized officers, from entering or inspecting, during business hours, any building already erected, or any building in course of construction, alteration, repair, removal or demolition; provided that no such deputy, inspector or officer shall be authorized to enter any dwelling house after the same is occupied without the consent of the occupant thereof.

Sec. 197. In buildings of Class "A" construction every basement, sub-basement or cellar or portion thereof used, or intended to be used for the exhibition of goods, wares or merchandise, or used, or intended to be used for the sale of goods, wares or merchandise at retail, shall be provided with the number of stairways computed upon the floor area of such basement, sub-basement or cellar, or portion thereof so used as above provided, and which stairways shall be of the minimum width based upon such floor area as provided in the following schedule, to wit:

For every three thousand five hundred square feet or fraction thereof of such floor area, not less than one stairway of not less than five feet in width.

Not less than one stairway of not less than five feet in width for every 3,500 square feet, or fraction thereof, of such floor area.

Not less than two stairways of not less than five feet in width where such floor area exceeds 3,500 square feet and does not exceed 12,500 square feet; provided, however, that not less than three inches in width shall be added to each such stairway for every 1000 square feet, or fractional part thereof, of such floor area in excess of 7,000 square feet of such floor area up to 12,500 square feet of such floor area.

Not less than three stairways of not less than five feet in width where such floor area exceeds 12,500 square feet and does not exceed 20,000 square feet; provided, however, that not less than two inches in width shall be added to each such stairway for every 1,000 square feet, or fractional part thereof, of such floor area in excess of 10,500 square feet but not exceeding 20,000 square feet of such floor area.

Not less than four stairways of not less than five feet in width where such floor area exceeds 20,000 square feet and does not exceed 27,000 square feet; provided, however, that not less than one and one-half inches in width shall be added to each such stairway for every 1000 square feet, or fractional part thereof, of such floor area in excess of 14,000 square feet but not exceeding 27,000 square feet of such floor area.

Not less than five stairways of not less than five feet in width where such floor area exceeds 27,000 square feet and does not exceed 37,000 square feet; provided, however, that not less than one and one-quarter inches in width shall be added to each such stairway for every 1000 square feet, or fractional part thereof, of such floor area in excess of 17,500 square feet but not exceeding 37,000 square feet of such floor area.

Not less than six stairways of not less than five feet in width where such floor

area exceeds 37,000 square feet and does not exceed 48,000 square feet; provided, however, that not less than one inch in width shall be added to each such stairway for every 1000 square feet, or fractional part thereof, of such floor area in excess of 21,000 square feet but not exceeding 48,000 square feet of such floor area.

Not less than seven stairways of not less than five feet in width where such floor area exceeds 48,000 square feet and does not exceed 60,000 square feet; provided, however, that not less than one inch in width shall be added to each such stairway for every 1000 square feet, or fractional part thereof, of such floor area in excess of 24,500 square feet but not exceeding 60,000 square feet.

Not less than eight stairways of not less than five feet in width where such floor area exceeds 60,000 square feet; provided, however, that not less than one inch in width shall be added to each such stairway for every 1000 square feet, or fractional part thereof, of such floor area in excess of 28,000 square feet of such floor area.

In buildings of Class "B", Class "C" or Class "D" construction every basement, sub-basement or cellar used, or intended to be used, for the exhibition of goods, wares or merchandise, or for the sale thereof, at retail, shall be provided with at least one stairway not less than five feet in width for every three thousand square feet, or fractional part thereof, of floor area of such basement.

Every stairway constructed in any building or Class "A", Class "B", Class "C", or Class "D" construction shall be constructed without winders and shall have a hand rail on each side thereof. Such stairways shall be as far removed from each other as practicable and the width of the main aisles leading thereto shall be not less than the full width of such stairway or stairways.

In every basement or cellar containing an even number of stairways one half thereof shall open directly to a street or alley. In the event any such basement or cellar contains an uneven number of stairways the greater portion of such stairways shall open directly to a street or alley; provided, however, that if there be but one such stairway in any such basement, such stairway shall open directly to a street or alley.

Sec. 199. Steel Frame Towers. Steel frame towers may be constructed upon the ground or upon a building of Class "A" construction in the manner provided in this section.

The base of each such tower shall be rectangular in shape. The shortest side of the base shall not be shorter than one-tenth of the height of the tower. Horizontal cross ties shall be constructed on each side of such tower not more than twelve and one-half feet apart. Each such tower shall be braced with diagonal bracing in such manner that the same will withstand a wind pressure of thirty pounds per square foot in every direction, with a factor of safety of six. Each such tower shall be of steel frame construction and no part of the same shall be enclosed. The working stress of steel used in any such tower shall be as follows: Compressive stress, not more than 8350 pounds

per square inch; tensile stress not more than 10,000 pounds per square inch.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, construct or maintain, or to cause or permit to be erected, constructed or maintained, any tower upon any building except a building of Class "A" construction.

If the foundation of such tower shall rest upon such a building, such foundation and the connection thereof with the building shall be of sufficient strength to support the tower. If such tower shall be built upon the ground the minimum depth of the foundation of such tower shall be ten feet, and a greater depth may be required by the Board of Public Works whenever in the judgment of said Board such greater depth is necessary.

Before any permit shall be issued for the construction of any such tower, plans and specifications therefor shall be filed with the Board of Public Works in the manner required by this ordinance for other structures, which plans and specifications shall contain a stress sheet and a stress diagram, shall show the manner of construction of such tower, and if such tower is to be constructed upon a building such plans and specifications shall show the construction of such building in the manner of connecting such tower to such building.

Sec. 200. Cold Storage Buildings. Every cold storage building and every building devoted to refrigerating purposes shall be of Class "A", Class "B", Class "C" or Class "D" construction; provided, however, that all columns and girders of every such building of Class "C" construction supporting wooden floors may be of wood; provided further, that when the exterior masonry walls of any such building of Class "B" or Class "C" construction are insulated with wooden studding, which studding contains a cross section area sufficient to sustain the internal loads of the building computed at 1500 pounds to the square inch of section of such studding and not less than two by six inches in cross section, then the exterior masonry walls of the upper two stories shall be not less than twelve inches in thickness, and the walls of each two stories below the upper two stories shall be four inches thicker than the walls of the two stories next above; provided further, that every such wall shall be of the standard thickness prescribed in Section 112 of this ordinance if such wall exceeds one hundred feet in length without intersecting division walls of masonry of the standard thickness prescribed elsewhere in this ordinance.

The provisions of this ordinance relating to the construction of interior stairways in buildings shall not apply to any building or structure or to any portion of any building or structure or any addition thereto which is used exclusively for the creation of low atmospheric temperatures and the transmission of the same to cold storage compartments by means of refrigerating pipes and no portion of which is used for the storage of goods, wares or merchandise.

Sec. 201. All metal lath required on ceilings or soffit of stairs by this ordinance, shall be securely fastened to the joists or furring strips, where such furring strips are of wood, by means of wire staples not less than three-quarter

inch in length and spaced or driven not more than eight inches apart. Where such furring strips are of metal such metal lath shall be securely fastened to such furring strips with galvanized iron wire of not less than No. 14 gauge; provided, however, that metal lath constructed with steel ribs, not less than one-half inch in width, and spaced not more than eight inches apart, may be fastened to the joists by means of barbed roof

nails, not less than one inch in length, driven through said steel ribs and into the joist. Every such nail shall be driven through said metal lath and into the joists to its head; all such nails shall be placed not more than eight inches apart.

Sec. 202. Plaster Board. Wherever in this ordinance metal lath is required to be used, there may be used in lieu thereof plaster board, composed of pure gypsum, wood and manila fibre or of other similar

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materials, and not less than seventy-five per cent (75%) of the materials composing such plaster board shall be of non-inflammable material. Such plaster board shall be not less than three-eighths (3-8") inch in thickness and so constructed as to form a mechanical key or bond between the plaster board and the finish plaster. Such mechanical key or bond shall be equally distributed and shall compose at least twenty per cent (20%) of the surface of the plaster board.

Where wood joists, wood furring strips, wood studs or other wood supports are used the plaster board shall be securely fastened thereto by means of nails, of such length that the said nails shall extend at least three-quarter inch (3-4") into the joists, furring-strips, studding or other supports.

Such nails shall be spaced or driven as near as may be, 7" apart in one direction, and as near as may be, 16" apart in the other direction.

Where the furring strips, studs or other supports are of metal, the plaster board shall be securely fastened to the same with galvanized iron wire of not less than 14 gauge, or with metal clips constructed of not less than 20 gauge metal, spaced as near as may be 12" in one direction and as near as may be, 16" in the other direction. All such metal clips shall be constructed in such a manner as to closely fit both the plaster board and the carrying bar. All wire nails used for fastening plaster board shall be of at least No. 11 gauge with a flat head not less than three-eighths inch (3-8") in diameter. All such plaster board shall have applied thereon at least one (1) coat of hard wall plaster, such plaster to be not less than three-eighth inch (3-8") in thickness.

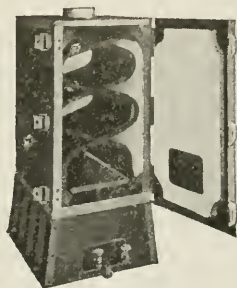
Any type of plaster board desired to be

used as in this section specified, shall be first tested and demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works, by such tests as the said Board may demand, that such plaster board is at least the equal under the same conditions of test, of metal lath and plaster.

Sec. 203. Mezzanine Floors. Mezzanine floors may be constructed in buildings of Classes "A", "B" and "C" construction used for stores, warehouses, factories, work shops, offices or other similar purposes in any portion of the City of Los Angeles, and may be constructed in buildings used for such purposes of Class "D" construction in the portion of the City of Los Angeles outside of Fire Districts Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Every such mezzanine floor constructed in any building of Class "A", "B", "C" or "D" construction and used for purposes other than storage may be constructed of fireproof materials; or in lieu of such fireproof materials shall be constructed of wood joists and wood flooring of a sufficient strength to safely sustain a load of sixty pounds per square foot, with a factor of safety of four. Where such mezzanine floor is used for storage purposes only it shall be constructed of sufficient strength to sustain a load of not less than one hundred pounds per square foot with a factor of safety of not less than four. Mezzanine floors may be of open joist construction, or, if ceiled, shall be ceiled in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance governing the construction of the class of building in which such mezzanine floor is constructed. Every joist used in the construction of any such mezzanine floor shall be of Oregon pine timber and not less than 2 by 6 inches in dimensions. Every mezzanine floor shall have a clear perpendicular space both below and above

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such floor of not less than seven feet. No mezzanine floor shall be constructed in any such building to exceed 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the area of the floor in the room in which such mezzanine floor is constructed. In the event that such mezzanine floor exceeds 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the area of the floor in the room in which it is constructed, it shall, for the purposes of this ordinance, be deemed to be an intermediate floor and shall be subject to all the following provisions governing the construction of intermediate floors.

Intermediate Floors. Intermediate floors may be constructed in buildings of Classes "A", "B" and "C" construction, used for stores, warehouses, factories, work shops, offices or other similar purposes in any portion of the City of Los Angeles. Every intermediate floor constructed in any Class "A" building shall be of Class "A" construction; every intermediate floor constructed in any Class "B" building shall be of Class "A" or "B" construction; every intermediate floor constructed in any Class "C" building shall be of Class "A", "B" or "C" construction. Every such intermediate floor shall be subject to all the provisions of this ordinance governing construction and arrangement in the several classes mentioned. Every intermediate floor shall have a clear perpendicular space both below and above such floor of not less than eight feet. Whenever an intermediate floor is constructed in any building, such intermediate floor shall, for the purpose of this ordinance, be deemed to be an additional story to such building and such building shall be subject to all the provisions of this ordinance governing the

height of buildings, number of stories and general construction and all other particulars regulating or pertaining to the particular class of buildings to which such building belongs.

Sec. 252. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to commence or do or cause to be done, or to construct or cause to be constructed, or to use or cause to be used, any plumbing or house drainage affecting the sanitary condition of any house or building or any portion thereof, or to construct or cause to be constructed, or to use or cause to be used, any sewer or cesspool in the City of Los Angeles, without first obtaining a permit from the Board of Public Works so to do.

Any person, firm or corporation desiring a permit for any of the purposes enumerated in this section, shall make application in writing to the Board of Public Works giving such information as said Board may require, on blanks to be furnished for that purpose, and, if it appears therefrom that the work to be performed thereunder is to be done according to the regulations contained in this ordinance, governing the construction of such work, a permit shall be issued upon payment of the fees as fixed by sub-section "B" of Section 3 hereof.

Nothing in this Section contained shall be deemed or construed to require the application for or the issuance of a permit for the purpose of repairing a leak in any drain, soil, waste, trap or vent pipe or pipes, or for the removal and resetting of a water closet, urinal or similar fixture, or of any trap or waste to such fix-



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tures for the purpose of removing stoppages, except when it is necessary to replace any such fixture, drain, soil, waste, trap, vent pipe or pipes with other or different materials.

Sec. 253. All work done under permit shall be subject to inspection and notice must be given in writing to the Board of Public Works by the person, firm or corporation doing said work, or causing the same to be done, immediately after said work is ready for inspection. Up to the time of the inspection all work must be uncovered and convenient for the inspector's examination, and every facility must be given the Inspector to make a thorough examination; that is, if any pipes are inclosed, or covered with flooring, siding, lath, dirt or other material, or covered in any way whatsoever, so as to tend to obstruct a thorough inspection of the drainage system, said obstruction must be removed, upon notice so to do from the Board of Public Works, before an Inspector shall be required to inspect the work. In inspecting such work, the Inspector shall apply the water test; all the necessary tools, labor and assistance for such test shall be furnished by the person, firm or corporation having control of, or in charge of such work. When upon examination by the Inspector, if it appears that any such work is defective, either in the construction or material, the same shall be removed or replaced to conform to the regulation set forth in this ordinance.

Sec. 254. When it appears to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works

that any work mentioned in this ordinance has been constructed according to, and meets the requirements of all provisions of this ordinance, and that all the fees for inspection thereof have been paid, the said Board of Public Works shall cause to be issued to the person, firm or corporation constructing such work a certificate of final inspection, which certificate shall recite that such work as the permit was issued for has been constructed according to the ordinances of said city, and that said work is in a sanitary condition. The Board of Public Works shall not issue such certificate of inspection unless the requirements of this ordinance have been adhered to.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use or occupy or inhabit, or to let or lease for the purpose of occupancy or inhabitation, any building in which any plumbing or house drainage work has been constructed or installed that affects the sanitary condition of such building, unless such plumbing or house drainage work has been constructed or installed according to the terms of this ordinance, and a certificate of final inspection issued, as herein provided.

Sec. 255. The rules and regulations set forth in this ordinance are hereby adopted as the standard for the construction and installation of plumbing and house drainage work affecting the sanitary condition of all buildings in the City of Los Angeles, and all such work must be constructed or installed in accordance

therewith before a certificate of final inspection will be granted by said Board of Public Works.

Sec. 256. A running trap may be placed on the house drain; and if placed outside of the building, or below the cellar floor, it must be made accessible in a brick or wood manhole, not less than three feet square. Such trap must have two cleanouts with brass trap screw ferrules, a vent pipe must be connected on each side of such running trap, and must be of cast iron or galvanized wrought iron or steel pipe, standard weight, and be of not less than three inches internal diameter for four-inch drains, and be increased one inch in diameter for every increase of one inch in the diameter of the house drain. The vent pipe on the sewer side to such running trap must be carried up to and at least six inches above the highest part of the main roof, and where practical, these vent pipes shall follow the under side of roof, and shall not be brought to the outer air until the highest point of the roof has been reached. The vent pipe on the house side of the running trap may terminate above the roof at any point not less than eight feet from any window, door, or air shaft of any building used as a dwelling.

Sec. 257. Every soil pipe or waste pipe under or inside of any building shall be of cast iron, galvanized wrought iron, galvanized steel, or lead, or brass. No such soil or waste pipe shall be installed of sheet iron or well casing. All joints in cast iron pipe, whether inside of the building or otherwise, shall be made with moulten lead and thoroughly caulked. When galvanized wrought iron, or galvanized steel, or lead or brass pipe is used for soil or waste, no grade lighter than standard shall be used. All changes in direction shall be made as required in Section 258 of this ordinance, and all fittings used in the several angles, shall be standard drainage fittings, ordinary malleable or cast iron fittings that are not recessed, are prohibited, and all fittings used in such work must be of same internal diameter as pipe line upon which it is used.

Sec. 258. Every vertical soil pipe or waste pipe shall be provided with a cleanout or a trap screw ferrule at the foot or lower terminal thereof and with a cleanout of trap screw ferrule at the end of each horizontal pipe line and each lateral branch, except that such cleanouts or trap screw ferrules may be omitted in concealed work. All such cleanouts or trap screw ferrules installed in or under cement floors in any basement or cellar, or the first floor of any building shall be brought up where it is accessible at the finished floor.

Every cleanout or trap screw ferrule required by this ordinance shall be installed in such manner as to be readily accessible. Any such cleanout or trap screw ferrule shall have a clearance of eighteen inches (18") from any pier, foundation, wall, partition, girder, or any other structural part of the building which would tend to obstruct the accessibility of same.

Every cleanout or trap screw ferrule shall be of the same size as the pipe up to four inches (4") in diameter, and in no case less than four inches (4") for larger piping.

Where a waste pipe line intercepts or is branched into another waste pipe line

whenever it is perpendicular to the horizontal pipe line or both are lying in a horizontal position, the point of intersection shall be at an angle of forty-five (45) degrees, thus forming a "Y" branch. Combination "Y's" full "Y's" and $\frac{1}{2}$ bends are permissible for these angles, but "T's," double "Y's," sanitary "T's" or double sanitary "T's" are prohibited in any waste piping where the angle from the vertical is more than forty-five (45) degrees.

Sec. 259. Every drain pipe outside of any building and running as far as the property line or cesspool, shall be of first grade vitrified iron stone pipe, or of cast iron, and where a water closet is installed or roughed in, the internal diameter of such house drain shall be not less than four inches; stoneware piping shall not be placed within twelve inches of the exterior wall of any building or within three inches of the surface of the ground at any part of its course. Each joint between sections of vitrified piping must be completely and uniformly filled with Portland cement or a substance known as Butler's Submarine Sewer Jointing Compound may be used for such purpose, provided said Compound conforms to "Specifications No. 115 (New Series) for the construction of Sanitary Sewers in the City of Los Angeles, using Butler's Submarine Sewer Jointing Compound," which specifications were approved and adopted by the City Council of said City on December 26, 1916, and are on file in the office of the City Clerk of said City, and every joint must be thoroughly cleaned from the inside so as not to form any obstruction. Every outside drain must be water tight, and have a fall of not less than one-quarter of an inch to the foot towards the street sewer or cesspool. Provided, however, that whenever it is impractical due to the depth of the street sewer to obtain said fall of one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch to the foot towards the said street sewer, it shall be lawful to install such drain pipe with all the fall that is possible to obtain. All angles or branch connections in outside drains shall be governed by Section 258 of this ordinance. Outside drains shall not be covered or concealed in any way until they have been inspected and approved by the Board of Public Works. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to connect any pipe or private property with any pipe in the street connected with the public sewer of said city, or to construct any sewer, or connect with any private sewer, or connect any plumbing or house drain with any sewer, drain or cesspool without first obtaining a permit so to do from the Board of Public Works.

Sec. 260. Every water closet, slop hopper, urinal, slop sink and every other vessel or vessels connected directly or indirectly to the street sewer or cesspool shall be separately and independently trapped and the trap vented. No trap shall drain more than one fixture or vessel, provided, however, that a bath tub with a basin or lavatory attached to or supported by the said bath tub, the waste from the said bath tub, basin or lavatory passing through the same pipe, shall be deemed a single fixture and require but one trap.

Provided, further, that any two wash trays, acid or developing sinks where the length of the piping between the waste

outlets does not exceed two feet (2') shall be deemed to be a single fixture.

Every water sealed trap shall be installed as near the fixture as is practicable. The length of the waste pipe of any fixture from its trap to the vent pipe or from the fixture to the trap shall not exceed two feet (2'). All of the portion of the waste pipe of a trap extending to the point of venting shall be considered as a part of the trap and the total fall between the trap and the vent pipe shall not exceed the diameter of the trap except earthenware water closet traps.

Sec. 261. No Latrine or range water closet, plunger and washout water closets, round or oval long hopper water closets or any type of water closet where the water supply valve is contained within the closet or supplied through any common type of hopper valve, shall be installed. No wood laundry tray or wood sink shall be installed. Every wash tray or sink installed shall be of nonabsorbent material except in the case of kitchen sinks in hotels or in restaurants, which sinks may be of wood, provided that the said sinks shall be not less than eight inches (8") in depth.

Lead piping, lead bends, or lead traps are prohibited from installation in any cement or concrete floor or under ground. Iron bends or stubs shall be provided with a cast iron or brass floor flange and shall be caulked or screwed to the bend or stub. Every such floor flange shall be set in place before the rough work inspection, and no water closet shall be set thereon until inspected and approved.

Sec. 262. Every trap shall be effectively vented with an air pipe of diameter not less than that of such trap, except in case of a trap larger than two (2) inches in diameter, in which case the air pipe shall be not less than two (2) inches in diameter, provided that a single pipe may be used to vent two (2) traps through the same fitting when such fitting has effective means to prevent the drainage from one trap entering the other trap and is made in one (1) piece of metal without loose or attached parts.

All separate vent pipes within a radius of twenty (20) feet may converge into one pipe, the size of which shall be governed by the provisions of Sections 265 and 266 of this ordinance. These vent pipes shall be extended up to and following the angle of the roof line on under side of same, and shall not be brought to the outer air until the highest point in roof has been reached. A distance of twenty-four (24) inches measured from the top edge of ridge to the lower side of vent pipe on the angle of the roof thereof will be deemed to be sufficient, provided, however, in case of a flat roof on buildings of two or more stories in height such vent piping need not be extended to the highest point of such roof, provided no vent pipe in such flat roof shall terminate within ten (10) feet of any other building, and the terminal of all vent piping on any building or structure shall not be within ten (10) feet of any window, air intake or other opening in any such building or structure. Horizontal vent piping above the fixture level shall not exceed twenty (20) feet in length.

In buildings of two or more stories, a roof will be considered flat whose pitch or inclination is three (3) inches or less per foot. All roofs on buildings two or more stories in height with a greater

pitch than three (3) inches shall be deemed a pitch roof, and all vent piping shall be carried to the highest point as herein provided, and the minimum height of any vent pipe from the ground shall be fifteen (15) feet.

Sec. 263. Every branch or branch fitting, for a vent pipe shall, when leaving a horizontal or vertical line of waste pipe be taken from a "Y" branch lying in the direction from which the waste water flows in such waste pipe, thus forming an angle of forty-five degrees with the waste pipe; or may leave such horizontal waste pipe at right angles, provided that such vent pipe shall have a rise of at least forty-five degrees, thus permitting the use of a "T". Horizontal vent pipes leaving the waste pipe below the fixture line or floor line, shall not exceed a greater length than is required to assume a vertical position. All vent pipes, whether horizontal or vertical, when converged into a main extension, shall rise vertically to a point six inches in height above the top of fixture before a right angle is made to the branch fitting to which line of vent pipe one or more fixtures is made.

Sec. 264. Every building in which a water closet is installed and the waste pipe from such fixture is connected to the street sewer, or a cesspool, the minimum diameter of the vent pipe from such fixture shall be four (4) inches. Every building in which a fixture is installed other than a water closet, and there is not a four (4) inch vent pipe through the roof of such building, the minimum size vent pipe from such fixture through the roof shall be the same diameter as the waste piping installed for such fixture.

Where the diameter of the house drain is larger than herein provided for, and at some point in the building the same diameter piping rises to the upper floor or floors forming a stack or vertical line, such piping shall be continued undiminished through the roof as provided for in Section 262 of this ordinance.

When two or more buildings or structures are connected with the house drain or sewer, the drain pipe system in each and every such building or structure shall conform to the rules and regulations prescribed by this ordinance.

Sec. 265. The vent or air piping to every water seal trap shall not be smaller in diameter than one and one-half (1½) inches for any such trap not greater than two inches (2") in diameter, provided that if more than one trap shall be vented by the same pipe the normal internal diameter of such piping shall not be less than the following:

For more than one and not exceeding two traps, not less than one and one-half (1½) inch vent pipe; for more than two (2) and not exceeding eight (8) traps, not less than two (2) inch vent pipe; for not less than eight (8) and not exceeding sixteen (16) traps, not less than two and one-half (2½) inch vent pipe; for more than sixteen (16) and not exceeding twenty-eight (28) traps, not less than a three (3) inch vent pipe.

Sec. 266. The vent or air piping to any water seal trap connected to any fixture or vessel, and such trap is larger than two (2) inches in diameter, the vent piping to such trap shall not be smaller than two (2) inches in diameter, provided that where more than one (1) such trap shall be vented through the same piping

the normal internal diameter of such piping shall not be less than the following:

For more than one (1) and not exceeding four (4) such traps, not less than a two (2) inch vent pipe; for more than four (4) and not exceeding eight (8) such traps, not less than a two and one-half (2½) inch vent pipe; for more than eight (8) and not exceeding fourteen (14) such traps, not less than a three (3) inch vent pipe; for more than fourteen (14) such traps, not less than a four (4) inch vent pipe.

All vent or air piping, shall be either cast iron, lead, wrought iron or steel. No such vent or air piping shall be constructed of sheet iron or well casing. Where wrought iron or steel piping is used it shall be galvanized. All fittings used shall be threaded with standard threads and all malleable iron fittings shall be galvanized (cast iron fitting excepted.) Half-unions or union couplings of any description shall not be used in the installation of vent piping or waste piping.

Sec. 267. All waste pipes shall be cast iron, galvanized wrought iron, galvanized steel, or of brass or lead, not less than standard weight, and of the following sizes:

For each bath tub, wash basin, laundry tray or set, or other small fixture not less than one and one-half (1½) inches internal diameter; for each slop sink or slop hopper where the outlet is two (2) inches or smaller, not less than two (2) inches internal diameter; and if outlet is larger than two (2) inches, the waste pipe shall not be smaller than three (3) inches internal diameter; for each water closet, not less than four (4) inches in diameter; for each urinal not less than two (2) inches in diameter; for each sink used for kitchen purposes or otherwise, the minimum diameter of waste piping to such fixture shall be two (2) inches in diameter, (trap to fixture and its extension to wall excepted). Where more than two (2) and not to exceed four (4) kitchen sinks or urinals are connected to the same diameter piping the internal diameter of such piping shall be not less than two and one-half (2½) inches, for more than four (4) and not to exceed ten, three (3) inch piping. The connecting of bath tubs, wash basins and laundry trays to such piping shall not be considered as requiring any increase in the diameter of such piping. Fixtures not requiring a larger waste pipe than one and one-half (1½) inch diameter, not more than two (2) such fixtures shall be connected to a one and one-half (1½) inch diameter pipe. Not more than eight (8) such fixtures shall be connected to a two (2) inch diameter pipe. Not more than fourteen (14) such fixtures shall be connected to a two and one-half (2½) inch diameter pipe. Any number of such fixtures exceeding fourteen (14) shall be connected to a three (3) inch diameter pipe.

Each and every prospective soil, waste or drain line that may be constructed or installed in any building or structure for the purpose of future installation of fixtures must in each and every case be provided with separate and suitable openings on both waste and vent lines, and to be installed in such a manner as to comply with Sections Nos. 253, 257, 258 and 260 of this ordinance; except as herein otherwise provided in Section 274 of this ordinance.

Sec. 268. Cast iron soil pipes or cast iron soil fittings used in either waste or vent lines shall not be less than Standard weight.

Sec. 269. No pipe or fitting shall be installed in any plumbing work which is defective, fractured, or split, and no such piping or fitting shall be repaired with gas fitters' cement or other similar compound.

Sec. 270. Fixtures connected with the plumbing of any house or building, or any portion of the plumbing or drainage system that is covered or concealed from view, and the outlet of soil pipe and every opening into it below the top, shall be hermetically sealed by the person, firm or corporation doing the work, and the pipe shall then be filled with water to the highest point in the system. Every leak so disclosed must be repaired, and every defective pipe or fitting of any kind must be renewed and replaced with sound material.

Sec. 271. Connections between wrought iron, steel or brass piping with cast iron piping shall be leaded, caulked joint. Connections between iron and lead piping shall be made through a brass ferrule or brass screw nipple, and the jointing between such metals shall be full wiped joints. All traps shall be cast brass, cast iron or lead. Drawn brass traps or any traps with slip connections on the sewer side of such traps are prohibited from installation. All angles or extensions made on sewer side of brass traps shall be made with standard threaded pipe and fittings, slip joints or soldered joints on same are prohibited. Connections between wrought iron or steel pipes and cast iron fittings when the internal diameter of the fitting is larger than the external diameter of the pipe to be connected thereto, either in waste or vent pipe connection, all such connections shall be made by a coupling increaser screw on the wrought iron or steel pipe before being caulked into the hub of the cast iron connections, so as to prevent obstruction in waste or vent pipe.

Sec. 272. Every carriage wash, or a cellar drain shall be trapped by a sand trap of not less than twelve by twelve by twelve inches, and constructed of brick and cement, or vitrified stone pipe with cement bottom; the water seal of such trap shall be constructed by inverting its waste pipe. Such trap need not be vented. A water seal of less than four inches is prohibited, and the minimum size of waste pipe shall be three inches, where trap is not vented.

Sec. 273. No safe waste pipe from any fixture shall connect with any waste pipe or sewer, but such safe waste pipe shall discharge into a water supplied sink or discharge outside of building.

Sec. 274. Every refrigerator or ice box in which edibles are stored or kept, and such refrigerator or ice box is provided with a waste outlet for the water of condensation and connected to a waste pipe exceeding three feet in length shall be trapped with a water seal trap, and the waste piping leading therefrom shall be connected so that the water discharges into the street sewer or cesspool as follows: the lower terminal of such piping shall discharge into a water supplied sink or hopper, such sink or hopper shall be connected to the street sewer or cesspool. Waste piping from a refrigerator or ice

box may be installed with the continuous vent, that is, each trap need not be re-vented. Waste piping shall not be smaller in diameter than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches. All fittings installed on such piping shall be as provided in Section 258 of this ordinance. Provided, that refrigerators in dwelling houses need not be connected with a sewer or cesspool, but if so connected shall be connected as in this section prescribed.

Sec. 275. No brick, sheet metal or tile conduit, or chimney flue shall be used to ventilate any water seal trap, sewer, house drain or other waste piping. Rain water conductors or any conduit for rain water shall not be connected with any house sewer, house drain or other waste piping that is connected to the street sewer or cesspool.

Sec. 276. No water closet shall be installed or used on any premises or in any house or building, unless it be flushed with water contained in a tank holding not less than four gallons of water; provided, however, that a Flusho-meter-valve may be used, which would, in the opinion of the Board of Public Works, conform to the requirements of this ordinance. When the water supply of any building is not sufficient for the proper flushing of all water closets and urinals in such building, the Board of Public Works may order the erection of a tank system for supplying water to such closets and urinals into which the water may flow or be pumped.

Sec. 277. No water seal trap shall be installed with a water seal of less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches and all such traps shall be set true to their seals. In all cases where the total fall of the waste pipe between trap and vent pipe exceeds the diameter of such waste pipe, such trap shall be re-vented. No bell trap of any type shall be used.

Sec. 278. When any water closet, sink, bath tub, basin or other fixture maintained in any house, porch or building is removed and replaced with another such fixture, or other fixture, such new fixture shall have its trap vented.

Sec. 279. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to cause, suffer, allow or permit the exhaust from any engine, or the blowoff from any boiler to be connected with a house drain or sewer.

Sec. 280. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to maintain or use, or permit or cause to be maintained or used a privy vault or cesspool on any premises in the City of Los Angeles if a public sewer exists and is ready for use in any street or alley on which the property abuts.

Sec. 281. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use or occupy, or lease or let to be used or occupied, any building or part thereof to be used as a factory, laundry, tenement or lodging house or place in or where human beings reside or work, unless such building is provided with at least one water closet for every fifteen occupants, workers, employees, or residents in such building.

Sec. 282. Any fixture in any building (water closets excepted) where it is impracticable on account of any structural features to conform to all provisions of this ordinance, such fixtures may be trapped with drum traps or any other

type of anti-siphon trap without re-venting such trap.

Sec. 283. Upon the renewal or alteration of any building, or upon the making of any repairs or additions thereto, if any new plumbing fixture is placed in such building, either in the original or in the place repaired or added part thereof, every such new fixture must be properly connected with and attached to the waste pipes in the original parts of such building, and if any fixtures are to be reset, either in the old or new part of such building, then both such original and such additional fixtures, and any altered plumbing whatever must be made to conform in all respects to the rules and regulations prescribed in this ordinance.

Sec. 284. All plumbing affecting the sanitary condition of any building or other structure located within the boundaries of any lot shall be connected with and drained into a public sewer where such sewer is constructed and available for use in any public street, alley, right of way, or other public place abutting upon said lot. Provided, however, the Board of Public Works may issue permits for the construction and maintenance of cesspools outside of Fire Districts Nos. 1 and 2 whenever in the judgment of said Board it is found to be impracticable to connect the plumbing installed in any such building or structure with the public sewer by reason of the fact that such building or structure or the portion thereof in which such plumbing fixtures are installed is below the level of the level of the public sewer.

Every application for a permit to construct and maintain any such cesspool, by reason of the fact that such building or structure or the portion thereof in which such plumbing fixtures are installed is below the level of the public sewer shall be filed with the Board of Public Works and shall be accompanied with a map or plan showing the number and location of the plumbing fixtures to be drained into such cesspool.

Every building or structure in which any plumbing is constructed, erected or maintained, affecting the sanitary condition of such building or structure, which building or structure is situated upon a lot which does not abut on any public street, alley, right of way or other public place in which a sewer is constructed and available for use, the plumbing installed in such building or structure shall be connected with and drained into a cesspool, situated upon the same lot and constructed in accordance with the provisions of Section 285 of this ordinance. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use, occupy or inhabit, or cause or permit to be used, occupied or inhabited as a dwelling, any building or structure in which any plumbing affecting the sanitary condition of such building or structure has been installed, unless such plumbing is connected with and drained into a public sewer, if such sewer is constructed and available for use on any public street, alley, right of way or other public place abutting upon the lot upon which such building or structure is situated, or if no such sewer has been constructed and ready for use, as aforesaid, said plumbing shall be connected with a cesspool situated on said lot.

Every building or structure situated upon a lot which abuts upon any public street, alley, right of way or other public place, in which a public sewer is constructed and available for use, which building or structure is occupied or intended for occupancy as a dwelling, shall be furnished and provided with at least one water closet; and shall be connected with and drained into such public sewer.

No connection from any building or structure shall hereafter be made to any public sewer, which connection or any portion thereof shall be in, under or upon any lot other than the lot on which such building or structure is located.

For the purpose of this section, "a lot" is hereby defined to be any piece or parcel of land as bounded, defined or shown upon the latest map, plat or deed recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Los Angeles County, and in accordance with the boundaries of such lot as bounded, defined or shown upon such recorded map, plat or deed, upon the date of the application for a sewer connection; provided, however, that in the event any building or structure in which any plumbing affecting the sanitary condition of said building or structure is installed, covers more area than "a lot," as herein defined, the term "lot" shall be deemed to be and include all such pieces or parcels of land upon which such building or structure is wholly or partly located.

Sec. 285. No cesspool shall be constructed nearer than four feet to any boundary line of the lot on which it is located, or closer than five feet to any building used as a dwelling. In case such distance cannot be obtained from the lot line, building or structure, such cesspool shall be located where directed by the Board of Public Works. Every cesspool shall have a brick or wood lining. Every brick lined cesspool shall be cylindrical in form, and the walls of such cesspool shall be not less than four inches in thickness. All brick therein shall be whole brick and shall be laid flatwise with all joints flushed solid, except that the bottom four feet thereof may have the end joints spaced one half inch apart. The top of such cesspool shall be arched or drawn in jug-shaped, and all brick used in arching said top shall be laid in cement mortar, the proportion of such mortar shall consist of one part cement to two of clean sharp sand. The minimum internal diameter of a brick lined cesspool shall be not less than 3 feet 4 inches, and not less than ten feet deep. Brick lined cesspools of greater internal diameter than five feet shall have walls and top not less than eight inches in thickness, constructed as hereinabove provided. Every wood lined cesspool shall have one 2x4 redwood post at each corner, and the lining of every such cesspool shall be constructed of redwood boards not less than one inch in thickness and not less than six inches in width, from the bottom to the top thereof. The lining of each such cesspool shall be placed on the outside of the posts, or between the posts and the banks. The top of every such cesspool shall be built of two layers of not less than 2-inch redwood plank, laid crosswise with close joints. No cesspool having a wood lining shall be smaller than four feet by four feet, or less than ten feet deep, internal

measurement. The top of every cesspool shall be at least two feet below the surface of the ground. No standpipe or vent pipe opening to the outer air shall be connected directly to any cesspool, but every cesspool shall be vented through the waste pipe leading thereto.

Sec. 286. In this ordinance the term soil pipes applies to any line of cast iron or wrought iron steel pipe receiving the discharge of one or more water closets. The term waste pipe applies to any pipe receiving the discharge from any fixture or fixtures other than water closets. The house sewer is that part of the horizontal piping beginning twelve inches from the exterior wall of the building to its connection with the street sewer or cesspool. The house drain is that part of the horizontal piping of a house drainage system which receives the discharge of all soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside the walls of any building and conveys the same to the house sewer twelve (12) inches outside of the exterior wall of such building.

The term vent or vent pipe applies to any pipe provided to ventilate a system of piping, and to which other vents may be connected to prevent trap syphonage and back pressure. A top fixture is defined as one whose waste inlet at the stack is uppermost on this vertical line of pipe, and the discharge pipe to the inlet shall be exclusive of any other waste entering at any point other than below its level. The term indirect connection or system applies to any line of waste pipe that is not connected permanently to the house drain or sewer, but discharges its waste into a hopper or other receiver that has a permanent connection through the house drain or sewer. The Durham system of piping applies to any system of wrought iron or steel pipe and recessed fittings. The fitting must be recessed sufficiently to allow for the thickness between the internal and external diameter of the pipe, which forms a shoulder so that the fitting when screwed on the pipe should make up to this shoulder in the fitting, thus forming one continuous bore or unobstructed flow for the waste water.

Sec. 287. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to commence or to do or cause to be done, or to construct or cause to be constructed, or to use or cause to be used, except for service pipes, meter and meter connections, any gas pipe or gas fitting or to make any alterations or changes or additions to any gas pipe or any gas fitting in any building or structure or any portion thereof in the City of Los Angeles, without first obtaining a permit from the Board of Public Works so to do.

Any person, firm or corporation desiring a permit for any of the purposes enumerated in this section, or a permit for the inspection or testing of any gas pipe already installed in any building or other structure in said city, shall make application in writing to the Board of Public Works giving such information as said Board may require on blanks to be furnished for that purpose, and if it appears therefrom that the work to be performed thereunder is to be done according to the regulations contained in this ordinance governing the construction, inspection and testing of such work, a permit shall be issued upon payment of the

fees as fixed by sub-section "B" of Section 3 hereof.

Sec. 288. All gas fitting work done under permit shall be subject to the inspection and tests hereinafter prescribed and notice must be given to the Board of Public Works by the person, firm or corporation doing such work or causing the same to be done, immediately after said work is ready for inspection. Such notice must be in writing, and no inspection shall be made by the Board of Public Works until such notice has been filed in their office with said permit number attached.

The inspections of gas fitting work done under permit shall be two, viz: A first inspection and a final inspection; except on unconcealed work, such as stove run or fuel run of pipe, then same shall be made at one inspection, first and final. The first inspection shall be made after all the piping authorized to be installed under the permit shall have been installed, and before any of such piping has been covered or concealed or any fixtures have been attached thereto. The final inspection shall be made after the piping authorized to be installed under the permit is in place and has been covered or concealed. This inspection shall include the application of an air pressure test by which the pipes shall be subjected to a pressure of ten pounds to the square inch. Up to the time of the first inspection all work must be uncovered and convenient for examination. All inspections shall be made by the Board of Public Works after receipt of the notice hereinbefore mentioned. All the necessary tools, labor and assistance for the requisite tests in such inspection shall be furnished by the person, firm or corporation having control of the work to be inspected.

Sec. 289. When upon examination by the Board of Public Works it appears that any gas fitting work is defective, either in construction or material, the same shall be altered or repaired to conform to the regulations set forth in this ordinance.

When any gas piping or gas fitting for the installation or alteration of which a permit has been issued shall be found on inspection to conform to the rules and regulations provided by this ordinance, the Board of Public Works shall issue a certificate of inspection certifying that such piping or fittings have been inspected and found to comply with the terms of this ordinance, but no such certificate shall be granted until such piping or fittings, respectively, are found to conform to said rules and regulations. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use any gas through or by means of any piping or fittings in any building, or to furnish or supply gas to be used through or by means of such pipes or fittings until the same shall have been inspected and approved by the Board of Public Works and the certificate hereinbefore provided shall have been issued therefor.

Sec. 290. The following rules and regulations shall be deemed to be the standard for the construction and installation of gas piping and gas fitting work.

The minimum diameter of gas piping installed in any building, the number of lineal feet and the maximum number of

burners allowed, shall be in conformity with the following table:

Size of Pipe.	Length Allowed.	Number of Burners.
$\frac{3}{8}$ inch (vertical only)	15 feet	2
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	40 feet	8
$\frac{5}{8}$ inch	80 feet	25
1 inch	100 feet	45
$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch	150 feet	80
$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	250 feet	250
2 inch	400 feet	500
$2\frac{1}{2}$ inch	600 feet	900

In estimating the number of burners allowed for gas piping, each outlet through the ceilings of stores, parlors, dining rooms, offices, public halls and rooms used for similar purposes, where it is intended that these outlets are to supply gas for illuminating purposes only, shall be deemed to be three (3) burners.

For each outlet in the ceilings of bedrooms, bathrooms, toilet rooms, public halls, pantries, porches or bracket lights, where it is intended that these outlets are to supply gas for illuminating purposes only, allow one (1) burner.

To determine the number of burners for heating purposes allow three (3) burners for each gas grate, gas log or gas heating stove or appliance, combination boiler and water heater or non-automatic gas water heater outlet; ten (10) burners for each outlet for a cook-stove or so-called hot-plate.

To determine the number of burners for automatic or automatic thermal gas water heaters, allow

8 burners for each $\frac{1}{2}$ " outlet
25 burners for each $\frac{3}{4}$ " outlet
45 burners for each 1" outlet
80 burners for each $1\frac{1}{4}$ " outlet
250 burners for each $1\frac{1}{2}$ " outlet
500 burners for each 2" outlet

The diameter of the supply pipe to every such automatic or automatic thermal gas water heater shall not be reduced in size from the meter to the inlet for the heater.

No such heater shall be connected to any gas pipe outlet smaller in diameter than the diameter of the inlet pipe on the heater.

All horizontal pipe shall be at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch in diameter, except that in exposed work, three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch horizontal pipe for a single light may be run a distance not exceeding twenty (20) feet.

In concealed work, where practical, all center outlets or drops shall be bent in preference to drop pipes, with straps soldered thereto. No center light or drop shall be of a smaller diameter than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch. Bracket, fireplace and stove outlets shall be bent and have an offset or be provided with bracket elbows to prevent removal.

Gas grate and fireplace outlets must be at least two (2) inches clear of the finish and bottom of fire basket. No pipe smaller than three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch shall be run for cooking stoves, hot-plates and instantaneous heaters. Drop pipes for center and bracket outlets shall not project through the finish of ceiling, wall or partition lines more than one (1) inch.

All gas pipes shall be well secured to the building and shall grade, or incline toward the meter, and wherever necessary, shall be provided with drip pipes so as to prevent any traps or depression

where condensation would remain. Wherever drip pipes are used, the end of such drip pipe must be exposed and so arranged to be easy of access. Gas piping shall not be filled with water for the detection of leaks, nor shall gas fitters' cement, sealing wax or any similar composition be used for the stopping of leaks. No union joints shall be used.

All gas piping must be tested under an air pressure of at least five (5) pounds to the square inch. Gas fixtures shall not be hung or attached to the gas piping until this test has been made.

The end of every rise pipe must be located at a point designated by the Board of Public Works, but in no event shall be terminated under any stairway of any building.

All gas meters hereafter installed shall be of the type and installed in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance elsewhere prescribed.

Every gas heater hereafter installed, which is used or intended to be used for heating of water, shall be connected to its gas supply with iron pipe and shall be connected to a vent pipe leading to and through the roof of the building and conform to the other regulations elsewhere provided by this Ordinance.

Every gas grate, gas log, gas furnace or gas floor or wall heating appliance shall be installed and constructed in accordance with the provisions elsewhere fixed by this Ordinance.

[NOTE—SEE ALSO SEC. 82, 83 AND 84.]

Sec. 291. If the Board of Public Works shall find any part of any gas pipe or gas fittings in or about any building in the City of Los Angeles to be in a condition dangerous to life or property, they shall notify the owner, tenant or occupant of the building in which such gas pipe or gas fittings are located to have the defects repaired immediately, and to refrain from using gas by means of said defective pipe or fittings until the same have been repaired and rendered safe. The Board of Public Works shall have the right and power to cause the supply of gas to be shut off until the necessary repairs have been made. The Board of Public Works shall give written notice to the person, firm or corporation supplying gas to any such defective pipes or fittings to cease the supply until the necessary repairs have been made, and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to furnish gas for use in or by means of any defective gas pipe or fittings after receiving such notice until the necessary repairs have been made. Before making any connection to supply gas to any building that has not already been supplied with gas prior to the taking of effect of this ordinance, the person, firm or corporation about to furnish gas thereto shall ascertain whether a certificate of inspection has been issued for the gas fitting or gas piping to be supplied, and for that purpose may demand the production and exhibition of such certificate by the owner, tenant or occupant

of the building in which such gas piping or gas fitting is located before supplying gas therefor.

Sec. 299. General Penalty. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable by a fine or not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the city jail for not less than five days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Every such person, firm or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for each and every day during which any building erected, constructed, altered, repaired, raised, built upon, demolished or moved, or in which any plumbing, house drainage, gas piping or gas fitting has been installed, or sewer or cesspool constructed, by such person, firm or corporation in violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, continues in such condition, and for every day during which any other violation of this ordinance by such person, firm or corporation continues, and shall be punishable therefor as herein provided.

Sec. 300. That Ordinance No. 14,435 (New Series), entitled "An Ordinance regulating the construction and installation of plumbing and house drainage, and the installation of gas piping and fitting and providing for the issuing of permits therefor," approved April 1, 1907, and Ordinance No. 19,900 (New Series), entitled "An Ordinance regulating the construction, alteration, repairing, demolishing and maintaining buildings and other structures and providing for the condemnation of buildings and other structures dangerous to property, life or limb," approved March 17, 1910, and all ordinances amendatory thereto or thereof, and all other ordinances in conflict with this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed; provided, that any such repeal shall not affect or prevent the prosecution and punishment of any person, firm or corporation for any act done or permitted in violation of any ordinances which may be repealed by this ordinance, and shall not affect any prosecution or action which may be pending in any court for the violation of any ordinance repealed by this ordinance.

Sec. 301. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance by a unanimous vote and cause the same to be published once in The Los Angeles Daily Journal.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was passed by the Council of the City of Los Angeles by the unanimous vote of all the members of said Council present, there being not less than seven members present, at its meeting of November 13, 1913.

CHAS. L. WILDE,
City Clerk.

Approved this 13th day of November, 1913.

12—2 1t H. H. ROSE,
Mayor.



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(Does Not Include Plumbing or Gas Piping Index.)

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State Tenement House Act—1917

An act to regulate the erection, construction, reconstruction, moving, alteration, maintenance, use and occupancy of tenement houses, and the maintenance, use and occupancy of the premises and land on which tenement houses are erected or located, in all parts of the State of California, including incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and incorporated cities and counties, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof; and repealing an act entitled "An act to regulate the building and occupancy of tenement houses in incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and cities and counties, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof," approved April 16, 1909, statutes of California of 1909, page 948," approved April 10, 1911, statutes of California of 1911, page 860, and approved June 13, 1913, statutes of California, 1913, page 737, and approved May 29, 1915, statutes of California, page 952, and all acts amendatory thereof. Approved May 31, 1917. In effect September 1, 1917. Statutes of California of 1917, page 1473.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Title of act. Jurisdiction.

Sec. 1. This act shall be known as the "state tenement house act" and its provisions shall apply to all parts of the State of California, including incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and incorporates cities and counties.

Enforcement of act. Building department. Health department. Housing department. Commission of Immigration and Housing.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the "building department" of every incorporated town, incorporated city, and incorporated city and county, to enforce all the provisions of this act pertaining to the erection, construction, reconstruction, moving, conversion, alteration and arrangement of tenement houses and to issue the certificate of "final completion" hereinafter provided.

It shall be the duty of the "housing department" or if there is no housing department the health department of every incorporated town, incorporated city, and incorporated city and county to enforce all of the provisions of this act pertaining to the maintenance, sanitation, ventilation, use and occupancy of tenement houses after said tenement houses have been erected, constructed, or altered, as the case may be, and the certificate of "final completion" has been issued by the building department, and to issue the "permit of occupancy" as hereinafter provided.

In the event that there is no building department or no housing department or

health department in an incorporated town, incorporated city or incorporated city and county, it shall be the duty of the officer or officers who are charged with the enforcement of ordinances and laws regulating the erection, construction or alteration of buildings, or the maintenance, sanitation, ventilation or occupancy of buildings, or of the police, fire or health regulations in said incorporated town, incorporated city or incorporated city or county to enforce all of the provisions of this act.

In every county it shall be the duty of the officer or officers who are charged with the enforcement of ordinances or laws regulating the erection, construction or alteration of buildings, or of the maintenance, sanitation, occupancy and ventilation of buildings, or of the police, fire or health regulations in said county, to enforce all of the provisions of this act outside of the limits of any incorporated town or incorporated city.

Every incorporated town, incorporated city, or incorporated city and county in the State of California shall have, and it is hereby empowered and given authority to designate and charge by ordinance any other department or officer than the department or officers mentioned herein, with the enforcement of this act, or any portion thereof.

The commission of immigration and housing of California shall have, and it is hereby empowered and given authority to enforce the provisions of this act, which do pertain to the actual erection, construction, reconstruction, moving, alteration or arrangement of tenement houses in all incorporated towns, incorporated cities and incorporated cities and counties, and counties in the State of California, whenever said commission finds or discovers a violation or violations of the provisions of this act and notifies the local department or officer, or departments or officers who are charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act, in writing, of such violation or violations, and the said local department or officer, or departments or officers, fail, neglect or refuse to enforce the provisions of said act within thirty days thereafter; provided, however, that the said commission of immigration and housing of California shall enforce the provisions of this act only in the instances specified in said written order.

Matters declared unlawful. Nuisance forbidden.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, whether as owner, agent, contractor, builder, architect, engineer, superintendent, foreman, plumber, tenant, lessee, lessor, occupant, or in any other capacity whatsoever, to erect, construct, reconstruct, alter, build upon, move, convert, use, occupy or maintain, or to cause, permit, or suffer to be erected, constructed, reconstructed, altered, built upon, moved, converted, used, occupied or maintained any tenement house or any portion thereof contrary to

the provisions of this act, or to commit or maintain or cause or permit to be committed or maintained any nuisance in or upon any tenement house or any portion thereof, or any of the premises, yards, or courts which are a part thereof, or which are required by the provisions of this act; or to do or cause to be done, or to use or cause to be used, any privy, sewer, cesspool, plumbing or house drainage affecting the sanitary condition of any tenement house or any portion thereof, or of the premises thereof, contrary to any of the provisions of this act.

Alterations and reconstruction to conform.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person to make any alterations or changes, or reconstruction work of any kind whatsoever, to any tenement house erected prior to the passage of this act, or to any tenement house hereafter erected, or to increase the height or the percentage of the lot occupied, in any manner which would be inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act, or in violation of the said provisions of this act, or in any manner to diminish the size of the yards, courts or shafts or the size of windows or skylights, or to remove any stairway or fire escape, or to obstruct the egress from such building or from the hallways or stairways, or to do anything that would effect the ventilation and sanitation of the building, contrary to any of the provisions of this act.

Converted or moved building to comply. House damaged more than 51 per cent.

Sec. 5. A building not erected for, or which is not used as a tenement house at the time of the passage of this act, if hereafter converted to or altered for such use, shall thereupon become subject to all of the provisions of this act affecting tenement houses hereafter erected.

A building used as a tenement house at the time of the passage of this act, if moved, shall be made to conform to all of the provisions of this act affecting tenement houses hereafter erected, in so far as they pertain to the percentage of lot occupied, and the size of outer courts, inner courts bounded by a lot line, and yards.

It shall be unlawful to reconstruct any tenement house which is hereafter damaged by fire or the elements to an extent in excess of fifty-one (51) per cent of its physical proportions, unless the said building is made to conform to all of the provisions of this act affecting tenement houses hereafter erected.

Violation of act a misdemeanor. Procedure.

Sec. 6. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and in addition to the penalty therefor, shall be liable for all costs, expense and disbursements paid or incurred by the department, by any of the officers thereof, or by any agent, employee or contractor of same, in the prosecution of such violation. The costs, expense and disbursements by this section provided shall be fixed by the court having jurisdiction of the matter.

Except as herein otherwise specified,

the procedure for the prevention of violations of this act, for the vacation of tenement houses or premises unlawfully occupied, or for the abatement of a nuisance in connection with a tenement house or the premises thereof, shall be as set forth in the charter and ordinances of the municipality in which the procedure is instituted.

Application for permit to erect, convert, move or add to a tenement house. Statement verified by oath. Plans filed in duplicate. Plan of lot. Specifications. Name and address of owner, architect and contractor. Changes in plans to be approved. Approved plan on work. Nominal alterations. Revocation of permit. When permit expires after 90 days.

Sec. 7. In every incorporated town, incorporated city, and incorporated city and county, it shall be unlawful to commence or to proceed with the erection, construction, reconstruction, conversion, or alteration of a tenement house, or to move or to build upon a tenement house, or to convert a building or any portion thereof into use as a tenement house, without first obtaining a permit in writing so to do from the department charged with the enforcement of this act. Any person, firm or corporation desiring such a permit shall file an application therefor with the department charged with the enforcement of this act. Said application shall give a detailed statement in writing, verified under oath by the person making the same, of the erection, construction, reconstruction, moving, conversion, or alteration, as the case may be, upon blanks or forms to be furnished by the said department. The said application must be accompanied with a full, true and complete set of plans of the tenement house or alteration, or work proposed, as the case may be, together with a set of specifications describing the materials proposed to enter into the construction of the proposed work, also a plan of the lot on which such building is proposed to be erected, constructed, reconstructed, converted, altered, or moved, as the case may be. Such statement shall give in full the name and address by street and number of the owner or owners, also the name and address of the architect and of the contractor, if there be such an architect or contractor; also shall give such other data and information as in the judgment of the department charged with the enforcement of this act is deemed necessary.

The affidavit to said application shall allege that the plans and specifications are true and contain a correct description of the proposed tenement house, lot and proposed work. If any person other than the owner makes such affidavit, such person shall not be recognized except that he allege in his affidavit that he is authorized and empowered by the said owner to act for him and to sign the required affidavit. Said department charged with the enforcement of this act shall cause all such plans, specifications and statements to be examined, and if it appears that they conform to the provisions of this act, shall then issue a permit to the person submitting the same. Said department may, from time to time, approve changes in any plans, specifications or statements previously approved by it; provided, that all changes when so

made shall be in conformity with the provisions of this act. Said department shall have the power to revoke or cancel any permit or approval that it has previously issued in case of any refusal, failure or neglect of the person to whom such permit or approval has been issued to comply with any of the provisions of this act, or in case any false statement or misrepresentation is made in any of the said plans, specifications or statements submitted or filed for such permit or approval. The erection, construction, reconstruction, moving, alteration or conversion of any such tenement house, as the case may be, shall be made in accordance with the plans, specifications and statements submitted or filed and for which the permit is issued.

A true copy of the plans, specifications and other information submitted or filed, upon which a permit is issued, with the approval of the department with which they are filed, stamped or written thereon shall be kept upon the premises of the tenement house or work for which the said permit is issued, from the commencement of the said building or work to the final completion of same, and shall be subject to inspection at all times by proper authorities.

The department charged with the enforcement of this act may, at its discretion, issue a permit in case of nominal alterations or repairs, when application is made therefor, in writing, by the owner or his agent, when the making of said nominal alterations and repairs do not affect any structural features or the sanitation or the ventilation of the tenement house, without requiring the filing of plans or specifications.

The issuance or granting of a permit or approval by the department charged with the enforcement of this act under the authority of this section shall not be deemed or construed to be a permit or an approval of the violation of any of the provisions of this act.

Every permit or approval which is issued by the department charged with the enforcement of this act, but under which no work has been done within ninety days, shall expire by limitation and a new permit shall be obtained before the work may be done.

"Certificate of Final Completion" from building department on application therefor. "Permit of Occupancy" to be obtained from health department or housing department on written application. Issued in duplicate.

Sec. 8. In every incorporated town, incorporated city, and incorporated city and county, it shall be unlawful to occupy or to permit to be occupied, any tenement house hereafter erected, constructed, reconstructed, altered, converted or moved, as the case may be, or any portion thereof, for human habitation until the issuance of a "certificate of final completion" and a "permit of occupancy" by the department or departments charged with the enforcement of this act.

It shall also be unlawful to occupy any existing tenement house until a permit of occupancy has been issued by the department designated to issue such permit.

Every permit of occupancy shall be renewed each calendar year by the department designated to issue the said permit; provided, that no structural alterations or changes have occurred since the issuance

of the certificate of final completion; and provided, that all other provisions of this act have been complied with.

Any person desiring a certificate shall file a notice with the department charged with the enforcement of this act. Said department shall cause an inspection to be made of the said tenement house or portion thereof, or work described in the said notice, within ten days after written application therefor, and shall issue a "certificate of final completion" if it is found that all the provisions of this act, regulating the erection, construction, alteration or moving, as the case may be, have been complied with.

The department charged with the enforcement of this act and designated to issue the permit of occupancy, shall issue the said "permit of occupancy" upon application, in writing, therefor by the owner or his agent, and upon the filing by the owner or his agent of such statements or records required by the department, after the "certificate of final completion" has been issued; provided, that no violations have occurred since the issuance of the certificate of final completion, or, in the case of a tenement house erected prior to the passage of this act, and for which no certificate of final completion has been issued, then after the said department has caused an inspection to have been made of the said tenement house and has found that all of the provisions of this act applying to such tenement house have been complied with.

All permits and certificates shall be made in duplicate and a copy shall remain on file in the department issuing them.

Any tenement house hereafter erected, altered, converted or moved, which is occupied, or any portion thereof which is occupied for human habitation, prior to a "certificate of final completion" or a "permit of occupancy" being issued, shall be deemed a nuisance, and the department or departments charged with the enforcement of this act may cause it to be vacated until the said certificate of completion and permit of occupancy have been obtained in accordance with the provisions of this act.

When and by whom house may be entered.

Sec. 9. The department or departments charged with the enforcement of this act in any incorporated town, incorporated city, incorporated city and county, or county, and the authorized officers, agents or employees of such department or departments, may, whenever necessary, enter tenement houses or portions thereof, or the premises thereof, within the corporate limits of such towns, cities, cities and counties, or counties, for the purpose of inspecting such buildings, in order to secure compliance with the provisions of this act and to prevent violations thereof.

The members of the commission of immigration and housing of California and the agents, officers or employees of said commission may, whenever necessary, enter tenement houses or portions thereof, or the premises thereof, for the purpose of inspecting such buildings in order to secure compliance with the provisions of this act and to prevent further violations thereof.

The owner or his authorized agent may,

whenever necessary, enter tenement houses, or portions thereof, or the premises thereof, owned by him, to carry out any instructions or to perform any work required to be done by the provisions of this act.

Definitions.

Sec. 10. For the purpose of this act, certain words and phrases are defined as follows, unless it shall be apparent from their context that they have a different meaning.

Words used in the singular include the plural, and the plural, the singular.

Words used in the present tense include the future.

Words used in the masculine gender include the feminine, and the feminine the masculine.

Words "building department," "housing department," "health department," "department charged with the enforcement of this act," "fire commissioner," shall be construed as if followed by the words, "of the incorporated town, incorporated city, incorporated city and county, or county," as the case may be, in which the tenement house is situated.

"Apartment" is a room or suite of rooms which is occupied, or is intended or designed to be occupied by one family for living and sleeping purposes.

"Approved" as applied to building materials, appliances and appurtenances.

"Approved" means whatever material, appliance, appurtenance, or other matter meets the requirements and approval of the department charged with the enforcement of this act, or which is approved by local ordinance of the municipality in which the building is situated, or any appliance, appurtenance, or other matter which conforms to the requirements of, and bears the approval of the "national board of fire underwriters"; provided, however, that no such material, appliance, appurtenance, or other matter shall be deemed "approved" for use where, or in such a manner as would be inconsistent with the intent, or specific provisions of this act.

Basements defined. Excavation below curb or ground level. Basement is a story.

"Basement" is any story or portion thereof partly below the level of the curb or the actual adjoining ground level, the ceiling of which in no part is less than seven feet above the curb level, or actual adjoining ground levels. If the adjoining ground is excavated to or below the curb level, or to or below the adjoining natural ground level, such excavated space shall have not less than the minimum width and length required in this act for outer courts.

Every basement is a story.

"Building" is a tenement house.

"Building department" means the commissioner of buildings, superintendent of buildings, chief inspector of buildings, or any officer or department charged with the enforcement of ordinances and laws regulating the construction and alteration of buildings or structures.

"Cellar" is any story or portion thereof, the ceiling of which in any part is less than seven feet above the curb level and actual adjoining ground levels.

Courts are inner and outer. See sections 22 and 23. A street-to-yard court is now called a side yard. How far cornice may project into court.

"Court" is an open, unoccupied space

other than a yard on the lot on which is situated a tenement house. A court, one entire side or end of which is bounded by a front yard, a rear yard, or a side yard, or by the front of lot, or by a street or a public alley, is an "outer court." Every court which is not an "outer court" is an "inner court."

Every court shall be open and unobstructed to the sky from a point not more than two feet above the floor line of the lowest story in the building in which there are windows from rooms or apartments abutting the said court, except that a cornice on the building may extend into an "outer court" two inches for each one foot in width of such court, and a cornice may extend into an "inner court" one inch for each one foot in width of such court.

"Curb level" is the curb level opposite the center of the "front of lot."

Wherever the word "department" is used it means the building department, the housing department, the health department or such other department or officer, or departments or officers, who are charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

"Family" is one person living alone or a group of two or more persons living together in an apartment, whether related to each other by birth or not.

Fireproof house constructed of "approved" materials. See definition of "approved."

"Fireproof tenement house" is a building wherein all the exterior and interior loads or strains are transmitted to the foundation by means of concrete, reinforced concrete, brick, stone, or by means of a skeleton framework of steel or iron, the exterior walls, inner court walls and roof constructed of concrete, reinforced concrete, brick, stone or hollow terra cotta tile; where all the structural steel or iron is thoroughly fire-proofed by concrete, cement plaster, tile, brick or sandstone, not less than two inches thick, where all the interior partitions are constructed of either hollow terra cotta tile blocks, gymsum blocks, brick, concrete, reinforced concrete, or of metal studs lathed with metal lath and plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick including the plaster board, or constructed of wire glass not less than one-fourth inch thick, set in metal frames and sash, and all other materials used in the said building are of approved incombustible material, except that the glass in windows, transoms, or doors may be plain glass, and except that doors, frames, sash and the usual trim of rooms, hallways, corridors and passageways may be of wood, and except that wood floors may be placed on top of the floors and constructed of incombustible materials, except in the stairways and public hallways.

When department of public health is housing department.

"Housing department" is any department or commission charged with the enforcement of ordinances or laws regulating the occupancy and maintenance of tenement houses, hotels or dwelling house buildings; and where no such department is maintained, shall be deemed to be the health commissioner, the department of health, health officer, or similar department charged with the enforcement of laws and ordinances relating to the protection of the public health.

"Kitchen" is any room in any apart-

ment used or intended or designed to be used for cooking purposes and for the preparation of food.

"Lot" is a parcel or area of land on which is situated a tenement house, together with the land, yards, courts and unoccupied spaces for such a tenement house as required by this act; all of which land shall be owned by or be under the absolute lawful control and in the lawful possession of the tenement house.

Corner lot defined. Part of corner lot more than 75 feet from corner. Either frontage of corner lot may be front of lot.

A lot situated at the junction of two or more intersecting streets, with a boundary line thereof bordering on each of the two streets, is a "corner lot." All parts of the width of such a corner lot which are distant more than seventy-five feet from the junction point of the two or more intersecting streets, shall be deemed to be an "interior lot." The owner or his authorized agent may designate either street frontage as being the front of such corner lot for the purpose of determining the width thereof.

Interior lot defined.

A lot which has only one boundary line bordering on a public street is an "interior lot."

"Rear lot" is a parcel or area of land having no boundary line bordering on a street, or having less than one-half of its width as a boundary line bordering on a street.

"Front of lot" is the boundary line of lot bordering on the street. In case of a corner lot, either of such boundary lines may be the "front of lot."

"Rear of lot" is the boundary line of lot opposite the "front of lot."

"Depth of lot" is the mean distance from the "front of lot" to the "rear of lot."

Nuisance, what constitutes.

"Nuisance" embraces public nuisance as known at common law or in equity jurisprudence, and whatever is dangerous to human life or detrimental to health, and shall also embrace the overcrowding with occupants of any room, insufficient ventilation, or illumination, or inadequate or insanitary sewerage or plumbing facilities, or uncleanness, and whatever renders air, food or drink unwholesome or detrimental to the health of human beings.

Occupied space defined. Where measured.

"Occupied space" is all the space covered by a tenement house, including outside stairways, platforms, fire escapes, balconies, fire towers, chimneys, stacks, vent shafts, not exceeding thirty-two square feet in area, cornice, or any part thereof, which projects into an inner court more than one inch for each one foot in width of such court, or which projects into an outer court or yard more than two inches for each one foot in width of such court or a yard, except that outside stairways, platforms and balconies constructed of open metal work and fire escapes may extend not exceeding four feet beyond the exterior walls of the building into a front or rear yard, and except that a retaining wall may extend not to exceed twelve inches into a yard or court. For the purpose of determining occupied space, the area of the building shall be taken at the lowest story or portion thereof used for living or sleeping purposes.

"Person" is a natural person, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns; and also includes a firm, partnership or corporation, or their successors or assigns.

"Public hallway" is a hallway, corridor, passageway or vestibule not within an apartment, and includes stairways, landings and platforms.

"Rear tenement house" is a tenement house on a "rear lot."

Materials for semifireproof house. See section 12 for height limit.

"Semifireproof tenement house" is a building with all exterior walls and walls of interior and outer courts constructed of brick, stone, concrete, reinforced concrete or hollow terra cotta tile; except that the walls of an interior court, which is surrounded on four sides by the same building, may be constructed as provided in this act for interior courts; interior partitions and floors constructed of approved incombustible materials or of wood, with all ceilings, partitions, soffits of stairways, and outside stringers of open stairways and stair wells metal lathed and plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick including the lath or lathed with an approved plaster board plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick including the plaster board; in which all finished floors, frames, doors and the usual trim of rooms and hallways may be built of wood and the roof of which shall be covered with at least a composition fire-retardant material.

"Shall." Whenever this word is used it shall be mandatory.

"Street" is any public street, alley, thoroughfare or park having a minimum width of sixteen feet, measured from "front of lot" to the opposite "front of lot," and which shall have been dedicated or deeded to the public for public use.

Tenement house defined. A three-story, three-flat house is included in the definition.

"Tenement house" is any house or building, or portion thereof, more than one story in height, which is designed, built, rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or which is occupied as the home or residence of three or more families living independently of each other and doing their cooking in the said building; provided, however, that any building not more than two stories in height which is designed, built, rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or is occupied as the home or residence of not more than four families, and the said building is so arranged that each of the said families live independently of each other and the building is constructed and arranged so that a separate section is, or may be, kept as a home or residence of a separate family, and each such section has an entirely independent and separate entrance, and if a stairway is required, one such stairway leading to each section from the street or from an outside vestibule on the level of the first floor of said building is a separate stairway, and with no room, hallway, bathroom, water closet, or kitchen used in common by two or more families occupying the same building, shall be deemed not to come within the definition of a "tenement house."

Wooden tenement house to have ceilings, walls and partitions of public hallway wire lathed or plaster boarded. See section 12 for height limit.

"Wooden tenement house" is a building

which does not fully comply with the requirements for a "fireproof" or "semifireproof" tenement house as defined in this act, and shall include all frame and all veneered buildings.

In every such building all ceilings and walls and partitions of public hallways, soffits of interior stairways and the outside stringers of open stairways, and stair wells shall be metal lathed and plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick including the lath, or lathed with an approved plaster board plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick including the plaster board.

Front yard. Rear yard. Side yard.

"Yard" is a portion of a lot on which is situated a tenement house and which is unoccupied by the building and extends from the ground up (except where otherwise provided by this act) open and unobstructed to the sky; except that outside stairways, platforms and balconies constructed of open metal work and fire escapes may extend not more than four feet into such yards. If such yard is between the front line of the building and the front boundary line of the lot, it is a "front yard." If it is between the extreme rear line of the building and the rear of the lot, it is a "rear yard." If it extends from the rear yard to the front yard or front of the lot, it is a "side yard."

Rear tenement house forbidden. When building erected in front of tenement house. Width of front yard.

Sec. 11. No tenement house shall hereafter be erected on, or moved on to, a rear lot. No building for any purpose shall hereafter be erected in front of any tenement house unless there shall be left unoccupied a front yard extending from the front of the rear tenement house to the front line of lot bordering on the street.

Such front yard shall not be in any part less in width than fifty per cent of the actual width of the rear tenement house.

Limits of height of fireproof, semifireproof and wooden tenements in stories and feet. Basement is a story.

Sec. 12. No fireproof tenement house hereafter erected shall exceed one hundred fifty feet in height, nor more than one and one-half times the width of the widest street to which the lot on which it is situated abuts.

No semifireproof tenement house hereafter erected shall exceed six stories at any point, nor more than sixty-five feet in height (except as hereinafter provided), nor more than one and one-half times the width of the widest street to which the lot on which it is situated abuts.

No wooden tenement house hereafter erected shall exceed three stories at any point nor more than thirty-six feet in height (except as hereinafter provided), nor more than one and one-half times the width of the widest street to which the lot on which it is situated abuts.

The width of the street, for this purpose, shall be measured from the extreme front of the building to the front of lot opposite, across the street.

For the purposes of this section a basement is a story.

The height of a fireproof tenement house is the perpendicular distance from the curb level or adjoining ground levels to the highest point of the roof. The height of a semifireproof or of a wood-

en tenement house is the perpendicular distance from the curb level or adjoining ground levels to the lowest point of the finished ceiling of the top story; provided, that in the case of a semifireproof tenement house situated on a lot with the ground sloping downward from the facade at which the measurement is taken the height of the building shall not at any point exceed sixty-five feet above the curb level measured on the facade facing the street, nor shall the height of the building at any point of the grade exceed seventy-five feet above the adjoining curb in case of a corner lot, or above the level of the ground in the case of an interior lot, and in the case of a wooden tenement house situated on a lot with the ground sloping downward from the facade at which the measurement is taken the height of the building shall not at any point exceed thirty-six feet above the curb line measured on the facade facing the street, nor shall the height of the building at any point of the grade exceed forty-six feet above the adjoining curb in the case of a corner lot or above the level of the ground in the case of an interior lot.

Percentage of lot unoccupied.

Sec. 13. On every corner lot on which a tenement house is hereafter erected, at least ten per cent of such lot shall be left unoccupied; provided, however, that if such corner lot extends through from one street to another street, one-half of the narrowest street to which said lot abuts may be considered as a part of the lot in computing the percentage of lot to be left unoccupied; except that if such one-half of the narrowest street is greater than the rear yard required for such tenement house, then only as much of the said street as is required for the rear yard shall be considered as part of the lot for the purpose of computing the percentage of lot to be left unoccupied.

On every interior lot on which a tenement house is hereafter erected, at least twenty-five per cent of such lot shall be left unoccupied; provided, however, that if such interior lot extends through from one street to another street, one-half of the narrowest street to which such lot abuts may be considered as a part of the lot in computing the percentage of lot to be left unoccupied; except that if such one-half of the narrowest street is greater than the rear yard required for such tenement house, then only as much of the said street as is required for the rear yard shall be considered as part of the lot for the purpose of computing the percentage of lot to be left unoccupied.

Yard behind each house.

Sec. 14. Immediately behind every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be a rear yard extending across the entire width of the lot.

Yard or court may serve two houses, when. Distance between front and rear houses.

Sec. 15. In no event shall any yard or court be made to serve the purpose of two tenement houses hereafter erected, or of an existing tenement house and a tenement house hereafter erected, unless such yard or court, as the case may be, is of the full size required for two tenement houses, and then only in the event that such yard or court, as the case may be, is located on the same lot and owned by or in the absolute lawful control and

in the lawful possession of the tenement house it proposes to serve.

Where a tenement house, now or hereafter erected, stands upon a lot, no other building shall hereafter be placed upon the front or rear of that lot, unless the minimum distance between such buildings shall be at least ten feet, and two additional feet shall be added to such minimum distance of ten feet for every story more than one in height of the highest building on the lot.

Depth of rear yard, how measured.

Sec. 16. The depth of a rear yard shall be measured at right angles from the extreme rear line of the building towards the rear lot line.

Rear yard on interior lot. Sizes. Open metal work may extend into. Street-to-street lot. Part of narrowest street allowed.

Sec. 17. On every interior lot on which a tenement house is hereafter erected, there shall be provided a rear yard. Such yard shall extend from the ground clear and unobstructed to the sky, and shall extend across the entire width of the lot; except that outside stairways, platforms and balconies constructed of open metal work and fire escapes may extend not more than four feet into such yard. The minimum depth of such rear yard shall be as follows:

Height of building measured from top of wall to floor of yard at point abutting the rear yard	Depth of rear yard
Not exceeding 36 feet.....	10 feet
Not exceeding 48 feet.....	11 feet
Not exceeding 60 feet.....	12 feet
Not exceeding 72 feet.....	14 feet
Not exceeding 84 feet.....	16 feet
Not exceeding 96 feet.....	18 feet
Not exceeding 108 feet.....	20 feet
Not exceeding 120 feet.....	22 feet
Not exceeding 132 feet.....	24 feet
Not exceeding 150 feet.....	26 feet

Provided, however, that if such interior lot extends through from one street to another street or public alley, one-half of the narrowest street or public alley to which said lot abuts may be considered as a part of the lot in computing the rear yard required by this section.

Rear yard corner lot. Size. Where commences. Open metal work may extend into. Street-to-street lot.

Sec. 18. On every corner lot on which a tenement house is hereafter erected there shall be provided a rear yard. Such yard shall extend from the lowest floor which is used for living and sleeping quarters, clear and unobstructed to the sky, and shall extend across the entire width of such lot; except that outside stairways, platforms and balconies constructed of open metal work and fire escapes may be extended not more than four feet into such yard. The minimum depth of such rear yard shall be as follows:

Depth of corner lot	Depth of rear yard
Not exceeding 100 feet.....	Not less than 10 per cent of the depth of the lot nor less than 5 feet, nor less than the minimum width required for an outer court, based on the number of stories in such building.

Exceeding 100 feet. - Not less than 10 feet nor less than the minimum width required for an outer court, based on the number of stories in such building.

Provided, however, if such corner lot extends through from one street to another street, or to a public alley, one-half of the narrowest street or public alley to which such lot abuts may be considered as a part of the lot in computing the rear yard required by this section.

Yard-to-street passageway.

Sec. 19. Every rear yard required by this act and not bordering on a street or public alley and without direct access thereto shall have access to a street or public alley by means of an unobstructed passageway not less than three feet six inches in clear width, nor less than seven feet in clear height; and if such passageway or any portion thereof passes through a building, such portion thereof shall be built of approved incombustible materials, or shall be lathed with metal lath or approved plaster board and be plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick including the lath or plaster board, or shall be lined with not less than number twenty-six (gauge) galvanized iron, and shall be drained and lighted.

Front yard. Size of excavation to light basement.

Sec. 20. Every front yard which is excavated below the level of the curb or below the adjoining ground level for the purpose of furnishing light and ventilation to a basement shall in no part be less in width and length than required for outer courts.

Side yard. Width. When reduced.

Sec. 21. The width of every side yard shall be not less than the width required for an outer court except that the provisions of this act regarding the maximum lengths of an outer court shall not apply to a side yard; provided, that if there is a side yard on both sides of the building connected one with the other across the rear of the building by the rear yard, then the width of the side yards may be reduced twelve inches.

Outer court. Size. Bounded by alley or park. Outer court on lot lines.

Sec. 22. The minimum size of every outer court for a tenement house hereafter erected shall be as follows:

Height of building based on the full number of stories in the building measured upward from and including the lowest story in which there is an apartment or apartments.	Minimum width of court	Maximum length of court
1 or 2 stories.....	4 ft. 0 in.	16 ft. 0 in.
3 stories.....	4 ft. 6 in.	25 ft. 0 in.
4 stories.....	5 ft. 6 in.	30 ft. 0 in.
5 stories.....	6 ft. 0 in.	35 ft. 0 in.
6 stories.....	8 ft. 0 in.	35 ft. 0 in.
7 stories.....	10 ft. 0 in.	40 ft. 0 in.
8 stories.....	12 ft. 0 in.	40 ft. 0 in.
9 stories.....	13 ft. 0 in.	40 ft. 0 in.
10 or more stories.....	14 ft. 0 in.	40 ft. 0 in.

There shall be added to the minimum width of each such outer court six inches for each five feet or fractional part there-

of in excess of the maximum length; provided, however, that the maximum lengths herein provided shall not apply when the outer court is bounded on one side for its entire length by a lot line; provided, further, that if an outer court is bounded by a public alley or public park, the width of such public alley or public park may be considered a part of the lot in determining the required width of the outer court.

Inner court. Size. Door or window at bottom in all tenement houses.

Sec. 23. The minimum size of every inner court for tenement houses hereafter erected shall be as follows:

Height of building based on the full number of stories in the building measured upward from and including the lowest story in which there is an apartment or apartments.	Minimum width of court	Maximum area of court
1 or 2 stories.....	6 ft. 0 in.	75 sq. ft.
3 stories	7 ft. 0 in.	120 sq. ft.
4 stories	8 ft. 0 in.	160 sq. ft.
5 stories	12 ft. 0 in.	250 sq. ft.
6 stories	16 ft. 0 in.	400 sq. ft.
7 stories	20 ft. 0 in.	625 sq. ft.
8 stories and more.....	24 ft. 0 in.	840 sq. ft.

Inner court on lot line. Size. Door or window at bottom and in vent shaft. Existing tenement house.

Provided, however, that the minimum size of every inner court which is bounded on one side for its entire length by a lot line may be as follows:

Height of building based on the full number of stories in the building measured upward from and including the lowest story in which there is an apartment or apartments.	Minimum width of court	Maximum area of court
1 or 2 stories	5 ft. 0 in.	75 sq. ft.
3 stories	6 ft. 0 in.	120 sq. ft.
4 stories	7 ft. 0 in.	160 sq. ft.
5 stories	9 ft. 0 in.	250 sq. ft.
6 stories	16 ft. 0 in.	400 sq. ft.
7 stories	20 ft. 0 in.	625 sq. ft.
8 stories and more.....	24 ft. 0 in.	840 sq. ft.

Every inner court hereafter constructed and every inner court or vent shaft now in any tenement house shall be provided with a door or window at or near the bottom thereof, giving sufficient access to such court or vent shaft as to enable it to be properly cleaned out.

Recess from court, yard or street.

Sec. 24. Every recess from a court, yard or street in a tenement house hereafter erected shall, unless it conforms to the requirements of this act for an inner court, or an outer court, be not less in width than its depth. Every such recess shall be open and unobstructed to the sky from a point not more than two feet above the floor line of the lowest story in the building in which there are rooms the said recess proposes to serve.

Intake to inner court. Size. Construction of. Runs to street, yard or alley.

Sec. 25. Every inner court in a tenement house hereafter erected shall be provided with one or more horizontal intakes at the bottom of the court, as follows:

Inner court areas.	Minimum number of intakes	Net aggregate area of intakes
Each not exceeding 300 sq. ft.	One	19½ square feet
Each not exceeding 800 sq. ft.	Two	40 square feet
Each exceeding 800 sq. ft.	Two	60 square feet

Every such intake shall always extend directly to the front of lot or front yard, or rear yard, or to a side yard, or to a street, or to a public alley or public park. Whenever more than one intake is required, one such intake shall extend to the front of lot or front yard, and one to the rear yard, public alley, public park, or to the other street, and the court ends of the air intakes shall be as far apart as possible.

Each such intake shall consist of an unobstructed duct or passageway having a minimum height of six feet six inches.

Every such intake shall be constructed of approved incombustible materials, or shall be lined with at least number twenty-six (gauge) galvanized iron on the inside thereof. Such air intakes may be closed at each end with a gate or grill having not less than seventy-five per cent of open work.

In case the inner court does not extend below the second floor level, then each such air intake may consist of an unobstructed open duct, constructed of approved incombustible materials or lined with at least number twenty-six (gauge) galvanized iron on the inside thereof, having an interior area of not less than nineteen and one-half square feet, and in no dimension less than twelve inches, and covered at each end with a wire screen of not less than one inch mesh.

Every air intake shall be drained and so constructed and arranged as to be readily cleaned out.

Cellar. Living in forbidden. Illuminated and ventilated. Waterproofed. Damp-proofed. When plastered.

Sec. 26. In no tenement house shall any room in the cellar be constructed, altered, converted or occupied for living or sleeping purposes.

Every cellar shall be illuminated and ventilated. The walls and floor of every cellar hereafter constructed, which are below the ground level, shall be made waterproof and dampproof, and whenever deemed necessary, and so ordered by the department charged with the enforcement of this act, the walls and ceilings thereof shall be plastered.

Basement. When may be lived in. Illuminated. Ventilated. Dampproof. Waterproof. When plastered.

Sec. 27. In no tenement house shall any room in the basement be constructed, altered, converted or occupied for living or sleeping purposes, unless such room conforms to all of the requirements of this act for rooms in other parts of the building and that the ceiling of each such room be in all parts not less than seven feet above the adjoining ground level.

Every basement shall be illuminated and ventilated. The walls and floors of every basement hereafter constructed, which are below the ground level, shall be made waterproof and dampproof, and whenever deemed necessary, and so ordered by the department charged with

the enforcement of this act, the walls and ceilings thereof shall be plastered.

Lowest floor. Ventilation under. Material and size of foundation walls. Ratproofing. Material of floor. Opening through floor.

Sec. 23. In every tenement house hereafter erected, the lowest floor thereof shall be at least eighteen inches above the surface soil adjoining and under the floor, and the entire space under such floor shall be kept dry, drained, clean and free from any accumulation of rubbish, debris or filth.

Such space under the floor shall be enclosed and provided with a sufficient number of openings with removable screens or similar provisions of a size to insure ample ventilation; provided, however, that in any such building the lowest floor thereof may be less than eighteen inches above the surface soil, but in no case less than six inches, except where masonry floors are laid directly on the soil, if the said floor is made impervious to the ingress of rats or other vermin, as follows:

(a) Foundation walls shall be constructed of concrete or of brick or stone or other masonry laid in a good mortar or constructed of some other equally as ratproof material.

(b) The said foundation walls shall be not less than six inches in thickness at the top nor less than twelve inches in thickness at the bottom, nor extend less than twelve inches below the surface soil, and, except where masonry floors are laid directly on the soil, shall extend not less than six inches above the surface soil.

(c) Every opening in the foundation walls, for ventilation or for other purposes, shall be made rat proof with suitable metal screens or with some other similar rat proof material. Door or window openings in such walls shall have tight fitting doors or windows.

(d) The said lowest floor or different levels thereof, forming a complete floor between the outside walls of the building, shall be constructed either of masonry, or covered with concrete not less than one and one-half inches thick, or constructed of two layers of flooring with a layer of galvanized iron or galvanized iron wire cloth or other approved equally as rat proof material placed between the two layers of flooring. Or, in lieu of the floor being constructed as herein prescribed, the entire ground area under the floor shall be covered with concrete not less than two inches thick, except where the surface of the soil is composed of rock. The rat-proofing material shall always extend under the plates of the exterior walls and supporting partitions.

(e) All openings throughout the said floor for chimneys, plumbing, water pipes, or for any other purpose, shall be closed up tight in the same manner and with the same kind of materials as required under the plates of the exterior walls and supporting partitions, and if the rat-proofing material used for closing of openings is other than masonry, it shall extend beyond and underlap the flooring all around the opening, not less than two inches.

Rooms. Size of in apartment. Least width. Minimum height. Area of kitchen. Width of water-closet. Height of water-closet, bathroom, slop-sink or dressing room. Size of

closet or dressing room. Room not to be subdivided.

Sec. 29. In every apartment in every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be at least one room containing not less than one hundred twenty square feet of superficial floor area, and every other room shall contain at least ninety square feet of superficial floor area, except water-closet, bath or slop-sink compartments, and except kitchens, closets, recesses from rooms, or dressing rooms.

Every kitchen shall contain not less than fifty square feet of superficial floor area.

Every room shall at every point be not less than seven feet in width, nor less than nine feet in height, measured from the finished floor to the finished ceiling; except that attic rooms and rooms where sloping ceilings occur need be nine feet in height in but one-half the area of the room; provided, however, that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to water-closet, bath or slop-sink compartments, nor to closets, nor to recesses from rooms, nor to dressing rooms, nor shall the provisions of this paragraph as to minimum width apply to kitchens.

Every water-closet compartment shall be not less than thirty-six inches in clear width, and every such water-closet compartment, bath or slop-sink compartment, or closet, or recess from a room, or dressing room, shall have a height of not less than seven feet six inches, measured from the finished floor to the finished ceiling. Every closet, recess from a room, or dressing room, which contains more than twenty-five square feet of superficial floor area (built-in dressers, clothes presses and similar features which are a substantial part of the structure shall not be deemed to be a part of the floor area of a closet, recess from a room) or dressing room shall conform to all of the provisions of this act as to rooms, and shall contain not less than ninety square feet of superficial floor area.

No part of any room in any tenement house shall hereafter be enclosed or subdivided wholly, or in part, by a curtain, portiere, fixed or movable partition, or other contrivance or device, for any purpose contrary to any of the provisions of this act.

Entertainment, amusement or reception rooms hereafter constructed, altered or converted in any tenement house shall conform to the provisions of section thirty-three of this act.

Windows. Rooms to have. Upon what to open. When may open through porches.

Sec. 30. In every tenement house hereafter erected every room, kitchen, and every water-closet compartment, toilet or shower room, and bath or slop-sink room (except in the cellar) shall have at least one window of the area hereinafter required opening directly upon a street, or upon a yard or court, of the dimensions specified in this act and located on the same lot.

All windows required by this act shall be located so as to properly light all portions of the rooms, and shall be made so as to open in all parts and so arranged that at least one-half of each such window may be opened unobstructed; provided, however, that the windows required by this section in a water-closet compartment, toilet or shower room, and bath or slop-sink room, may open di-

rectly into a vent shaft, such vent shaft to be of the minimum size and constructed of the materials and in the manner prescribed by section sixty-one of this act; provided, further, that windows required to open onto a street, yard, or an outer court, except windows from kitchens, may open through porches, provided that said porches do not exceed seven feet in depth measured at right angles to the windows and that at least seventy-five per cent of the entire side of the porch, bounded by the street, yard, or outer court, is left open except that the open space may be enclosed with mosquito screens.

Windows. Area of. How measured.

Sec. 31. In every tenement house hereafter erected the total window area in each room, except in a water-closet compartment, bath, toilet, slop-sink room or shower room, shall be at least one-eighth of the superficial floor area of the room.

The aggregate window area in each room shall not be less than twelve square feet, and no single window shall be less than six square feet in area.

All measurements for window area shall be taken to outside of sash.

Windows. Area in water-closet, bath, toilet, slop-sink or shower room.

Sec. 32. In every tenement house hereafter erected each window in a water-closet compartment or bath, toilet or slop-sink room, or shower room, shall be not less than three square feet in area. The aggregate area of windows for each such compartment or room shall be not less than six square feet. In each such compartment or room containing more than one water-closet, bath, urinal or slop-sink, the aggregate window area shall be equivalent to three square feet for each water-closet, bath, urinal or slop-sink therein, except that at no time need the aggregate window area exceed one-fourth of the superficial floor area of such compartment or room.

Windows. Ventilation of amusement, entertainment or reception room. Fan exhaust system.

Sec. 33. In every tenement house hereafter erected the total window area in each room used for the purpose of amusement, entertainment or as a reception room, or any room used for similar purposes, which room has a superficial floor area not exceeding one hundred eighty square feet, shall be at least one-eighth of the superficial floor area of such room.

Every such room which has a superficial floor area exceeding one hundred eighty square feet shall have an aggregate window area not less than that required for a room of one hundred eighty square feet of superficial floor area.

Amusement, entertainment or reception rooms and rooms used for similar purposes, in lieu of being provided with windows, as in this section prescribed, may be provided with a fan exhaust system of ventilation. Such fan exhaust system of ventilation shall consist of independent inlet ducts extending from the outer air to each such room and exhaust ducts extending from each such room to the outer air above the highest roof of the building.

All of the inlet ducts and exhaust ducts shall be constructed of galvanized iron or other smooth-surfaced, nonabsorbent material and so arranged that they may be readily cleaned out.

The exhaust ducts shall always be connected to an exhaust fan mechanically

operated, so designed and operated as to provide a complete change of air in not to exceed fifteen minutes for each such room.

Any person in charge of a building in which a system of fan exhaust ventilation, as in this section is required, who fails, neglects or refuses to operate and maintain the said system of ventilation in good order and repair so that the ventilation (complete change of air) herein specified is provided in each such room at all times, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to all of the penalties fixed by this act.

Every amusement, entertainment or reception room, or any room used for similar purposes, shall have a minimum height between the finished floor and the finished ceiling of not less than nine feet. No such room or part thereof shall be used for living or sleeping apartments, except that said room or part thereof complies with all of the other provisions of this act, for living and sleeping apartments.

Windows. In public hallway. Size of. Location. Skylight in lieu of window. French windows or doors.

Sec. 34. In every tenement house hereafter erected, every public hallway on any floor where there are more than three apartments shall have at least one window opening directly upon a street, or upon a yard or a court of the dimensions specified in this act and located on the same lot; such windows shall be at the end of the public hallway and placed so as to secure the maximum light into the hallway; provided, however, that in tenement houses not exceeding two stories in height the public hallway may, in lieu of such windows, be lighted and ventilated by one or more skylights constructed in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Every window required by this act in a public hallway shall be not less than twenty-nine inches in clear width, nor less than fifty-eight inches in height, and the finished sill of same shall not be more than thirty inches above the adjoining finished floor. Every such window shall be made so as to open and so arranged that at least one-half of the window may be opened unobstructed.

Every skylight provided for in this section shall have an effective horizontal area of glass of not less than fifteen square feet, and shall have ridge ventilators or fixed or movable louvres so as to provide a ventilating area of not less than five hundred square inches. Such skylights shall be so located that no portion of the hallway be distant more than twenty feet (measured from a vertical line) from a skylight opening.

Any part of a public hallway which is offset, recessed, or cut off from any other part of a hallway where such offset or recess is more in length than one and one-half times the width of the public hallway from which it offsets or recesses, shall be deemed a separate public hallway within the meaning of this section.

French windows or doors, if arranged to open and glazed to give the areas of opening and glass required by this act for windows in public hallways, may be used in lieu of windows therein.

Ventilating skylight over stairway.

Sec. 35. In every tenement house two or more stories in height hereafter erected, where there are more than three apartments on any one floor, there shall

be provided at the roof over each stairway a ventilating skylight, placed directly as practicable over same, having a minimum effective horizontal area of glass at least twenty square feet in area for buildings two stories in height, and the area of glass in such skylight shall be increased at a ratio of six square feet for each additional story in height. In every such skylight the ventilating area shall be not less than five hundred square inches.

Every such skylight and the ventilating openings and the shutters and the closing and opening devices for the ventilating openings shall be made of approved incombustible materials, and so arranged that the entire ventilating area may be readily opened from at least the topmost and first story levels, except that in tenement houses not exceeding four stories in height the ventilators may be arranged so as to open from at least the first story, or the ventilators may be fixed permanently in an open position.

Skylights as in this section prescribed may be omitted in case that windows are provided of the size fixed by section thirty-four hereof and located adjoining the stairways, and that each window adjoining the stairway be provided with an open louvre or ventilator providing a ventilating area of not less than one hundred square inches, or such louvre or ventilator may be placed in the roof over the stairway, in which event the ventilating area shall be not less than five hundred square inches.

Whenever a skylight is required as in this section provided there shall be constructed a stair well, the clear open area of which shall be at each floor equal to one-third of the area of glass in the skylight.

Arrangement of apartment. Water-closet.

Sec. 36. In every tenement house hereafter erected, every apartment shall be so arranged that access may be had to every living room, and to at least one water-closet compartment, without passing through a bedroom; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prohibit passing through a bedroom in going from a kitchen to a bathroom or water-closet compartment.

Water-closets. Number. Construction of.

Sec. 37. In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be installed one water-closet within each apartment located in a separate compartment or located in a compartment with a bathtub, shower or lavatory, used exclusively by the occupants of the apartment.

No door or other opening to a water-closet compartment shall open from or into any room in which food is prepared or stored. The walls enclosing a water-closet compartment shall be well plastered or constructed of some nonabsorbent material, except that the ordinary wood trim of openings may be used in such compartment. Every such compartment shall be provided and equipped with a full door, properly hung, and provided with a lock or bolt to lock same.

The floor of every such water-closet compartment shall be made waterproof with asphalt, tile, marble, terrazzo, cement, or some other similar nonabsorbent material, and such waterproofing shall extend not less than six inches on the vertical walls of the room. No water-

closet fixture shall be enclosed with wood-work.

Water-closets in prior erected house.

Number required.

Sec. 38. In every tenement house erected prior to the passage of this act there shall be provided at least one water-closet in a separate compartment, located on the public hallway of the same floor, for every three apartments or fractional part thereof on such floor which are not provided with private water-closets. Where two or more water-closets are required by the provisions of this section to be located on a public hallway, one of such water-closets shall be distinctly marked "for men," and one of the water-closets distinctly marked "for women"; provided, however, that the housing department charged with the enforcement of this act may exempt any tenement house existing at the time of the passage of this act from fully complying with the provisions of this paragraph when, in its discretion, such deviation will not be detrimental to the health of the occupants thereof or to the sanitation of the said tenement house or premises.

Nothing in this section shall be construed as permitting such exemptions to apply to any addition or extension to any tenement house.

Every water-closet hereafter placed in a tenement house erected prior to the passage of this act shall comply with every provision of this act relative to water-closets installed in tenement houses hereafter erected, except that if a water-closet is installed in the top story of any such building, the compartment in which it is installed may be ventilated by a skylight with fixed louvres in lieu of a window; provided, however, that a new water-closet may be installed to replace a defective or antiquated fixture in the same location.

Every tenement house erected prior to the passage of this act, or hereafter erected, where a connection with the sewer is possible, shall discontinue the use of any school sink, privy vault or any similar receptacle used to receive fecal matter, urine or sewage, and every such receptacle shall be completely removed and the place where it was located be properly disinfected. All such receptacles shall be replaced by individual water-closets of durable nonabsorbent material, properly connected, trapped, vented and provided with flush tanks, the same as is required, by the provisions of this act, in tenement houses hereafter erected.

Bathroom. Tub or shower. Construction.

Kitchen sink in each apartment.

Sec. 39. In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be a bathtub or shower within each apartment, and such bathtub or shower shall be located in a separate compartment, or there may be provided one such bathtub or shower in a separate compartment for every three such apartments which are not provided with private baths or showers; provided, that said bathtub or shower is on the same floor and is accessible from each apartment through the public hallway.

In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be at least one kitchen sink within each apartment.

The walls, floors and openings to every bath, shower or slop-sink room hereafter constructed shall conform to all of the provisions of this act relative to the

waterproofing of the walls and floors, and of the construction of the doors of water-closet compartments in tenement houses hereafter erected.

Bathtubs or showers in prior erected house. Number required.

Sec. 40. In every tenement house erected prior to the passage of this act there shall be provided at least one bathtub or shower in a separate compartment, located on the same floor, for every five apartments, or fractional part thereof, which are not provided with private baths or showers, on each such floor, and there shall be provided at least one kitchen sink in each apartment; provided, however, that the department charged with the enforcement of this act may exempt any tenement house existing at the time of the passage of this act from fully complying with the provisions of this section when, in its discretion, such deviation will not be detrimental to the health of the occupants thereof or to the sanitation of the said tenement house or premises; provided, further, that no such exemption shall apply to any addition or extension to a tenement house.

Plumbing. Type of faucets and number.

Sec. 41. In every tenement house hereafter erected every plumbing fixture shall be provided with running water, and there shall be provided faucets, with running water, sufficient in number so that all of the yards, courts and passageways may be washed. Faucets shall be of the hose bibb type, not less than three-quarter inch size.

Every plumbing fixture affecting the sanitary drainage system in tenement houses hereafter erected shall be properly connected with the street sewer, if a street sewer exists in the street abutting the lot on which the building is located and is ready to receive connections. When it is impracticable to connect such plumbing fixtures with a street sewer, then the plumbing fixtures shall be connected and drained into a cesspool constructed satisfactorily to the department charged with the enforcement of this act; or some other means of sewage disposal satisfactory to the department charged with the enforcement of this act may be made until such time as it may become practicable and possible to connect with the street sewer.

Water for plumbing fixture. Faucet three-quarter inch.

Sec. 42. In every tenement house erected prior to the passage of this act, every plumbing fixture shall be provided with running water, and there shall be provided faucets, with running water, sufficient in number so that all of the yards, courts and passageways may be washed. Faucets shall be of the hose bibb type, not less than three-quarter inch size.

Plumbing fixtures where no water. Privy vault.

Sec. 43. Water-closets, baths, showers, sinks, slop-sinks, faucets and other plumbing fixtures required by this act need not be installed in the event that the tenement house hereafter erected or an existing tenement house, as the case may be, is situated where there is no running water and where there is no practical means of sewage disposal, until such time as it becomes practicable and possible to obtain running water and means of sewage disposal; provided, in every such case the department charged

with the enforcement of this act shall decide whether or not it is practicable and possible to provide running water and proper means of sewage disposal. A special permit in writing shall be obtained in every such case from the department charged with the enforcement of this act, which permit shall be made in duplicate, and a copy thereof shall remain on file in the department issuing it; provided, further, that proper, separate toilet facilities for each sex shall be provided for the use of the occupants of such building. Such facilities shall be made sanitary. A privy, or toilet other than a water-closet, erected under the authority of this section shall consist of a pit at least three feet deep, with suitable shelter over the same to afford privacy and protection from the elements. The openings of the shelter and pit shall be enclosed by mosquito screening, and the door to the shelter shall be made to close automatically by means of a spring or other device. No privy pit shall be allowed to become filled with excreta to nearer than one foot from the surface of the ground, and the excreta in the pit shall be covered with earth, ashes, lime or similar substances at regular intervals. All drainage water shall be conveyed from the premises by means of a covered drain to a covered cesspool.

Plumbing trapped and vented. Woodwork removed. Wooden seats. Sanitation. When plumbing fixture ordered out.

Sec. 44. In every tenement house hereafter erected all plumbing fixtures affecting the sanitary drainage system shall be properly trapped and vented and made sanitary in every particular. In any tenement house hereafter erected, and in any tenement house erected prior to the passage of this act, no plumbing fixtures shall be enclosed with woodwork, but the space under and around same must be left entirely open. All woodwork enclosing a water-closet, sink, slop-sink, wash tray or lavatory shall be removed and the floor and wall surface beneath and around such water-closet, sink, slop-sink, wash-tray or lavatory shall be maintained in good repair, and if of wood, well painted with a light colored paint of sufficient body to make it nonabsorbent. All wooden seats, attached to water-closet bowls, shall be varnished or enameled, or by some other method be made nonabsorbent.

In every tenement house hereafter erected water-closets shall have earthenware bowls and shall have earthenware seats integral with the bowls, or wooden seats varnished or enameled so as to be nonabsorbent, or seats made of some nonabsorbent material attached directly to the bowls. No wooden wash trays or wooden kitchen sinks shall be permitted in such buildings. All plumbing connections hereafter made in buildings shall be of standard lead, iron, steel or brass; and every gas and water service connection hereafter made shall be of steel or iron, and shall be equipped with cut-off valves placed outside of the building and such cut-off valves shall be readily accessible.

Whenever any plumbing fixture becomes insanitary the department charged with the enforcement of this act is hereby empowered to order the same removed and to order that it be replaced by a fixture conforming to the provisions of this act.

Egress from apartment. Fire escape.

Sec. 45. Every tenement house hereafter erected, three or more stories in height, and in which there are three or more apartments on any one floor, shall be so designed and constructed that every apartment in such building shall have not less than two means of egress, either by stairways or fire escapes, constructed in accordance with the provisions of this act. Such means of egress shall be accessible from every apartment, either directly or through a public hallway, and so located that should one egress be or become blocked, the other egress shall be available.

Stairways. Two at least. Width. Outside to cellar or basement.

Sec. 46. Every tenement house hereafter erected shall have not less than two stairways.

Every fireproof tenement house hereafter erected shall have not less than one stairway, not less than three feet six inches wide, for each six thousand square feet, or fractional part thereof, of floor area in any one floor above the first floor thereof.

Every semi-fireproof tenement house hereafter erected shall have not less than one stairway, not less than three feet six inches wide, for each four thousand square feet, or fractional part thereof, of floor area in any one floor above the first floor thereof.

Every wooden tenement house hereafter erected shall have not less than one stairway, not less than three feet six inches wide, for each three thousand square feet, or fractional part thereof, of floor area in any one floor above the first floor thereof.

Every tenement house hereafter erected shall have not less than one stairway leading from the outside to every basement or cellar thereof.

Stairways. Computing number of.

Sec. 47. The largest floor area above the ground floor shall be used as the basis for computing the number of stairways required in every tenement house hereafter erected; provided, that if all floors above the largest floor area of the building are diminished in area, the stairway or stairways from that portion of the building containing a smaller area may be computed on the basis of the largest floor area in that portion of the building.

Stairways. Access to. When may abut on elevator shaft. Steam boiler. Furnace room.

Sec. 48. All stairways hereafter constructed shall be located so as to furnish the best means of egress from the building, and shall be as far removed from each other as practicable, and shall be as follows:

Access to stairways shall be provided at every floor by means of a public hallway, corridor, or passageway, and the public hallway, corridor, passageway and stairway from the ground exit level to the top story or roof shall be accessible at all times.

No stairway shall abut on more than one side of an elevator shaft, except on the lowest and topmost stories, provided that the stairway is so located that it can be approached from the street entrance without passing by or in front of the open side of the said elevator shaft.

No stairway shall be located over a steam boiler, gas meter or gas heater or furnace, unless such boiler, gas meter,

gas heater or furnace be located in a room, the walls and ceiling of which are constructed as required for a boiler room by section sixty-three of this act. No stairway leading from any other portion of the building shall terminate in or pass through a boiler room.

Stairways. Rise and run. Head room. Handrail. Ground to top story. Construction. Winding stairs forbidden.

Sec. 49. Every stairway hereafter constructed shall be as follows: have a rise of not more than eight inches and a run of not less than nine inches, without change in the run or rise between floors; and shall be provided with head room of not less than six feet six inches measured from the nearest nosing of the stairway to the nearest soffit.

The depth of every landing in a stairway shall be not less than the width of the stairway, and all treads shall be of equal width for every run of stairs, and shall not vary in width in the width of the stairs.

Stairways required by this act shall be continuous from the ground floor level to the top story, i. e., the flights of such stairways shall be constructed one directly above the other, or shall be constructed so that each flight shall be in plain view of each succeeding flight; provided, however, that half of the stairways from the upper floors may terminate at the second floor, in the event that the stairways from the first to the second floor be increased in width not less than fifty per cent.

Every stairway shall have at least one handrail, and if the stairway be five feet or more in width, shall have a handrail on each side thereof.

The underside and soffits of wooden stairways and the outside stringers of open stairways, except outside stairway, in semi-fireproof and wooden tenement houses shall be metal lathed and plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick including the lath, or lathed with an approved plaster board and plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick including the plaster board.

The width of stairways shall be measured in the clear of all projections except the baseboards, and except that handrails and newel posts may project not more than four inches.

Stairway. When closet under forbidden.

Sec. 50. No closet of any kind shall be constructed in any tenement house under any wooden stairway, but such space shall be kept entirely open, and be kept clean and free from all encumbrances; or such space shall be effectually closed with walls of studs, lathed and plastered, with no door or opening of any kind therein; provided, however, that the provisions of this section as to a closet under a stairway shall not apply to any tenement house not more than two stories in height, in which not more than two families live above the first floor thereof.

Stairway. One runs to roof. Scuttle.

Penthouse. Construction. Scuttle or penthouse door not to be locked.

Sec. 51. In every tenement house hereafter erected more than two stories in height, the stairway nearest to the main entrance of the building shall be carried to the roof level and shall give egress to the roof through a penthouse or roof structure.

In every such building not exceeding two stories in height there shall be con-

structed a scuttle in the public hallway near the stairway. Such scuttle shall be not less than two feet by three feet in area, and shall be cut through the ceiling and roof.

Penthouses over stairways shall be built either of fireproof materials or of wood studs, lathed with metal lath or approved plaster board and plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick, including the lath or plaster board on the inside and outside thereof; or such penthouses may be covered in the same manner and with the same kind of materials as required by this act for the doors from such penthouses.

The door to the roof from a penthouse or roof structure shall be self-closing and shall open outward to the roof, and shall be covered on both sides and edges with tin or other metal.

The frames and trim of such door opening shall be similarly constructed and all glass in such door shall be wired glass not less than one-fourth inch thick.

Every tenement house of more than two stories in height, erected prior to the passage of this act, shall have in the roof a penthouse or a scuttle, which scuttle shall be not less than two feet by three feet in area, located in the ceiling of a public hallway. There shall be provided a stairway or a stationary ladder, leading from the top floor of such tenement house to the roof thereof. Such stairway or stationary ladder shall be made readily accessible to all the tenants of the building. No scuttle or penthouse door shall at any time be locked with a key, but may be fastened on the inside by a movable bolt or lock.

Public hallways, landings, and corridors. Width.

Sec. 52. Public hallways, landings and corridors from stairways shall be of the same width and measured in the same manner as the stairways, as provided in section fifty hereof.

Fire escapes. When required. At least one. Number, how estimated. Five types. Construction. One on front of house. Metal painted or galvanized.

Sec. 53. On every tenement house hereafter erected more than two stories in height, which contains more than three apartments, there shall be provided at least one fire escape. If such tenement house exceeds three thousand square feet of floor area on any one floor above the second floor thereof, such building shall be provided with one additional fire escape for each four thousand square feet of floor area or fractional part thereof.

Fire escapes required by this act shall be of one of the following types:

Type 1. Metallic throughout and fastened securely to the exterior walls of the building, with a balcony at each story above the first story thereof, with inclined stairways connecting all balconies and a goose-neck ladder connecting the topmost balcony to the roof. The lowest balcony of such fire escape to be not more than fourteen feet above the street or ground level directly under same.

All metallic balconies shall be not less than forty-four inches in width nor less than thirty-three square feet in area. The stairway openings therein shall be not less than twenty-one inches wide and forty inches in length. The balcony balustrade shall be not less than thirty-four inches high, with no opening in such bal-

ustrade greater than eight inches in horizontal dimension.

There shall be no opening greater than one inch in width in a fire escape balcony platform, except the stair well opening.

There shall be no opening greater than one inch in width in the lowest fire escape balcony platform, except that there be attached a counterbalanced or permanent ladder reaching to the street or ground below.

Every balcony platform shall be fastened to the outside walls of the building by building in and anchoring to such walls the balcony platform and the balustrade framing, or by securely bolting same thereto. Every balcony shall be supported by brackets, braces, or struts fastened to or built in and anchored to the walls.

The inclined stairways shall be not less than eighteen inches in width and placed in no part nearer than twenty-one inches from the face of the wall. Such inclined stairways shall have an inclination of not less than four inches and not more than six inches horizontally to each twelve inches of vertical height. The treads shall be not less than four inches wide, placed not more than twelve inches apart. Each side of such stairways shall be provided with a handrail not less than one inch in diameter fastened to the stair stringers and continued around the well hole openings of balcony platform.

The goose-neck ladder shall be not less than fifteen inches wide and extend vertically from the topmost balcony to three feet above the fire wall or roof above, and then be brought down and fastened to the inside face of the fire wall or to the roof. The rungs of the goose-neck ladder shall be not less than five-eighths inch round iron or steel, placed not more than fourteen inches apart. The goose-neck ladder shall be securely braced and fastened to the outside wall, and in no case shall such ladder pass in front of any opening in the wall to the interior of the building. The cornice opening for the passage of such ladder shall be not less than twenty-four inches in width and twenty-four inches in the clear outside of the ladder.

Such fire escape shall be framed and riveted or bolted together in a solid, substantial manner and properly supported, braced and fastened to the outside walls so as to be rigid, durable and secure and carry the loads imposed.

All metallic fire escapes shall be painted with not less than two coats of good, durable paint; or such fire escapes may be galvanized.

Type 2. Metallic ladders and stairways conforming to the provisions set forth for type one and with reinforced concrete or iron or steel fireproofed balconies, with fastenings of similar materials. Such balconies to measure the full size inside of balustrades. Floor openings and well holes provided and protected similarly to the requirements for metallic balconies.

Type 3. Any type of an enclosed approved metallic spiral fire escape which consists of a rigid form of an inclined chute or chutes constructed entirely of incombustible material; securely attached to the outside walls of building; provided with proper means of ingress thereto from the building and egress therefrom at the bottom; having means enabling firemen to reach the roof thereby from the ground; equipped with standpipes; painted the same as provided for metallic fire

escapes; and satisfactory to the department charged with the enforcement of this act as being as solid, substantial and durable and as fireproof in construction, and providing at least as safe and efficient means of escape from the building for the occupants thereof, and furnishing all the protection and utility of the metallic fire escapes described as "type one" in this act.

Type 4. Fire and smoke towers, consisting of a fire escape stairway not less than twenty inches in width, constructed of reinforced concrete, iron or steel, or a combination of these materials; and in all other details as required in this act for metallic fire escape stairways; said stairways being continuous the full height of the building from the first floor exit level to the roof, and with handrails on each side thereof the full length of same. Such stairways to be constructed at a point adjoining the exterior walls of the building and be entirely enclosed with walls of brick, terra cotta tile, concrete or reinforced concrete not less than twelve inches thick; such walls to be continuous from the basement up to and extending three feet above the roof of the building, with no covering of any kind over same, and with no openings in the walls of such tower into the building. The enclosing walls of such tower not to be used to carry or support any floor joist, beam, girder or other structural feature of the building, nor to be chased for any pipe, conduit or other purpose; to have an exit from the enclosure at the first floor line opening directly to a street or yard, and having an entrance by means of an outside balcony at each floor, such balconies to have a solid floor and in all other details and kind of materials to be as in this act required for metallic fire escape balconies. The balconies to be located and arranged to connect with a door opening from a public hallway in the interior of the building and with a door opening leading from the balcony to the tower, such door opening from the building to the balcony and from the balcony to the tower to be not less than thirty inches wide by seventy-two inches high and be equipped with metal-lined doors and with a frame and threshold of such door openings constructed of fireproof materials.

Type 5. A fire and smoke tower in every way similar to "type four" of this section, except that instead of the outside balcony there be built a vestibule with enclosing walls continuous with and of the same kind of materials and of the same thickness as the enclosing walls of the fire tower; that the vestibule opening be direct from a public hallway and be equipped with metal-lined doors. The vestibule floor to be of masonry construction. The enclosure to have an opening at each floor through the exterior wall of the building, such opening to extend from the floor to the ceiling and be not less in width than three-fourths of the width of the tower, said opening to be protected with an open metallic balustrade similar to that specified for metallic fire escape balconies.

Fire escapes. Type 4 or 5 when considered stairway.

Sec. 54. In any tenement house hereafter erected in which there is constructed a fire escape of "type four" or "type five," as prescribed in this act, such fire escape may be used and con-

structed as a stairway and a fire escape combined; provided, that there is at least one other stairway or one other fire escape constructed in accordance with the provisions of this act, in the said building.

Fire escapes. One on street front. Location of. Signs.

Sec. 55. Every fire escape required by this act shall be located on the building so as to furnish the best means of escape therefrom for the occupants, and at least one such fire escape shall be located on a street front. Every fire escape shall have egress thereto from a public hallway or passageway not less than three feet wide, or such fire escapes in lieu of being located on a public hallway, shall be so located that each apartment has direct egress thereto without passing through another apartment, or if a public parlor, public lobby, corridor or passageway through a clear and unobstructed opening without doors, then egress may be had thereby to a fire escape. Signs both pointing towards and marking the locations of fire escapes shall be placed on each floor.

Fire escapes. Basis of computing number.

Sec. 56. The largest floor area above the second floor shall be used as a basis for computing the number of fire escapes required by this act; provided, that if all floors above the largest floor area are diminished in size, the number of fire escapes from that portion of the building containing the smaller area may be computed on the basis of the largest floor area in that portion of the building.

Fire escapes. Load. Supports. Fastenings. Size of window or door opening on.

Sec. 57. All parts of each balcony platform of a fire escape shall be designed to carry, in addition to the dead load thereof, a live load of one hundred pounds per square foot over the entire area thereof (using outside dimensions) and the live and dead loads from the ladders or stairs supported thereon.

Each ladder shall be designed to withstand a horizontal pressure of one hundred pounds per square foot.

Each stairway shall be designed to carry, in addition to the dead load thereof, a live load of one hundred and fifty pounds per square foot of horizontal projection.

Top rails of balcony balustrades shall be designed to withstand a horizontal pressure of one hundred pounds per linear foot of railing.

Each balcony shall be independently supported.

All fastenings of fire escape balconies to the building shall be designed to carry twenty-five per cent greater load than the total dead and live loads carried by the balconies. The balcony anchorage shall be direct to the structural steel or iron members of the balustrades and platforms extended into the walls and anchored into the structural work of the building.

The level of the inside sill of the door or window giving access to a fire escape balcony or the balcony floor shall be not more than thirty inches above the adjoining floor in the building. Every such door or window opening shall be not less than twenty-nine inches in clear width, nor less than fifty-eight inches in height.

Where double-hung windows are used in such openings, the lower sash shall be at least the size of the upper sash and shall slide to the top of such opening. Any lock used on any such window shall be of a type which can be readily opened from the interior of the building without the use of a key or other tool.

Fire escapes. Maintenance of.

Sec. 58. Every fire escape in or on tenement houses hereafter erected, or in or on tenement houses erected prior to the passage of this act, shall at all times be maintained in good order and repair, well painted and clear and unobstructed at all times, and be readily accessible.

Standpipes. When required. Size. Siamese inlet. Location.

Sec. 59. On every tenement house hereafter erected four or more stories in height, there shall be provided one or more metallic standpipes. Each such standpipe shall be not less than four inches in internal diameter, and shall have a Siamese inlet valve near the sidewalk or the ground directly under same, and an outlet valve at each story above the first story and on the roof.

One such standpipe shall be placed on or in the exterior walls of the building at one fire escape on each street frontage, and the outlet valves shall be readily accessible from the balconies of the fire escape.

The inlet and outlet valves on every standpipe shall be threaded and brought to a size which will meet the standard connections of the local fire department of the municipality in which such tenement house is being erected.

The standpipes required by this section need not be installed in any tenement house which is situated where there is no running water and where it is not practicable or possible to obtain water for efficient use of such standpipes in case of fire, until such time as it is practicable and possible to obtain running water; and the department charged with the enforcement of this act shall decide whether or not it is possible or practicable to obtain running water.

Shaft. Elevator, dumb-waiter, vent shaft. Construction. Door or window.

Sec. 60. In every fireproof tenement house hereafter erected, every elevator shaft, dumb-waiter shaft or other interior shaft shall be enclosed in walls constructed of concrete, reinforced concrete, brick, terra cotta tile or other similar hard incombustible materials, or shall be constructed of metal studs lathed either with metal lath or an approved plaster board and plastered on both sides so as to make a solid partition not less than two inches thick.

In every semifireproof or wooden tenement house hereafter erected, every such shaft shall be inclosed by walls constructed as provided by this act for fireproof tenement houses, or such walls may be constructed with wood studs, with wood firestops the same size as the studs, cut in between the studs at each floor and half way between each floor, lathed on both sides with metal lath or an approved plaster board and be plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick including the lath or the plaster board.

Every opening from any shaft into the building shall be equipped with a metal door and with door frame and trim en-

tirely of metal; or such door and door frame shall be constructed of wood covered with metal on the shaft side thereof and if there is any glass therein, such glass shall be wired glass not less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch thick. Every door or window therein shall be made to close tight, and every door except elevator doors therein shall be self-closing.

Every window in such shaft shall be of wired glass, not less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch thick, set in a metal sash or a sash metal covered on the shaft side thereof. At the roof over every elevator shaft there shall be constructed a ventilating skylight or a ventilator with open louvres.

Vent shaft. Construction. Openings in. Area. Least width. Intake. Pipes.

Sec. 61. In every tenement house hereafter erected every vent shaft shall be enclosed with walls constructed the same as required by this act for elevator shaft in the same class of building. Such vent shafts may, in a semifireproof or wooden tenement house, be lined on the outside thereof (weather side) with metal in lieu of metal lath and plaster; also, that portion of such shaft extending from the ceiling joists to the top thereof may be lined with metal in the same manner as is required for the weather side of such vent shaft.

Every opening from any vent shaft into the building or any window therein, shall be equipped in the same manner as required by this act for elevator shafts in the same class of building.

Plaster on the weather side of any such shaft shall be cement plaster.

Every vent shaft required by this act shall be not less than four feet in any direction and be at least sixteen square feet in area. If such vent shaft exceeds fifty feet in height, measured from the bottom to the top of the walls of such shaft, then such vent shaft shall throughout its entire height be increased in area three square feet for each additional ten feet or fractional part hereof above fifty feet.

Every such vent shaft shall be provided with an air intake or duct at or near the bottom thereof, communicating with the street or yard or a court. Such intake shall be not less than three square feet in total area, and may be divided into not more than three separate ducts running between the joists or otherwise, and shall in all cases be placed as nearly horizontal as possible. Every such intake or duct shall be constructed of approved fireproof material or shall be of metal or metal lined, and be provided with a wire screen of not less than one inch mesh at each end. Plumbing, gas, steam or other similar pipes may be placed in such vent shaft.

Every such vent shaft shall have a door or a window at or near the bottom of the shaft, so arranged as to permit of its being readily cleaned out.

Inner court. Walls fireproofed. Construction.

Sec. 62. The walls of every inner court in a fireproof tenement house hereafter erected shall be constructed of concrete, reinforced concrete, brick, terra cotta tile or other similar hard incombustible material. In a semifireproof or in a wooden tenement house such inner court walls, if surrounded on four sides by the walls of the same building, shall be constructed as provided for fireproof tenement houses, or may be of wood studs, with wood fire-

stops the same size as the studs, cut in between the studs at each floor and half way between each floor, lathed on both sides with metal lath, or an approved plaster board, and be plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick including the lath or the plaster board. Plaster on the weather side of such inner court walls shall be cement plaster, or such inner court walls may be lined on the weather side with not less than the number twenty-six (gauge) metal, in lieu of metal lath and plaster.

Furnace room. Boiler room. Construction. Gravity flow of oil forbidden.

Sec. 63. In every tenement house hereafter erected, every boiler used for purposes of heating the building, using fuel other than gas, and every heating furnace or water-heating apparatus, using oil for fuel, shall be installed in a room, the walls of which room shall be built of concrete, reinforced concrete, brick, stone or terra cotta tile, not less than six (6) inches thick, and such walls shall extend from the floor of the boiler room to the ceiling over same. The entire ceiling of such room shall be built of similar materials as the walls, or shall be built with a double ceiling, with a space of not less than seven-eighths inch between the two ceilings; each ceiling shall be metal lathed or lathed with an approved plaster board and be plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick, including the lath or plaster board. The floor of a boiler room shall be of concrete not less than two (2) inches thick.

Any door in the wall of such room shall be a fire-resisting door, constructed of three (3) thicknesses of seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$) inch by not more than six (6) inches, tongued and grooved, matched redwood boards entirely covered on the sides and edges with lock-jointed tin; every such door shall be self-closing, so hung as to overlap the walls of the room at least three (3) inches, and any glass in any such door or any glass in any window or opening in the walls of a boiler room shall be wired glass, not less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch thick, set in a metal or metal covered sash.

All such doors shall have hinges, hangers, latches and other hardware of wrought iron, bolted to the doors, and shall have steel tracks, when sliding doors are used, with wrought-iron stops and binders bolted through the wall. Swinging doors shall have wall eyes of wrought iron, built into or bolted through the wall.

Every such boiler room shall have a sill across each door not less than four (4) inches high. Such sill shall be of masonry, and the doors shall overlap same at least three (3) inches, or in lieu of a masonry sill a steel or iron sill may be used, in which case the bottom of the door shall close tight on top of same. Every swinging door in a boiler room shall open outward from the boiler room.

Where oil or other fluid is burned, the oil or other fluid fuel shall not be fed by a gravity flow.

Automobile room. Construction.

Sec. 64. In every tenement house hereafter erected any portion of such building, in which there is kept or stored any automobile or automobiles, shall be a room, the enclosing partitions of which shall be built of concrete, reinforced concrete, brick, stone or terra cotta tile, not

less than six (6) inches thick, or may be of wood studs lined on the automobile storage room side with redwood boards not less than seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$) of an inch thick covered with asbestos paper one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of an inch thick, and then covered with No. 26 (gauge) galvanized iron, and such enclosing partitions shall extend from the floor of the room to the ceiling of the same. The entire ceiling of such room shall be built of material similar to that used in the construction of its walls, or shall be either metal lathed and be well plastered or be lathed with an approved plaster board and be well plastered. The floor of every such room shall be of concrete not less than two (2) inches thick.

Every door, window or other opening in the walls of such room, opening to the interior of the building, shall be protected in the same manner as required by section sixty-three hereof for doors, windows and other openings in a boiler room.

Room or hallway added. Height of.

Sec. 65. In any tenement house erected prior to the passage of this act, every additional room or hallway that is hereafter constructed or created, may be of the same height as the other rooms or hallways on the same story of such tenement house.

Room in prior erected house. Living or sleeping in. Public hallway.

Sec. 66. Every room in a tenement house erected prior to the passage of this act shall, if the said room be hereafter occupied for living or sleeping purposes, have a window of an area not less than eight square feet, opening directly upon a street, a yard, a court or upon a vent shaft not less than twenty-five square feet in area, which vent shaft shall in no part be less than four feet wide and open and unobstructed without roof or skylight over same; except that if such room be located on the top floor of the building, such room may be ventilated by a skylight with fixed louvres directly to the outer air, or may have a window opening upon a vent shaft not less than ten square feet in area, if such window from the room be not more than three feet below the top of the wall of such vent shaft.

Every public hallway in every tenement house erected prior to the passage of this act, which does not conform to the provisions for public hallways in buildings hereafter erected, shall be provided with light and ventilation to the outer air. Such light and ventilation shall be provided by the placing of windows or skylights, or by making such alterations as in the judgment of the housing department may be deemed necessary to accomplish the result.

Cooking. Forbidden where. Unlawful to live or sleep in cellar, bathroom, dressing room, etc. Overcrowding.

Sec. 67. It shall be unlawful for any person to cook or to prepare food, or to permit or suffer any person to cook or to prepare food in any bath, shower, slop-sink or toilet room, water-closet compartment; or in any closet, or recess from a room, or dressing room, which does not conform to all the provisions of this act as to size of kitchens and windows opening to a street, yard or court, or in any other place in such building which, in the judgment of the department charged with the enforcement of this act, is detri-

mental to the proper sanitation of such building.

It shall be unlawful for any person to live or sleep, or permit or suffer any person to live or sleep in any cellar, bath or shower compartment or slop-sink room, water-closet compartment, hallway, closet, kitchen, recess from a room or dressing room, except when such recess from a room or dressing room has not less than ninety square feet of superficial floor area and complies with every other requirement of this act for rooms, or in any other place which, in the judgment of the department charged with the enforcement of this act, would be dangerous or prejudicial to life or health by reason of want of light, windows, ventilation, drainage, or on account of dampness or offensive, obnoxious or poisonous odors, or in any room that shall be so overcrowded as to afford less than the following floor space for each occupant, in accordance with the age of said occupant:

Number of persons under 12 years of age	Number of persons over 12 years of age	Superficial floor Area required	
		60 square feet	120 square feet
2	1	120 square feet	180 square feet
4	2	180 square feet	240 square feet
6	3	240 square feet	300 square feet
8	4	300 square feet	360 square feet
10	5		
12	6		
	1	Or	Or
	2	Or	Or
	3	Or	Or
	4	Or	Or
	5	Or	Or
	6	Or	Or

Additional floor area in the same ratio shall be provided for additional persons.

Light burning sunrise to sunset, sunset to sunrise.

Sec. 68. In every tenement house there shall be installed and kept burning from

sunrise to sunset throughout the year artificial light sufficient in volume to properly illuminate every public hallway, stairway, fire escape egress, elevator, passageway, public water-closet compartment, or toilet room, whenever there is insufficient natural light to permit a person to read in any part thereof.

In every tenement house there shall be installed and kept burning from sunset to sunrise throughout the year artificial light sufficient in volume to properly illuminate every public hallway, stairway, fire escape egress, elevator, public water-closet compartment, or toilet room and exterior passageway on the lot.

Light color walls and ceilings of sleeping rooms, courts and shafts.

Sec. 69. The walls and ceilings of every sleeping room in every tenement house shall (except when there is sufficient natural light to permit a person to read in any part thereof during daytime) be calcimined or painted or papered with a light-colored material, and such calcimine, paint or paper, as the case may be, shall be renewed as often as is necessary to maintain the same of a light color and clean and free from vermin.

The walls of courts and shafts, unless built of light-colored materials, shall be painted of a light color or whitewashed, and such painting or whitewashing shall be renewed as often as is necessary to maintain the same of a light color.

Wall paper and calcimine removed.

Sec. 70. No wall, partition or ceiling of any room in any tenement house shall be repapered, calcimined, or have any other covering placed thereupon unless the old wall paper or other covering shall have first been removed therefrom, and the said wall, partition or ceiling cleaned, disinfected and freed from bugs, insects or vermin.

Roof waterproof and drained. Upkeep of house. Yards, courts, etc., graded and drained.

Sec. 71. Every tenement house shall be maintained in good repair. The roofs shall be kept waterproof and all storm or casual water properly drained and conveyed therefrom to the street sewer, storm drain or street gutter.

All portions of the lot about a tenement house, including the yards, areaways, vent shafts, courts and passageways, shall be properly graded and drained; and whenever the department charged with the enforcement of this act deems it necessary for the protection of the health of the occupants of such building, or for the proper sanitation of the premises, it may require that the said lot, yards, areaways, vent shafts, courts and passageways be graveled or properly paved and surfaced with concrete, asphalt or similar materials.

Door or window, when to be screened.

Sec. 72. There shall be provided, whenever it is deemed necessary for the health of the occupants of any tenement house or for the proper sanitation or cleanliness of any such building, metal mosquito screening of at least sixteen mesh, set in tight-fitting removable sash, for each exterior door, window or other opening in the exterior walls of the building.

Garbage cans. When garbage chute may be installed.

Sec. 73. In every tenement house there shall be provided by the occupants, or

tenants, such number of tight metal receptacles with close-fitting metal covers for garbage, refuse, ashes and rubbish as may be deemed necessary by the department charged with the enforcement of this act, or in lieu of such metal receptacle there may be constructed a garbage chute or shaft approved by the housing department. Each of said receptacles shall be kept in a clean condition by the occupants, or tenants, and in the case of a chute or shaft by the person in charge or in control of the building.

House and lot to be clean and sanitary.

Sec. 74. Every room, hallway, passageway, stairway, wall, partition, ceiling, floor, skylight, glass window, door, carpet, rug, matting, window curtain, water-closet compartment or room, toilet room, bathroom, slop-sink, or washroom, plumbing fixture, drain, roof, closet, cellar, or basement in any tenement house or on the lot, yard, court or any of the premises thereof, shall be kept in every part clean and sanitary and free from all accumulation of debris, filth, rubbish, garbage or other offensive matter.

No person shall, on cause or permit any person to, deposit any swill, garbage, bottles, ashes, cans or other improper substances in any water-closet, sink, slop-hopper, bathtub, shower, catch-basin or in any plumbing fixture connection or drain therefrom; or otherwise to obstruct the same; or to place or cause or permit to be placed any filth, urine or other foul matter in any place other than the place provided for same; or to keep or cause or permit to be kept any urine or filth or foul matter in any room or apartment in any tenement house, or in or about the said building or premises thereof, for such length of time as to create a nuisance.

Bedding and mattresses to be clean.

Sec. 75. In every tenement house, every part of every bed, including the mattress, sheets, blankets and bedding, shall be kept in a clean, dry and sanitary condition, free from filth, urine or other foul matter, in or upon the same; and free from the infection of lice, bedbugs or other insects.

Articles dangerous or detrimental to life or health.

Sec. 76. In no tenement house or any part thereof, or in the lot, yard, court or any portion thereof, shall there be kept, stored or handled any article dangerous or detrimental to life or to the health of the occupants thereof; nor shall there be stored, kept or handled any feed, hay, straw, excelsior, cotton, paper stock, rags or junk, except upon a written permit so to do, obtained from the fire commissioner or other department authorized to issue such permit. Every such permit shall be deemed to be a public record, made in duplicate, and a copy thereof shall remain on file in the office of the fire commissioner or department issuing same.

Animals, fowls, etc., forbidden. Stable, when forbidden. Bakery or fat boiling. Spirituous liquors, etc.

Sec. 77. No horse, cow, calf, swine, sheep, goat, rabbit, mule or other animal, chicken, pigeon, goose, duck or other poultry shall be kept in any tenement house or any part thereof; nor shall any such animal or poultry, nor shall any stable be kept or maintained on the same lot, yard, court or premises of a tenement

house or within twenty feet of any window or door of such building, nor shall there be hereafter constructed, altered, converted or maintained in any tenement house any public automobile garage or machine shop, or automobile repair shop.

No bakery or place of business in which fat is boiled shall be constructed or maintained in any tenement house, unless such bakery or place of business in which fat is boiled is constructed of approved fireproof materials, with no openings connecting into the tenement house, and so separated and arranged as to prevent odors from entering such building.

No tenement house shall be connected with or have any door, window or transom opening to any part of a building wherein spirituous liquors, drugs, paint or oil are stored or kept for the purpose of sale or otherwise.

Janitor or housekeeper, when.

Sec. 78. In every tenement house in which eight (8) or more families reside, and in which the owner does not live, there shall be a janitor, housekeeper or other responsible person, who shall reside in such tenement house or on the same lot or premises thereof and have charge of same.

Proceeding on violation of act.

Sec. 79. In case any tenement house, or any part thereof, is constructed, altered, converted or maintained in violation of any provisions of this act or of any order or notice of the department charged with its enforcement, or in case a nuisance exists in any such tenement house or building or structure, or upon the lot on which it is situated, said department may institute any appropriate action or proceeding to prevent such unlawful construction, alteration, conversion or maintenance, to restrain, correct or abate such violation or nuisance, to prevent the occupation of said tenement house, building or structure, to prevent any illegal act, conduct or business in or about such tenement house or lot. In any such action or proceeding said department may, by affidavit setting forth the facts, apply to the superior court, or to any judge thereof, for an order granting the relief for which said action or proceeding is brought, or for an order enjoining all persons from doing or permitting to be done any work in or about such tenement house, building, structure or lot, or from occupying or using the same for any purpose, until the entry of final judgment or order. In case any notice or order issued by said department is not complied with, said department may apply to the superior court or to any judge thereof, for an order authorizing said department to execute and carry out the provisions of said notice or order, to remove any violation specified in said order or notice, or to abate any nuisance in or about such tenement house, building or structure, or the lot upon which it is situated. The court, or any judge thereof, is hereby authorized to make any order specified in this section. In no case shall the said department or any officer thereof or the municipal corporation be liable for costs in any action or proceeding that may be commenced in pursuance of this act.

Fine a lien on house.

Sec. 80. Every fine imposed by judgment under section six of this act upon a tenement house owner shall be a lien

upon the house in relation to which the fine is imposed, from the time of the filing of a certified copy of said judgment in the office of the recorder of the county in which said tenement house is situated, subject only to taxes and assessments and water rates, and to such mortgage and mechanics' liens as may exist thereon prior to such filing; and it shall be the duty of the department charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act, upon the entry of such judgment, to file forthwith the copy as aforesaid, and such copy upon filing shall be forthwith indexed by the recorder in the index of mechanics' liens.

**Notice of pendency of action filed where.
How canceled.**

Sec. 81. In any action or proceeding instituted by the department charged with the enforcement of this act, the plaintiff or petitioner may file, in the county recorder's office of the county where the property affected by such action or proceeding is situated, a notice of the pendency of such action or proceeding. Said notice may be filed at the time of the commencement of the action or proceeding, or at any time afterwards before final judgment or order, or at any time after the service of any notice or order issued by said department. Such notice shall have the same force and effect as the notice of pendency of action provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure. Each county recorder with whom such notice is filed shall record it and shall index it in the name of each person specified in a direction subscribed by an officer of the department instituting such action or proceeding. Any such notice may be vacated upon the order of a judge of the court in which such action or proceeding was instituted or is pending. The recorder of the county where such notice is filed is hereby directed to mark such notice, and any record or docket thereof as canceled of record, upon the presentation and filing of a certified copy of such order.

**Name and address of owner and lessee
filed. Description of house.**

Sec. 82. Every owner of a tenement house and every lessee of the whole house, or other persons having control of a tenement house, shall file in the housing department a notice, containing his name and address, and also a description of the property, by street and address, and also a description of the property, by street and number and otherwise, as the case may be, in such manner as will enable the department charged with the enforcement of this act easily to find the same; and also the number of apartments in each house, the number of rooms in each apartment, and the number of families occupying the apartments. In case of a transfer of any tenement house, it shall be the duty of the grantee of said tenement house to file in the house department a notice of such transfer, stating the name of the new owner, within thirty days after such transfer. In case of the devolution of the said property by will, it shall be the duty of the executor and the devisee, if more than twenty-one years of age, and in the case of devolution of such property by inheritance without a will, it shall be the duty of the heirs, or in case all the heirs are under age, it shall be the duty of the administrator of the deceased

owner of said property, to file in said department a notice, stating the death of said owner and the names of those who have succeeded to his interests, within thirty (30) days after the death of the decedent, in case he died intestate, and within thirty days after the probate of his will, if he died testate.

**Name and address of agent for service
of process filed.**

Sec. 83. Every owner, agent or lessee of a tenement house shall file in the housing department a notice containing the name and address of such agent of such house, for the purpose of receiving service of process, and also a description of the property, by street and number or otherwise, as the case may be, in such manner as will enable the department charged with the enforcement of this act easily to find the same. The name of the owner or lessee may be filed as agent for this purpose.

Names and addresses indexed.

Sec. 84. The names and addresses filed in accordance with sections eighty-two and eighty-three hereof shall be indexed by the housing department in such a manner that all of those filed in relation to each tenement house shall be together and readily ascertainable. Said indices shall be public records, open to public inspection during business hours.

Notice or order served five days before.

Sec. 85. Every notice or order in relation to a tenement house shall be served five days before the time for doing the thing in relation to which it shall have been issued.

Summons, how served.

Sec. 86. In any action brought by any department charged with the enforcement of this act in relation to a tenement house, for injunction, vacation of the premises or other abatement of nuisance, or to establish a lien thereon, it shall be sufficient service of summons to serve the same as notices and order are served under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

**Act to be minimum requirement. Further
restrictions may be imposed. Laws
and ordinances inconsistent repealed.**

Sec. 87. The provisions of this act shall be held to be the minimum requirements adopted for the protection, the health and the safety of the community, and for the protection, the health and the safety of the occupants of tenement houses. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as prohibiting the local legislative body of any incorporated town, incorporated city, incorporated city and county, or county, from enacting, from time to time, supplementary ordinances or laws imposing further restrictions, or providing for fees to be charged for permits, certificates or other papers required by this act; but no ordinance, law, regulation or ruling of any municipal department, authority, officer or officers, shall repeal, amend, modify or dispense with any of the provisions of this act.

All statutes of the state and all ordinances of incorporated towns, incorporated cities, incorporated cities and counties, and counties, as far as inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as repealing or abrogating any present law or ordinance of any incorporated town, incorporated city, incorporated city and county,

or county, in the state which further restricts the percentage of the lot to be covered by a tenement house, the number of stories or height of such tenement house or number of apartments therein, the occupation thereof, the materials to be used in its construction, or increasing the size of the yards or courts, the floor space to each person occupying a room, the requirements as to sanitation, ventilation, light and protection against fire.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as abrogating, diminishing, minimizing or denying the power of any incorporated town, incorporated city, incorporated city and county, or county, by ordinance or law, to further restrict the percentage of the lot to be covered by a tenement house within said municipality, the number of stories or height of such tenement house or number of apartments therein, the occupation thereof, the materials to be used in its construction, or increasing the size of the yards or courts, the floor space to each person occupying a room, the requirements as to sanitation, ventilation, light and protection against fire.

Constitutional declaration.

Sec. 88. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this act is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity

of the remaining portions of this act. The legislature hereby declares that it would have passed this act, and each section, subsection, sentence, clause, and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, or phrases be declared unconstitutional.

Act effective September 1, 1917

Sec. 89. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after September 1, 1917.

Repeal of existing act.

Sec. 90. The act entitled "An act to regulate the building and occupancy of tenement houses in incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and cities and counties, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof and repealing an act entitled 'An act to regulate the building and occupancy of tenement houses in incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and cities and counties, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof, approved April 16, 1909, statutes of California of 1909, page 948,' approved April 10, 1911, statutes of California, 1911, page 860, and approved June 13, 1913, statutes of California, 1913, page 737, and approved May 29, 1915, statutes of California, page 952, and all acts amendatory thereof are hereby repealed.

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SAN BERNARDINO
VAN NUYS
WESTMORELAND

TERMINAL YARDS, EAST SAN PEDRO

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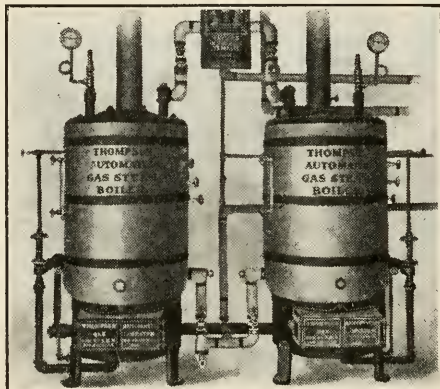
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State Hotel and Lodging House Act—1917

CHAPTER 736.

An act to regulate the erection, construction, moving, alteration, maintenance, use and occupancy of hotels, and the maintenance, use and occupancy of the premises and land on which hotels are erected or located, in all parts of the State of California, including incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and incorporated cities and counties, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof; and repealing an act entitled "An act to regulate the building and occupancy of hotels and lodging houses in incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and cities and counties, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof," approved June 16, 1913, statutes of California of 1913, page 1429.

(Approved May 31, 1917. In effect September 1, 1917.)

Statutes of California of 1917, page 1422.

The People of the State of California do enact as follows:

Title of act. Jurisdiction.

Section 1. This act shall be known as the "state hotel and lodging house act," and its provision shall apply to all parts of the State of California, including incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and incorporated cities and counties.

Act by whom enforced. Certificate of final completion. Permit of occupancy.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the "building department" of every incorporated town, incorporated city, and incorporated city and county, to enforce all the provisions of this act pertaining to the erection, construction, reconstruction, moving, conversion, alteration and arrangement of hotels and to issue the certificate of "final completion" hereinafter provided.

It shall be the duty of the "housing department" and if there is no housing department the health department of every incorporated town, incorporated city, and incorporated city and county to enforce all of the provisions of this act pertaining to the maintenance, sanitation, ventilation, use and occupancy of hotels after said hotels have been erected, constructed or altered, as the case may be, and the certificate of "final completion" has been issued by the building department and to issue the "permit of occupancy" as hereinafter provided.

In the event there is no building department or no housing department or health department in an incorporated town, incorporated city or incorporated city and county, it shall be the duty of the officer or officers who are charged with the enforcement of ordinances and laws regulating the erection, construction or alteration of buildings, or the

maintenance, sanitation, ventilation or occupancy of buildings, or of the police, fire or health regulations in said incorporated town, incorporated city or incorporated city and county to enforce all of the provisions of this act.

In every county it shall be the duty of the officer or officers who are charged with the enforcement of ordinances or laws regulating the erection, construction or alteration of buildings or of the maintenance, sanitation, occupancy and ventilation of buildings, or of the police, fire or health regulations in said county, to enforce all of the provisions of this act outside of the limits of any incorporated town or incorporated city.

Every incorporated town, incorporated city, or incorporated city and county in the State of California shall have authority, and is hereby empowered and given authority, to designate and charge by ordinance any other department or officer than the department or officers mentioned herein, with the enforcement of this act, or any portion thereof.

The commission of immigration and housing of California shall have, and it is hereby empowered and given authority to enforce the provisions of this act, which do not pertain to the actual erection, construction, reconstruction, moving, conversion, alteration and arrangement of hotels in all parts of the State towns, incorporated cities, incorporated towns, incorporated cities, incorporated cities and counties, in the State of California, whenever said commission finds or discovers a violation or violations of the provisions of this act and notifies the local department or officer, or departments or officers who are charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act, in writing, of such violation or violations, and the said local department or officer, or departments or officers, fail, neglect or refuse to enforce the provisions of the said act within thirty days thereafter; provided, however, that the said commission of immigration and housing of California shall enforce the provisions of this act only in the instances specified in said written notice.

Certain acts forbidden. Nuisance.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, whether as owner, agent, contractor, builder, architect, engineer, superintendent, foreman, plumber, tenant, lessee, lessor, occupant, or in any other capacity whatsoever, to erect, construct, reconstruct, alter, build upon, move, convert, use, occupy or maintain, or to cause, permit or suffer to be erected, constructed, reconstructed, altered, built upon, moved, converted, used, occupied or maintained any hotel, or any portion thereof contrary to the provisions of this act, or to commit or maintain or cause or permit to be com-

mitted or maintained any nuisance in or upon any hotel or any portion thereof, or any of the premises, yards or courts which are a part thereof, or which are required by the provisions of this act; or to do or cause to be done, or to use or cause to be used, any privy, sewer, cesspool, plumbing or house drainage affecting the sanitary condition of any hotel or any portion thereof, or of the premises thereof, contrary to any of the provisions of this act.

Work in violation of act forbidden.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person to make any alterations or changes or reconstruction work of any kind whatsoever, to any hotel erected prior to the passage of this act, or to any hotel hereafter erected, or to increase the height, in any manner which would be inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act, or in violation of the said provisions of this act; or in any manner to diminish the size of the yards, courts or shafts or the size of windows or skylights, or to remove any stairway or fire escape, or to obstruct the egress from such building or from the hallways or stairways, or to do anything that would affect the ventilation and sanitation of the building, contrary to any of the provisions of this act.

**Converted or moved house to conform.
House damaged more than 51 per cent.**

Sec. 5. A building not erected for, or which is not used as a hotel at the time of the passage of this act, if hereafter converted to or altered for such use, shall thereupon become subject to all of the provisions of this act affecting hotels hereafter erected.

A building used as a hotel at the time of the passage of this act, if moved, shall be made to conform to all of the provisions of this act affecting hotels hereafter erected, in so far as they pertain to the percentage of the lot occupied and the size of outer courts, inner courts bounded by a lot line, and yards.

It shall be unlawful to reconstruct any hotel which is hereafter damaged by fire or the elements to an extent in excess of fifty-one per cent of its physical proportions, unless the said building is made to conform to all of the provisions of this act affecting hotels hereafter erected.

Violation of act a misdemeanor. Procedure.

Sec. 6. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and in addition to the penalty therefor, shall be liable for all costs, expense and disbursements paid and incurred by the department, by any of the officers thereof, or by any agent, employee or contractor of same, in the prosecution of such violation. The costs, expense and disbursements by this section provided shall be fixed by the court having jurisdiction of the matter.

Except as herein otherwise specified, the procedure for the prevention of violations of this act, for the vacation of

hotels or premises unlawfully occupied, or for the abatement of a nuisance in connection with a hotel, or the premises thereof, shall be as set forth in the charter and ordinances of the municipality in which the procedure is instituted.

Permit to erect, convert, add to or move house, how obtained. Sworn application in writing. Specifications and plans and plan of lot filed. Approved copy plans and specifications on premises. Nominal alterations. Permit may be revoked, when. Permit expires in ninety days, when.

Sec. 7. In every incorporated town, incorporated city, and incorporated city and county, it shall be unlawful to commence or to proceed with the erection, construction, reconstruction, conversion or alteration of a hotel or to move, or to build upon, or to convert a building of any portion thereof into use as a hotel without first obtaining a permit in writing so to do from the department charged with the enforcement of this act. Any person, firm or corporation desiring such a permit shall file an application therefor with the department charged with the enforcement of this act. Said application shall give a detailed statement in writing, verified under oath by the person making the same, of the erection, construction, reconstruction, moving, conversion, or alteration, as the case may be, upon blanks or forms to be furnished by the said department. The said application must be accompanied with a full, true and complete set of the plans of the hotel, or alteration, or work proposed, as the case may be, together with a set of specifications describing the materials proposed to enter into the construction of the proposed work, also a plan of the lot on which such building is proposed to be erected, constructed, reconstructed, converted, altered or moved, as the case may be. Such statement shall give in full the name and address by street and number of the owner or owners, also the name and address of the architect and of the contractor, if there be such an architect or contractor; also shall give such other data and information as in the judgment of the department charged with enforcement of this act is deemed necessary.

The affidavit to said application shall allege that the plans and specifications are true and contain a correct description of the proposed hotel, lot and proposed work. If any person other than the owner makes such affidavit, such person shall not be recognized except that he allege in his affidavit that he is authorized and empowered by the said owner to act for him and to sign the required affidavit. Said department charged with the enforcement of this act shall cause all such plans, specifications and statements to be examined, and if it appears that they conform to the provisions of this act, shall then issue a permit to the person submitting the same. Said department may, from time to time, approve changes in any plans, specifications or statements previously approved by it; provided, that all changes when so made shall be in conformity with the provisions of this act. Said department shall have the power to revoke or cancel any permit or approval that it has previously

issued in case of any refusal, failure or neglect of the person to whom such permit or approval has been issued to comply with any of the provisions of this act, or in case any false statement or misrepresentation is made in any of the said plans, specifications or statements submitted or filed for such permit or approval. The erection, construction, reconstruction, moving, alteration or conversion of any such hotel, as the case may be, shall be made in accordance with the plans, specifications and statements submitted or filed, and for which the permit is issued.

A true copy of the plans, specifications and other information submitted or filed, upon which a permit is issued, with the approval of the department with which they are filed, stamped or written thereon, shall be kept upon the premises of the hotel or work for which the said permit is issued, from the commencement of said building or work to the final completion of same, and shall be subject to inspection at all times by proper authorities.

The department charged with the enforcement of this act may, at its discretion, issue a permit in case of nominal alterations or repairs, when application is made therefor, in writing, by the owner or his agent, when the making of said nominal alterations and repairs do not affect any structural feature or the sanitation or the ventilation of the hotel, without requiring the filing of plans or specifications.

The issuance or granting of a permit or approval by the department charged with the enforcement of this act under the authority of this section shall not be deemed or construed to be a permit or an approval of the violation of any of the provisions of this act.

Every permit or approval which is issued by the department charged with the enforcement of this act, but under which no work has been done within ninety days from the date of issuance, or where work has been suspended for a period of ninety days, shall expire by limitation and a new permit shall be obtained before the work may be done.

Certificate of final completion, how obtained. Permit of occupancy, how obtained and when renewed.

Sec. 8. In every incorporated town, incorporated city, and incorporated city and county, it shall be unlawful to occupy or to permit to be occupied, any hotel hereafter erected, constructed, reconstructed, altered, converted or moved, as the case may be, or any portion thereof, for human habitation until the issuance of a "certificate of final completion" and a "permit of occupancy" by the department or departments charged with the enforcement of this act.

It shall also be unlawful to occupy any existing hotel until a permit of occupancy has been issued by the department designated to issue such permit.

Every permit of occupancy shall be renewed each calendar year by the department designated to issue the said permit; provided, that no structural alterations, or changes have occurred since the issuance of the certificate of final completion; and provided, that all other provisions of this act have been complied with.

Any person desiring a certificate shall file a notice with the department charged with the enforcement of this act. Said department shall cause an inspection to be made of the said hotel or portion thereof, or work described in the said notice, within ten days after written application therefor, and shall issue a "certificate of final completion" if it is found that all the provisions of this act, regulating the erection, construction, alteration or moving, as the case may be, have been complied with.

The department charged with the enforcement of this act and designated to issue the permit of occupancy, shall issue the said "permit of occupancy" upon application, in writing, therefor by the owner or his agent, and upon the filing by the owner or his agent of such statements or records required by the department, after the "certificate of final completion" has been issued; provided, that no violations have occurred since the issuance of the certificate of final completion, or, in the case of a hotel erected prior to the passage of this act, and for which no certificate of final completion has been issued, then after the said department has caused an inspection to have been made of the said hotel and has found that all of the provisions of this act applying to such hotel have been complied with.

All permits and certificates shall be made in duplicate and a copy shall remain on file in the department issuing them.

Any hotel hereafter erected, altered, converted or moved, which is occupied, or any portion thereof which is occupied for human habitation, prior to a "certificate of final completion" or a "permit of occupancy" being issued, shall be deemed a nuisance and the department or departments charged with the enforcement of this act may cause it to be vacated, until the said certificate of completion and permit of occupancy have been obtained in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Who may enter house and when.

Sec. 9. The department or departments charged with the enforcement of this act in any incorporated town, incorporated city, and incorporated city and county, or county, and the authorized officers, agents or employees of such department or departments, may, whenever necessary, enter hotels or portions thereof, or the premises thereof, within the corporate limits of such towns, cities, cities and counties, or counties, for the purpose of inspecting such building, in order to secure compliance with the provisions of this act and to prevent violations thereof.

The members of the commission of immigration and housing of California and the agents, officers or employees of said commission may, whenever necessary, enter hotels or portions thereof, or the premises thereof, for the purpose of inspecting such buildings in order to secure compliance with the provisions of this act and to prevent violations thereof.

The owner or his authorized agent may, whenever necessary, enter hotels or portions thereof, or the premises thereof, owned by him, to carry out any instruc-

tions or to perform any work required to be done by the provisions of this act.

Definitions. Lodging house is a hotel. When hotel is mentioned it includes lodging house.

Sec. 10. For the purpose of this act, certain words and phrases are defined as follows, unless it shall be apparent from their context that they have a different meaning:

Words used in the singular include the plural, and the plural the singular.

Words used in the present tense include the future.

Words used in the masculine gender include the feminine, and the feminine the masculine.

Words "building department," "health department," "housing department," "department charged with the enforcement of this act," "fire commissioner," shall be construed as if followed by the words, "of the incorporated town, incorporated city, incorporated city and county, or county," as the case may be, in which the hotel is situated.

"Approved" defined as applied to building material, appurtenances, appliances and construction.

"Approved" means whatever material, appliance, appurtenance, or other matter meets the requirements and approval of the department charged with the enforcement of this act, or which is approved by local ordinance of the municipality in which the building is situated, or any appliance, appurtenance, or other matter which conforms to the requirements of, and bears the approval of the "national board of fire underwriters"; provided, however, that no such material, appliance, appurtenance or other matter shall be deemed "approved" for use where, or in such a manner as would be inconsistent with the intent, or specific provisions of this act.

Basement defined. A basement is a story.

"Basement" is any story or portion thereof partly below the level of the curb or the actual adjoining ground level, the ceiling of which in no part is less than seven feet above the curb level or actual adjoining ground levels. If the adjoining ground is excavated to or below the curb level, or to or below the adjoining natural ground level, such excavated space shall have not less than the minimum width and length required in this act for outer courts. Every basement is a story.

"Building" is a hotel.

"Building department" means the commissioner of buildings, superintendent of buildings, chief inspector of buildings, or any officer or department charged with the enforcement of ordinances and laws regulating the construction and alteration of buildings or structures.

"Cellar" is any story or portion thereof, the building of which in any part is less than seven feet above the curb level and actual adjoining ground levels.

Courts are outer and inner. See sections 19 and 20. Street-to-yard court is now a side yard. How far cornice may project into court.

"Court" is an open, unoccupied space other than a yard on the lot on which is situated a hotel. A court, one entire side

or end of which is bounded by a front yard, a rear yard or a side yard, or by the front of lot, or by a street or a public alley, is an "outer court." Every court which is not an "outer court" is an "inner court."

Every court shall be open and unobstructed to the sky from a point not more than two feet above the floor line of the lowest story in the building in which there are windows from rooms abutting the said court, except that a cornice on the building may extend into an "outer court" two inches for each one foot in width of such court, and a cornice may extend into an "inner court" one inch for each foot in width of such court.

"Curb level" is the curb level opposite the center of the "front of lot."

Wherever the word "department" is used it means the building department, the housing department, the health department or such other department officer, or department officers, who are charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

Dormitory. Every 100 square feet floor space is a guest room.

"Dormitory" is a room in which more than two persons are "guests" and are not living together and shall, for the purpose of computing the number of rooms, be deemed a separate guest room for each one hundred square feet of superficial floor area therein.

Fireproof hotel or lodging house to be constructed of "approved" material.

See definition of "approved."

"Fireproof hotel" is a building wherein all the exterior and interior loads or strains are transmitted to the foundation by means of concrete, reinforced concrete, brick, stone or by means of a skeleton framework of steel or iron; the exterior walls, inner court walls and roof constructed of concrete, reinforced concrete, brick, stone or hollow terra cotta tile; where all the structural steel or iron is thoroughly fireproofed by concrete, cement plaster, tile, brick or sandstone, not less than two inches thick; where all the interior partitions are constructed of either hollow terra cotta tile blocks, gypsum blocks, brick, concrete, reinforced concrete, or of metal studs lathed with metal lath and plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick including the lath, or of metal studs lathed with approved plaster board and plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick, including the plaster board, or constructed of wire glass not less than one-fourth inch thick, set in metal frames and sash, and all other materials used in the said building are of approved incombustible material, except that the glass in windows, transoms, or doors may be of plain glass, and except that doors, frames, sash and the usual trim of rooms, hallways, corridors, and passageways may be of wood, and except that wood floors may be placed on top of the floors constructed of incombustible materials, except in the public hallways.

"Guest" is any person hiring and occupying a room for sleeping purposes, and shall include both boarders and lodgers.

"Guest room" is a room which is occupied, or is intended, arranged or designed to be occupied for sleeping purposes by one or more guests, but shall not be

deemed to include dormitories used for sleeping purposes.

Hotel. Lodging house is a hotel.

"Hotel" is any house or building, or portion thereof, containing six or more guest rooms which are let or hired out to be occupied, or which are occupied by six or more guests, whether the compensation for hire be paid directly or indirectly in money, goods, wares, merchandise, labor or otherwise, and shall include Turkish baths, bachelor hotels, studio hotels, public and private clubs and any building of any nature whatsoever so designed or occupied, except hospitals where persons temporarily reside and where each such person receives regular bona fide medical attendance on the premises, and jails, detention buildings and similar buildings where human beings are housed and detained under restraint.

When department of public health to be housing department.

"Housing department" is any department or commission charged with the enforcement of ordinances or laws regulating the occupancy and maintenance of hotel, lodging house or dwelling house buildings; and where no such department is maintained, shall be deemed to be the health commissioner, the department of health, health officer, or similar department charged with the enforcement of laws and ordinances relating to the protection of the public health.

What constitutes a "lot." Part of corner lot more than 75 feet from corner. Either street frontage may be front of corner lot.

"Lot" is a parcel or area of land on which is situated a hotel, together with the land, yards, courts and unoccupied spaces for such a hotel as required by this act; all of which land shall be owned or be under the absolute lawful control and in the lawful possession of the hotel.

A lot situated at the junction of two or more intersecting streets, with a boundary line thereof bordering on each of the two streets, is a "corner lot." All parts of the width of such corner lot which are distant more than seventy-five feet from the junction point of the two or more intersecting streets, shall be deemed to be an "interior lot." The owner or his authorized agent may designate either street frontage as being the front of such corner lot for the purpose of determining the width thereof.

A lot which has only one boundary line bordering on a public street is an "interior lot."

"Rear lot" is a parcel or area of land having no boundary line bordering on a street, or having less than one-half of its width as a boundary line bordering on a street.

"Front of lot" is the boundary line of lot bordering on the street. In case of a corner lot, either of the boundary lines may be the "front of lot."

"Rear of lot" is the boundary line thereof opposite the "front of lot."

"Depth of lot" is the mean distance from the "front of lot" to the "rear of lot."

Nuisance defined and what it embraces.

"Nuisance" embraces public nuisance as known at common law or in equity

jurisprudence, and whatever is dangerous to human life or detrimental to health; and shall also embrace the overcrowding with occupants of any room, insufficient ventilation, or illumination, or inadequate or insanitary sewerage or plumbing facilities, or uncleanness, and whatever renders air, food or drink unwholesome or detrimental to the health of human beings.

"Person" is a natural person, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns; also includes a firm, partnership, or corporation, its or their successors or assigns.

"Public hallway" is a hallway, corridor, passageway or vestibule not within a suite, and includes stairways, landings and platforms.

"Rear hotel" is a hotel on a "rear lot."

Semifireproof buildings to be constructed of "approved" material. See definition of "approved."

"Semifireproof hotel" is a building with all exterior walls and walls of inner and outer courts constructed of brick, stone, concrete, reinforced concrete or hollow terra cotta tile, except that the walls of an inner court, which court is surrounded on four sides by the same building, may be constructed as provided in this act for such inner courts; interior partitions and floors constructed of approved incombustible materials or of wood, with all ceilings, partitions, soffits of stairways, and outside stringers of open stairways and stair wells metal lathed and plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick including the lath, or lathed with approved plaster board, plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick including the plaster board; in which all finished floors, frames, doors and the usual trim of rooms and hallways may be built of wood, and the roof of which shall be covered with at least a composition fire-retardant material.

"Shall." Whenever this word is used it shall be mandatory.

Street to be 16 feet or more in width.

"Street" is any public street, alley, thoroughfare or park having a minimum width of sixteen feet, measured from the "front of lot" to the opposite "front of lot" and which shall have been dedicated or deeded to the public for public use.

"Turkish bath" is a dormitory or a combination of guest rooms, accommodating six (6) or more guests, in connection with which any form of bath or massage is given by the attendants to the guests.

Wooden hotel to have public hallways, stairways and stairwells metal lathed or plaster boarded.

"Wooden hotel" is a building which does not fully comply with the requirements for a fireproof or semifireproof hotel as defined in this act, shall include all frame and all veneered buildings. In every such building all ceilings and walls and partitions of public hallways, soffits of interior stairways and the outside stringers of open stairways and stair wells shall be metal lathed and plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick including the lath, or lathed with an approved plaster board and be plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick including the plaster board.

Yards are front, rear or side.

"Yard" is an open unoccupied space

other than a court on the lot on which is situated a hotel, open and unobstructed to the sky from a point not more than two feet above the floor line of the lowest story in the building in which there are windows from the rooms abutting the said yard; except that outside stairways, platforms and balconies constructed of open metal framework and fire escapes may extend not more than four feet into a yard, providing they do not in any manner obstruct the light or ventilation of rooms. If such yard is between the front line of the building and the front boundary line of the lot, it is a "front yard." If it is between the extreme rear line of the building and the rear of the lot, it is a "rear yard." If it extends from the rear yard to the front yard, or front of lot, it is a "side yard."

Rear hotel or lodging house forbidden, when. When building in front forbidden.

Sec. 11. No hotel shall hereafter be erected on or moved onto a rear lot. No building for any purpose shall hereafter be erected in front of any hotel unless there be left unoccupied a front yard extending from the front of the rear hotel to the front line of lot bordering on the street.

Such front yard shall not be in any part less in width than fifty (50) per cent of the actual width of the rear hotel.

Height limit of fireproof, semifireproof and wooden hotels. Limit by stories and feet. Basement is a story.

Sec. 12. No fireproof hotel hereafter erected shall exceed one hundred fifty feet in height, nor more than one and one-half times the width of the widest street to which the lot on which it is situated abuts.

No semifireproof hotel building hereafter erected shall exceed six stories at any point; nor more than sixty-five feet in height (except as hereinafter provided), nor more than one and one-half times the width of the widest street to which the lot on which it is situated abuts.

No wooden hotel hereafter erected shall exceed three stories at any point, nor more than thirty-six feet in height (except as hereinafter provided), nor more than one and one-half times the width of the widest street to which the lot on which it is situated abuts.

The width of the street, for this purpose, shall be measured from the extreme front of the building to the "front of lot" opposite, across the street.

For the purposes of this section, a basement is a story.

The height of a fireproof hotel is the perpendicular distance from the curb level or adjoining ground levels to the highest point of the roof. The height of a semifireproof or of a wooden hotel is the perpendicular distance from the curb level or adjoining ground levels to the lowest point of the finished ceiling of the top story; provided, that in the case of a semifireproof hotel situated on a lot with the ground sloping downward from the facade at which the measurement is taken the height of the building shall not at any point exceed sixty-five feet above the curb level measured on the facade facing the street, nor shall the height of the building at any point of

the grade exceed seventy-five feet above the adjoining curb in case of a corner lot, or above the level of the ground in the case of an interior lot, and in the case of a wooden hotel situated on a lot with the ground sloping downward from the facade, at which the measurement is taken the height of the building shall not at any point exceed thirty-six feet above the curb line measured on the facade facing the street, nor shall the height of the building at any point of the grade exceed forty-six feet above the adjoining curb in the case of a corner lot or above the level of the ground in the case of an interior lot.

Yard or court not to serve two hotels or lodging houses, unless. Distance between front and rear buildings.

Sec. 13. In no event shall any yard or court be made to serve the purpose of two hotels hereafter erected, or of an existing hotel and a hotel hereafter erected, unless such yard or court, as the case may be, is of full size required for two hotels, and then only in the event that such yard or court, as the case may be, is located on the same lot and owned by or in the absolute lawful control and in the lawful possession of the hotel it proposes to serve.

Where a hotel, now or hereafter erected, stands upon a lot, no other building shall hereafter be placed upon the front or rear of that lot, unless the minimum distance between such buildings shall be at least ten feet and two additional feet shall be added to such minimum distance of ten feet for every story more than one in height of the highest building on such lot.

Yard. Depth of, how measured.

Sec. 14. The depth of a rear yard shall be measured at right angles from the extreme rear line of the building toward the rear lot line.

Yard. Minimum size rear yard.

Sec. 15. The minimum size of every rear yard for a hotel hereafter erected shall be not less in width and in area than an inner court, except that if such rear yard is bounded on its entire one end or side by an outer, court or by an alley or park, then such rear yard shall be not less in width or exceed the maximum length of an other court; provided, however, that if the lot extends through from one street to another street or public alley, one-half of the narrowest street or public alley, to which said lot abuts may be considered as a part of the lot in computing the rear yard required.

Yard-to-street passageway.

Sec. 16. Every rear yard not bordering on a street or public alley and without direct access thereto shall have access to a street or public alley by means of an unobstructed passageway not less than three feet six inches in clear width, nor less than seven feet in clear height; and if such passageway or any portion thereof passes through a building, such portion thereof shall be built of approved incombustible materials, or shall be lathed with metal lath or approved plaster board and be plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick including the lath or plaster board, or shall be lined with not less than number twenty-six (gauge) galvanized iron, and shall be drained and lighted.

Yard. Front yard excavated.

Sec. 17. Every front yard which is excavated below the level of the curb or below the adjoining ground level for the purpose of furnishing light and ventilation to a basement shall in no part be less in width and length than required for outer courts.

Yard. Minimum size of side yard.

Sec. 18. The width of every side yard shall be not less than the width required for an outer court, except that the pro-

visions of this act regarding the maximum lengths of an outer court shall not apply to a side yard; provided, that if there is a side yard on both sides of the building connected one with the other across the rear of the building by the rear yard, then the width of the side yards may be reduced twelve inches.

Outer court. Outer court on lot line.

Sec. 19. The minimum size of every outer court for a hotel hereafter erected shall be as follows:

Height of building based on the full number of stories in the building measured upward from and including the lowest story in which there is a guest room or guest rooms, or a dormitory or dormitories	Minimum width of court	Maximum length of court
1 story	4 ft. 0 in.	16 ft. 0 in.
2 stories	4 ft. 0 in.	16 ft. 0 in.
3 stories	4 ft. 6 in.	25 ft. 0 in.
4 stories	5 ft. 6 in.	30 ft. 0 in.
5 stories	6 ft. 0 in.	35 ft. 0 in.
6 stories	8 ft. 0 in.	35 ft. 0 in.
7 stories	10 ft. 0 in.	40 ft. 0 in.
8 stories	12 ft. 0 in.	40 ft. 0 in.
9 stories	13 ft. 0 in.	40 ft. 0 in.
10 or more stories	14 ft. 0 in.	40 ft. 0 in.

There shall be added to the minimum width of each such outer court six inches for each five feet or fractional part thereof in excess of the maximum length; provided, however, that the maximum lengths herein provided shall not apply when the outer court is bounded on one side for its entire length by a lot line; provided, further, that if an outer court is bounded by a public alley or public

park, the width of such public alley or public park may be considered a part of the lot in determining the required width of the outer court.

Inner court. Inner court on lot line. Inner court and vent shaft to have door or window at bottom.

Sec. 20. The minimum size of every inner court for a hotel hereafter erected shall be as follows:

Height of building based on the full number of stories in the building measured upward from and including the lowest story in which there is a guest room or guest rooms, or a dormitory or dormitories	Minimum width of court	Minimum area of court
1 story	6 ft. 0 in.	75 square feet
2 stories	6 ft. 0 in.	75 square feet
3 stories	7 ft. 0 in.	120 square feet
4 stories	8 ft. 0 in.	160 square feet
5 stories	12 ft. 0 in.	250 square feet
6 stories	16 ft. 0 in.	400 square feet
7 stories	20 ft. 0 in.	625 square feet
8 stories and more	24 ft. 0 in.	840 square feet

provided, however, that the minimum size of every inner court which is bounded on

one side for its entire length by a lot line may be as follows:

Height of building based on the full number of stories in the building measured upward from and including the lowest story in which there is a guest room or guest rooms, or a dormitory or dormitories	Minimum width of court	Minimum area of court
1 story	5 ft. 0 in.	75 square feet
2 stories	5 ft. 0 in.	75 square feet
3 stories	6 ft. 0 in.	120 square feet
4 stories	7 ft. 0 in.	160 square feet
5 stories	9 ft. 0 in.	250 square feet
6 stories	16 ft. 0 in.	400 square feet
7 stories	20 ft. 0 in.	625 square feet
8 stories and more	24 ft. 0 in.	840 square feet

Every inner court hereafter constructed and every inner court or vent shaft now in any hotel or lodging house shall be provided with a door or window at or near the bottom thereof, giving sufficient

access to such court or vent shaft as to enable it to be properly cleaned out.

Recess from court, yard or street.

Sec. 21. Every recess from a court, yard or street in a hotel hereafter erect-

ed shall unless it conforms to the requirements of this act for an inner court, or an outer court, be not less in width than its depth. Every such recess shall be open and unobstructed from a point not more than two feet below the floor line of the lowest story in the building in which there are rooms the said recess proposes to serve.

Inner court, when to have intake. Construction.

Sec. 22. Every inner court in a hotel of two or more stories in height hereafter erected shall be provided with one or more horizontal intakes at the bottom of the court, as follows:

Inner court areas	Minimum number of intakes	Net aggregate area of intakes
Each not exceeding 300 square feet.....	One	19½ square feet
Each not exceeding 800 square feet.....	Two	40 square feet
Each exceeding 800 square feet	Two	60 square feet

Every such intake shall always extend directly to the front of lot or front yard, or rear yard, or to a side yard, or to a street, or to a public alley or park. Whenever more than one intake is required, one such intake shall extend to the front of lot or front yard, and one to the rear yard, public alley, public park, or to the other street, and the court ends of the air intakes shall be as far apart as possible.

Each such intake shall consist of an unobstructed duct or passageway having a minimum width of three feet in all its parts and a minimum height of six inches.

Every such intake shall be constructed of approved incombustible materials, or shall be lined with at least number twenty-six (gauge) galvanized iron on the inside thereof. Such air intakes may be closed at each end with a gate or grill having not less than seventy-five per cent of open work.

In case the inner court does not extend below the second floor, then each such air intake may consist of an unobstructed open duct, constructed of approved incombustible materials or lined with at least number twenty-six (gauge) galvanized iron on the inside thereof, having an interior area of not less than nineteen and one-half square feet, and in no dimension less than twelve inches, and covered at each end with a wire screen of not less than one inch mesh.

Every air intake shall be drained and so constructed and arranged as to be readily cleaned out.

Cellar. Occupation forbidden. Waterproof. Dampproof. When plastered.

Sec. 23. In no hotel shall any room in the cellar be constructed, altered, converted or occupied for sleeping purposes.

Every cellar shall be illuminated and ventilated. The walls and floor of every cellar hereafter constructed, which are below the ground level, shall be made waterproof and dampproof, and whenever deemed necessary and so ordered by the department charged with the enforcement of this act, the walls and ceilings thereof shall be plastered.

Basement. When occupied. Construction.

Sec. 24. In no hotel shall any room in the basement be constructed, altered, converted or occupied for sleeping purposes, unless such room conforms to all of the requirements of this act for rooms in other parts of the building, and that ceiling of each such room be in all parts

not less than seven feet above the adjoining ground level.

Every basement shall be illuminated and ventilated. The walls and floors of every basement hereafter constructed, which are below the ground level, shall be made waterproof and dampproof, and whenever deemed necessary and so ordered by the department charged with the enforcement of this act, the walls and ceilings thereof shall be plastered.

Floor. Construction of lowest. Foundation. Construction. Ratproofing.

Sec. 25. In every hotel hereafter erected, the lowest floor thereof shall be at least eighteen inches above the surface soil adjoining and under the floor, and the entire space under such floor shall be kept dry, drained, clean and free from any accumulation of rubbish, debris or filth.

Such space under the floor shall be enclosed and provided with a sufficient number of openings with removable screens or similar provisions of a size to insure ample ventilation; provided, however, that in any such building the lowest floor thereof may be less than eighteen inches above the surface soil but in no case less than six inches (except where masonry floors are laid directly on the soil) if the said floor is made impervious to the ingress of rats or other vermin, as follows:

(a) Foundation walls shall be constructed of concrete or of brick or stone or other masonry laid in a good mortar or constructed of some other equally as rat proof material.

(b) The said foundation walls shall be not less than six inches in thickness at the top nor less than twelve inches in thickness at the bottom, nor extend less than twelve inches below the surface soil, and except where masonry floors are laid directly on the soil, shall extend not less than six inches above the surface soil.

(c) Every opening in the foundation walls, for ventilation or for other purposes, shall be made rat proof with suitable metal screens or some other similar rat proof material. Doors or window openings in such walls shall have tight-fitting doors or windows.

(d) The said lowest floor or differing levels thereof, forming a complete floor between the outside walls of the building, shall be constructed either of masonry, or covered with concrete not less than one and one-half inches thick, or constructed of two layers of flooring with a layer of galvanized iron or galvanized

iron wire cloth or other approved equally as rat proof material placed between the two layers of flooring. Or in lieu of the floor being constructed as herein prescribed, the entire ground area under the floor shall be covered with concrete not less than two inches thick, except where the surface of the soil is composed of rock. The rat-proofing material shall always extend under the plates of the exterior walls and supporting partitions.

(e) All openings throughout the said floor for chimneys, plumbing, water pipes or for other purposes shall be closed up tight in the same manner and with the same kind of materials as required under the plates of the exterior walls and supporting partitions, and if the rat-proofing material used for the closing of openings is other than masonry, it shall extend beyond and underlap the flooring all around the opening, not less than two inches.

Rooms for guests. Water-closets. Reception and dining rooms. Closets. Recesses. Dressing rooms. Area. Width. Height.

Sec. 26. In every hotel hereafter erected, every guest room shall contain not less than ninety square feet of superficial floor area. Every such room shall at every point be not less than seven feet in width, nor less than nine feet in height, measured from the finished floor to the finished ceiling; except that attic rooms where sloping ceilings occur need be nine feet in height in but one-half the area of the room.

Every water-closet compartment shall be not less than thirty-six inches in clear width, and every such water closet compartment, bath or slop-sink compartment, or closet or recess from a room, or dressing room shall have a height of not less than seven feet six inches, measured from the finished floor to the finished ceiling.

Every closet, recess from a room, or dressing room which contains more than twenty-five square feet of superficial floor area (built-in dressers, clothes presses and similar features which are a substantial part of the structure, shall not be deemed to be a part of the floor area of a closet, recess from a room, or dressing room), shall conform to all of the provisions of this act as to guest rooms, and shall contain not less than ninety square feet of superficial floor area.

No part of any room in any hotel shall hereafter be enclosed or subdivided wholly or in part, by a curtain, portiere, fixed or movable partition, or other contrivance or device, for any purpose, contrary to any of the provisions of this act.

Entertainment, amusement or reception rooms, or public dining rooms, hereafter constructed, altered or converted in any hotel shall conform to the provisions of section thirty of this act.

Dormitories hereafter constructed, altered or converted in any hotel shall conform to the provisions of section sixty-two of this act.

Windows. Rooms to have. Water-closet, bath, shower, toilet and slop-sink rooms to have. On what to open. Exhaust system when.

Sec. 27. In every hotel hereafter erected, every guest room, dormitory, kitchen, scullery, pantry or other room in which food is stored or prepared, public dining

room, laundry, barber shop, Turkish bath, general amusement, entertainment or reception room, water-closet or shower compartment, bath, toilet or slop-sink room and general utility room shall have at least one window, of the area hereinafter required, opening directly upon a street, or upon a yard or court of the dimensions specified in this act and located on the same lot.

All windows required by this act shall be located so as to properly light all portions of the room and shall be made so as to open in all parts and be so arranged that at least one-half of the window may be opened unobstructed.

The windows required by this section in a water-closet or shower compartment, bath, toilet or slop-sink room may open directly into a vent shaft, in lieu of a street, yard or court. Such vent shaft to be not less than of the minimum size, and constructed of the materials and in the manner prescribed by section fifty-seven of this act, or such rooms or compartments, in lieu of being provided with windows may be ventilated by an exhaust system of ventilation installed, constructed and maintained as prescribed by section sixty-one hereof.

The windows required by this section to open onto a street, yard, or an outer court, except windows from kitchens, may open through porches, provided that said porches do not exceed seven feet in depth, measured at right angles to the windows and that at least seventy-five per cent of the entire side of the porch, bounded by the street, yard, or outer court, is left open except that the open space may be enclosed with mosquito screens.

Kitchens, sculleries, pantries or other rooms used for cooking, storing or preparing of food, public dining rooms, laundries, barber shops, Turkish bath, general amusement or reception rooms and general utility rooms, in lieu of windows, may be ventilated by an exhaust system of ventilation installed, constructed and maintained as prescribed by section sixty-one hereof.

Windows. Area for certain rooms. Least area. Measurement.

Sec. 28. In every hotel hereafter erected, the total window area in each guest room, kitchen, scullery, pantry or other room in which food is stored or prepared, laundry, barber shop, Turkish bath, or general utility room, shall be at least one-eighth of the superficial floor area of the room.

The aggregate window area in each room shall be not less than twelve square feet and no single window shall be less than six square feet in area.

All measurements for window area shall be taken to the outside of the sash.

The window area required for dormitories, entertainment, amusement, reception or dining rooms shall be as hereinafter provided.

Window area of water-closet, bath, toilet, slop-sink, or shower room.

Sec. 29. In every hotel hereafter erected each window in a water-closet compartment, bath, toilet or slop-sink room, or shower room, shall be not less than three square feet in area. The aggregate area of windows for each such compartment or room shall be not less than six

square feet. In each such compartment or room containing more than one water-closet, bath, urinal or slop-sink, the aggregate window area shall be equivalent to three square feet for each water-closet, bath, urinal or slop-sink therein; except that at no time need the aggregate window area exceed one-fourth of the superficial floor area of such compartment or room.

Windows. Reception, amusement or dining room. Height of ceiling.

Sec. 30. In every hotel hereafter erected the total window area in each room used for the purpose of entertainment, amusement, reception or dining room, which room has a superficial floor area not exceeding one hundred eighty square feet, shall be at least one-eighth of the superficial floor area of such room.

Every such room which has a superficial floor area exceeding one hundred eighty square feet shall have an aggregate window area not less than that required for a room of one hundred eighty square feet of superficial floor area.

Every such entertainment, amusement, reception or dining room shall have a minimum height between the finished floor and the finished ceiling of not less than nine feet. No such room or part thereof shall be used for sleeping purposes, except that said room or part thereof complied with all of the other provisions of this act for guest rooms.

Windows, doors, skylight in public hallway. Area. Construction.

Sec. 31. In every hotel hereafter erected every public hallway, on any floor where there are more than five guest rooms, shall have at least one window, opening directly upon a street, or upon a yard or a court, of the dimensions specified in this act and located on the same spot; such windows shall be at the end of the public hallway and placed so as to secure the maximum light into the hallway; provided, however, that in hotels not exceeding two stories in height the public hallway may, in lieu of such windows, be lighted and ventilated by one or more skylights constructed in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Every window required by this act in a public hallway shall be not less than twenty-nine inches in clear width, nor less than fifty-eight inches in height, and the finished sill of same shall not be more than thirty inches above the adjoining finished floor.

Every window shall be made so as to open, and so arranged that at least one-half of the window may be opened unobstructed.

Every skylight provided for in this section shall have an effective horizontal area of glass of not less than fifteen square feet, and shall have ridge ventilators or fixed or movable louvres so as to provide a ventilating area of not less than five hundred square inches. Such skylights shall be so located that no portion of the hallway be distant more than twenty feet, measured from a vertical line, from a skylight opening.

Any part of a public hallway which is offset, recessed, or cut off from any other part of the hallway where such offset or recess is more in length than one and one-half times the width of the public hallway from which it offsets or recesses,

shall be deemed a separate public hallway within the meaning of this section.

French windows or doors, if arranged to open and glazed to give the areas of opening and glass required by this act for windows in public hallways, may be used in lieu of windows therein.

Ventilating skylight over stairwell.

Sec. 32. In every hotel two or more stories in height hereafter erected, where there are more than five guest rooms on any one floor, there shall be provided at the roof over each stairway a ventilating skylight, placed directly as practicable over same, having a minimum effective horizontal area of glass at least twenty square feet in area for buildings two stories in height, and the area of glass in such skylight shall be increased at the ratio of six square feet for each additional story in height. In every such skylight the ventilating area shall be not less than five hundred square inches.

Every such skylight, ventilating openings, shutters and closing and opening devices for the ventilating openings, shall be made of approved incombustible materials, and so arranged that the entire ventilating area may be readily opened from at least the topmost and first story levels; except that in hotels not exceeding four stories in height the ventilators may be arranged so as to open from at least the first story, or may be fixed permanently in an open position.

Skylights as in this section prescribed may be omitted in case that windows are provided of the size fixed by section thirty-one hereof, and located adjoining the stairways, and that each window adjoining the stairway be provided with an open louvre or ventilator providing a ventilating area of not less than one hundred square inches or such louvre or ventilator may be placed in the roof over the stairway in which event the ventilating area shall be not less than five hundred square inches.

Whenever a skylight is required, as in this section provided, there shall be constructed a stair well, the clear open area of which shall be at each floor equal to one-third of the area of the glass in the skylight.

Water-closet on public hallway. One for each sex. One for ten guest rooms. Employees. Construction. Floor waterproofed.

Sec. 33. In every hotel hereafter erected there shall be installed not less than one water-closet in a separate compartment, located on the public hallway, for each sex on such floor. One of such water-closets shall be distinctly marked "for men," one one of the water-closets distinctly marked "for women"; and there shall be installed not less than one water-closet in a separate compartment, located on the public hallway, for every ten guest rooms, or fractional part thereof, on such floor, which are not provided with private water-closets. Each of the said water-closets shall be accessible from each of the guest rooms through the public hallway, and not more than one hundred feet distant from the entrance door of each of the guest rooms the said water-closet proposes to serve.

In every hotel hereafter erected there shall be installed not less than one water-closet for every twenty employees of each sex in said building.

No door or other opening in a water-closet or urinal compartment shall open

from or into any room in which food is prepared or stored.

The walls enclosing a water-closet compartment shall be well plastered, or constructed of some nonabsorbent material, except that the ordinary wood trim for openings may be used in such a compartment. Every water-closet compartment shall be provided and equipped with a full door, properly hung, and provided with a lock or bolt to lock same.

The floor of every water-closet compartment hereafter constructed shall be made waterproof with asphalt, tile, marble, terrazzo, cement or some other similar non-absorbent material, and such waterproofing shall extend not less than six inches on the vertical walls of the compartment.

Water-closets in prior erected hotels.
Number required.

Sec. 34. In every hotel erected prior to the passage of this act there shall be installed not less than one water-closet in a separate compartment, located on the public hallway for each sex; one of such water-closets shall be distinctly marked "for men," and one of the water-closets shall be distinctly marked "for women"; and there shall be installed not less than one water-closet in a separate compartment, located on the public hallway, for every twelve guest rooms, or fractional part thereof, on such floor, which are not provided with water-closets; **provided, however,** that the housing department charged with the enforcement of this act may exempt any hotel existing at the time of the passage of this act from fully complying with the provisions of this paragraph when, in its discretion, such deviation will not be detrimental to the health of the occupants thereof, or to the sanitation of the said hotel or premises; **provided, further,** that no such exemption shall apply to any addition or extension to a hotel.

Every water-closet hereafter placed in a hotel erected prior to the passage of this act shall comply with every provision of this act relative to water-closets installed in hotels hereafter erected, except that if a water-closet is installed in the top story of any such building, the compartment in which it is installed may be ventilated by a skylight with fixed louvres in lieu of a window; **provided, however,** that a new water-closet may be installed to replace a defective or antiquated fixture in the same location. No door or other opening in a water-closet, privy, or urinal compartment shall open from or into a room in which food is prepared or stored.

Every hotel erected prior to the passage of this act or hereafter erected, where a connection with the sewer is possible, shall discontinue the use of any school sink, privy vault or any similar receptacle used to receive fecal matter, urine or sewage, and every such receptacle shall be completely removed and the place where it was located be properly disinfected. All such receptacles shall be replaced by individual water-closets of durable nonabsorbent material, properly connected, trapped, vented and provided with flush tanks, the same as is required, by the provisions of this act, in hotels hereafter erected.

Bath and shower rooms. Slope sinks.
Number. Construction.

Sec. 35. In every hotel hereafter erected there shall be installed not less than one bath tub or shower, in a separate compartment, located on the public hall-

way, for every ten guest rooms, or fractional part thereof, not provided with private baths; **provided,** that the said bath tub or shower is on the same floor and is accessible from each guest room through the public hallway. There shall also be installed not less than one slop sink on each floor.

The walls and floors to every bath shower or slop-sink room hereafter constructed shall be waterproofed and shall be provided with doors in the same manner as required for the construction of water-closet compartments in hotels hereafter erected.

Bath and shower rooms. Slop sinks.
Prior erected hotel.

Sec. 36. In every hotel erected prior to the passage of this act there shall be installed not less than one bath tub or shower, in a separate compartment, located in the public hallway, for every twenty guest rooms, or fractional part thereof, which are not provided with private baths; **provided** that the said bath tub or shower is located on the same floor and is accessible from each guest room through the public hallway.

There shall also be installed not less than one slop-sink on each floor; **provided, however,** that the housing department charged with the enforcement of this act may exempt any hotel existing at the time of the passage of this act from fully complying with the provisions of this section when, in its discretion, such deviation will not be detrimental to the health of the occupants thereof, or to the sanitation of the said hotel or premises; **provided, further,** that no such exemption shall apply to any addition or extension to a hotel.

Plumbing fixtures. Type of faucets.

Sec. 37. In every hotel hereafter erected every plumbing fixture shall be provided with running water, and there shall be provided faucets, with running water, sufficient in number so that all of the yards, courts and passageways may be washed. Faucets shall be of the hose bibb type, not less than three-quarter inch size.

Every plumbing fixture affecting the sanitary drainage system in any hotel hereafter erected, shall be properly connected with the street sewer, if a street sewer exists in the street abutting the lot on which the building is located and is ready to receive connections. When it is impracticable to connect such plumbing fixtures with a street sewer, then the plumbing fixtures shall be connected and drained into a cesspool constructed satisfactorily to the department charged with the enforcement of this act; or some other means of sewage disposal satisfactory to the department charged with the enforcement of this act may be made until such time as it may become practicable and possible to connect the street sewer.

Plumbing fixtures prior erected hotel.

Sec. 38. In every hotel erected prior to the passage of this act, every plumbing fixture shall be provided with running water, sufficient in number so that all of the yards, courts and passageways may be washed. Faucets shall be of the hose type, not less than three-quarter inch size.

Water-closet, etc., where no running water. Privy vault.

Sec. 39. Water-closets, baths, showers, sinks, slop-sinks, faucets and other plumbing fixtures required by this act need not be installed in the event that the hotel

hereafter erected or an existing hotel, as the case may be, is situated where there is no running water and where there is no practical means of sewage disposal, until such time as it becomes practicable and possible to obtain running water and means of sewage disposal; **provided**, in every such case the department charged with the enforcement of this act shall decide whether or not it is practicable and possible to provide running water and proper means of sewage disposal. A special permit in writing shall be obtained in every such case from the department charged with the enforcement of this act, which permit shall be made in duplicate, and a copy thereof shall remain on file in the department issuing it; **provided, further**, that proper, separate toilet facilities for each sex shall be provided for the use of the occupants of such building. Such facilities shall be made sanitary. A privy, or toilet other than a water-closet, erected under the authority of this section shall consist of a pit at least three feet deep, with suitable shelter over the same to afford privacy, and protection from the elements. The openings of the shelter and pit shall be enclosed by mosquito screening, and the door to the shelter shall be made to close automatically by means of a spring or other device. No privy pit shall be allowed to become filled with excreta to nearer than one foot from the surface of the ground, and the excreta in the pit shall be covered with earth, ashes, lime or similar substances at regular intervals.

All drainage water shall be conveyed from the premises by means of a covered drain to a covered cesspool.

Plumbing, trapped and vented. Woodwork removed. Wooden wash trays and sinks forbidden. Water-closets

Sec. 40. In every hotel erected prior to the passage of this act all plumbing fixtures affecting the sanitary drainage system shall be properly trapped and vented and made sanitary in every particular. In any hotel hereafter erected, and in any hotel erected prior to the passage of this act no plumbing fixtures shall be enclosed with woodwork, but the space under and around same must be left entirely open. All woodwork enclosing a water-closet, sink, slop-sink, wash tray or lavatory shall be removed and the floor and wall surfaces beneath and around such water-closet, sink, slop-sink, wash tray or lavatory shall be maintained in good repair, and if of wood, well painted with a light colored paint of sufficient body to make it nonabsorbent. All wooden seats, attached to water-closet bowls, shall be varnished or enameled or by some other method made nonabsorbent.

In every hotel hereafter erected water-closets shall have earthen bowls and shall have earthenware seats integral with the bowls, or wooden seats, varnished or enameled so as to be nonabsorbent, or seats made of some nonabsorbent material attached to the bowls. No wooden wash trays or wooden kitchen sinks shall be permitted in such buildings. All plumbing connections hereafter made in buildings shall be of standard lead, iron, steel or brass; and every gas and water service connection hereafter made shall be of steel or iron, and shall be equipped with cut-off valves placed outside of the building, and such cut-off valves shall be readily accessible.

Whenever any plumbing fixture becomes

insanitary the department charged with the enforcement of this act is hereby empowered to order the same removed and to order that it be replaced by a fixture conforming to the provisions of this act. **Egress from guest room. Stairway or fire escape.**

Sec. 41. Every hotel hereafter erected, three or more stories in height and in which there are more than five guest rooms on any one floor, shall be so designed and constructed that every guest room in such building shall have not less than two means of egress, either by stairways or fire escapes, constructed in accordance with the provisions of this act. Such means of egress shall be accessible from every guest room, either directly or through a public hallway, and so located that should one egress be or become blocked, the other egress shall be available.

Stairways. Number. Outside to basement or cellar.

Sec. 42. Every hotel two or more stories in height, hereafter erected shall have not less than two stairways.

Every fireproof hotel two or more stories in height hereafter erected shall have not less than one stairway, not less than three feet six inches wide, for each six thousand square feet, or fractional part thereof, of floor area in any one floor above the first floor thereof.

Every semifireproof hotel two or more stories in height hereafter erected shall have not less than one stairway, not less than three feet six inches wide, for each four thousand square feet, or fractional part thereof, of floor area in any one floor above the first floor thereof.

Every wooden hotel two or more stories in height hereafter erected shall have not less than one stairway, not less than three feet six inches wide, for each three thousand square feet, or fractional part thereof, of floor area in any one floor above the first floor thereof.

Every hotel hereafter erected shall have not less than one stairway leading from the outside to every basement or cellar thereof.

Stairways. Number, how computed.

Sec. 43. The largest floor area above the ground floor shall be used as the basis for computing the number of stairways required in a hotel hereafter erected; **provided**, that if all floors above the largest floor area of the building are diminished in area, the stairway or stairways from that portion of the building containing a smaller area may be computed on the basis of the largest floor area in that portion of the building.

Stairways. Where placed. Access. Boiler room.

Sec. 44. All stairways hereafter constructed shall be located so as to furnish the best means of egress from the building, shall be as far removed from each other as is practicable, and shall be as follows:

Access to stairways shall be provided at every floor by means of a public hallway, corridor, or passageway, and the public hallway, corridor, passageway and stairway from the ground exit level to the top story or roof shall be accessible at all times.

No stairway shall abut on more than one side of an elevator shaft, except on the entrance and topmost stories; **provided**, that the stairway is so located that it can be approached from the street en-

trance without passing by or in front of the open side of the said elevator shaft.

No stairway shall be located over a steam boiler, gas meter or gas heater or furnace, unless such boiler, gas meter, gas heater or furnace be located in a room, the walls and ceiling of which are constructed as required for a boiler room by section fifty-nine of this act. No stairway leading from any other portion of the building shall terminate in or pass through a boiler room.

Stairways. Rise and run. Head room. Depth of landing. Width of tread. Ground to top story. Handrails. Construction.

Sec. 45. Every stairway hereafter constructed shall be as follows: Have a rise of not more than eight inches, and a run of not less than nine inches, without change in the run or rise between floors; and shall be provided with head room of not less than six feet six inches, measured from the nearest nosing of the stairway to the nearest soffit.

The depth of every landing in a stairway shall be not less than the width of the stairway, and all treads shall be of equal width for every run of stairs, and shall not vary in width in the width of the stairs.

Every stairway required by this act shall be continuous from the ground level to the top story, i. e., the flights of such stairway shall be constructed one directly above the other, or shall be constructed so that each flight shall be in plain view of each succeeding flight; **provided, however,** that half of the stairways from the upper floors may terminate at the second floor, in the event that the stairways from the first to the second floor be increased in width not less than fifty per cent.

Every stairway shall have at least one handrail and if the stairway be five feet or more in width, shall have a handrail on each side thereof.

The under side and soffits of wooden stairways and the outside stringers of open stairways, except outside stairways in semiproof and wooden hotels shall be metal lathed and plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick including the lath, or lathed with approved plaster board and plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick including the plaster board.

The width of stairways shall be measured in the clear of all projections except the baseboards, and except that handrails and newel posts may project not more than four inches.

Closet under wooden stair. When forbidden.

Sec. 46. No closet of any kind shall be constructed in any hotel under any wooden stairway, but such space shall be kept entirely open, and be kept clean and free from all encumbrance; or such space shall be effectually closed with walls of studs, lathed and plastered, with no door or opening of any kind therein; **provided, however,** that the provisions of this section as to a closet under a stairway shall not apply to any hotel not more than two stories in height, in which there are not more than five guest rooms above the first floor thereof.

Stairway ground to roof. Penthouse. Scuttle. Construction. Also prior erected building.

Sec. 47. In every hotel hereafter erected more than two stories in height,

the stairway nearest to the main entrance of the building shall be carried to the roof level and shall give egress to the roof through a penthouse or roof structure. In every such building not exceeding two stories in height there shall be constructed a scuttle, in the public hallway, near the stairway. Such scuttle shall not be less than two feet by three feet in area, and shall be cut through the ceiling and roof.

Penthouses over stairways shall be built either of fireproof materials or of wood studs, lathed with metal lath or approved plaster board and plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick including the lath or plaster board on the inside and outside thereof; or such penthouses may be covered in the same manner and with the same kind of materials as required by this act for the doors from such penthouses.

The door to the roof from a penthouse or roof structure shall be self-closing and shall open outward to the roof and shall be covered on both sides and edges with tin or other metal.

The frames and trim of such door opening shall be similarly constructed, and all glass in such door shall be wired glass not less than one-fourth inch thick.

Every hotel of more than two stories in height, erected prior to the passage of this act, shall have in the roof a penthouse or a scuttle, which scuttle shall be not less than two feet by three feet in area, located in the ceiling of a public hallway. There shall be provided a stairway or a stationary ladder, leading from the top floor of such hotel to the roof thereof. Such stairway or stationary ladder shall be made readily accessible to all the tenants of the building. No scuttle or penthouse door shall at any time be locked with a key, but may be fastened on the inside by a movable bolt or lock.

Public hallways, landings, corridors. Width.

Sec. 48. Public hallways, landings, and corridors from stairways shall be of the same width and measured in the same manner as the stairways, as provided in section forty-six hereof.

Fire escapes. At least one. Number.

Types. Construction. Opening through cornice. Metal painted or galvanized.

Sec. 49. On every hotel hereafter erected more than two stories in height, there shall be provided at least one fire escape. If such hotel exceeds three thousand square feet of floor area on any one floor above the second floor thereof, such building shall be provided with one additional fire escape for each four thousand square feet of floor area or fractional part thereof.

Fire escapes required by this act shall be one of the following types:

Type 1. Metallic throughout and fastened securely to the exterior walls of the building, with a balcony at each story above the first story thereof, with inclined stairways connecting all balconies and a goose-neck ladder connecting the topmost balcony to the roof. The lowest balcony of such fire escape to be not more than fourteen feet above the street or ground level directly under same.

All metallic balconies shall be not less than forty-four inches in width nor less than thirty-three square feet in area. The stairway openings therein shall be not less than twenty-one inches wide and forty inches in length. The balcony balus-

trade shall be not less than thirty-four inches high, with no opening in such balustrade greater than eight inches in horizontal dimension.

There shall be no opening greater than one inch in width in a fire escape balcony platform, except the stair well opening.

There shall be no opening greater than one inch in width in the lowest fire escape balcony platform, except that there be attached a counterbalanced or permanent ladder reaching to the street or ground below.

Every balcony platform shall be fastened to the outside walls of the building by building in and anchoring to such walls the balcony platform and the balustrade framing, or by securely bolting same thereto. Every balcony shall be supported by brackets, braces, or struts fastened to or built in and anchored to the walls.

The inclined stairways shall be not less than eighteen inches in width and placed in no part nearer than twenty-one inches from the face of the wall. Such inclined stairways shall have an inclination of not less than four inches and not more than six horizontally to each twelve inches of vertical height. The treads shall be not less than four inches wide, placed not more than twelve inches apart. Each side of such stairways shall be provided with a handrail not less than one inch in diameter fastened to the stair stringers and continued around the well hole openings of balcony platform.

The goose-neck ladder shall be not less than fifteen inches wide and extend vertically from the topmost balcony to three feet above the fire wall or roof above, and then be brought down and fastened to the inside face of the fire wall or to the roof. The rungs of the goose-neck ladder shall be not less than five-eighths inch round iron or steel, placed not more than fourteen inches apart. The goose-neck ladder shall be securely braced and fastened to the outside wall, and in no case shall such ladder pass in front of any opening in the wall to the interior of the building. The cornice opening for the passage of such ladder shall be not less than twenty-four inches in width and twenty-four inches in the clear outside of the ladder.

Such fire escape shall be framed and riveted or bolted together in a solid, substantial manner and properly supported, braced and fastened to the outside walls so as to be rigid, durable and secure and carry the loads imposed.

All metallic fire escapes shall be painted with not less than two coats of good, durable paint; or such fire escapes may be galvanized.

Type 2. Metallic ladders and stairways conforming to the provisions set forth for type one and with reinforced concrete or iron or steel fireproofed balconies, with fastenings of similar materials. Such balconies to measure the full size inside of balustrades. Floor openings and well holes provided and protected similarly to the requirements for metallic balconies.

Type 3. Any type of an enclosed approved metallic spiral fire escape which consists of a rigid form of an inclined chute or chutes constructed entirely of incombustible material; securely attached to the outside walls of the building; provided with proper means of egress thereto from the building and egress therefrom at the bottom; having means enabling

firemen to reach the roof thereby from the ground; equipped with standpipes; painted the same as provided for metallic fire escapes; and satisfactory to the department charged with the enforcement of this act as being as solid, substantial and durable and as fireproof in construction, and providing at least as safe and efficient means of escape from the building for the occupants thereof, and furnishing all the protection and utility of the metallic fire escape described as "type one" in this act.

Type 4. Fire and smoke towers, consisting of a fire escape stairway not less than twenty inches in width, constructed of reinforced concrete, iron or steel, or a combination of these materials; and in all other details as required in this act for metallic fire escape stairways: said stairways being continuous the full height of the building from the first floor exit level to the roof, and with handrails on each side thereof the full length of same. Such stairways to be constructed at a point adjoining the exterior walls of the building and be entirely enclosed with walls of brick, terra cotta tile, concrete or reinforced concrete not less than twelve inches thick; such walls to be continuous from the basement up to and extending three feet above the roof of the building, with no covering of any kind over same, and with no openings in the walls of such tower into the building. The enclosing walls of such tower not to be used to carry or support any floor joist, beam, girder or other structural feature of the building, nor to be chased for any pipe, conduit or other purpose; to have an exit from the enclosure at the first floor line opening directly to a street or yard, and having an entrance by means of an outside balcony at each floor, such balconies to have a solid floor and in all other details and kind of materials to be as in this act required for metallic fire escape balconies. The balconies to be located and arranged to connect with a door opening from a public hallway in the interior of the building and with a door opening leading from the balcony to the tower, such door opening from the building to the balcony and from the balcony to the tower to be not less than thirty inches wide by seventy-two inches high and be equipped with metal-lined doors and with a frame and threshold of such door openings constructed of fireproof materials.

Type 5. A fire and smoke tower in every way similar to "type four" of this section, except that instead of the outside balcony there be built a vestibule with enclosing walls continuous with and of the same kind of materials and of the same thickness as the enclosing walls of the fire tower; that the vestibule opening be direct from a public hallway and be equipped with metal-lined doors. The vestibule floor to be of masonry construction. The enclosure to have an opening at each floor through the exterior wall of the building, such opening to extend from the floor to the ceiling and be not less in width than three-fourths of the width of the tower, said opening to be protected with an open metallic balustrade similar to that specified for metallic fire escape balconies.

Fire escapes. When type 4 or 5 in lieu of stairway.

Sec. 50. In any hotel hereafter erected in which there is constructed a fire escape

of "type four" or "type five," as prescribed in this act, such fire escape may be used and construed as a stairway and a fire escape combined; **provided**, that there is at least one other stairway or one other fire escape constructed in accordance with the provisions of this act, in the said building.

Fire escape. Where located. One on street front. Signs.

Sec. 51. Every fire escape required by this act shall be located on the building so as to furnish the best means of escape therefrom for the occupants, and at least one such fire escape shall be located on a street front. Every such fire escape shall have egress thereto from a public hallway or passageway not less than three feet wide, or such fire escapes, in lieu of being located on a public hallway, shall be so located that each guest room has direct egress thereto without passing through another room. If a public parlor, public lobby, or similar room is connected directly with the public hall, corridor or passageway through a clear and unobstructed opening, without doors, then egress may be had thereby to a fire escape. Signs both pointing towards and marking the locations of fire escapes shall be placed on each floor.

Fire escapes. Number, how computed.

Sec. 52. The largest floor area above the second floor shall be used as a basis for computing the number of fire escapes required by this act; **provided**, that if all floors above the largest floor area are diminished in size, the number of fire escapes from that portion of the building containing the smaller area may be computed on the basis of the largest floor area in that portion of the building.

Fire escapes. Construction. Size of door or window.

Sec. 53. All parts of each balcony platform of a fire escape shall be designed to carry, in addition to the dead load thereof, a live load of one hundred pounds per square foot over the entire area thereof, using outside dimensions, and the live and dead loads from the ladders or stairs supported thereon.

Each ladder shall be designed to withstand a horizontal pressure of one hundred pounds per square foot.

Each stairway shall be designed to carry, in addition to the dead load thereof, a live load of one hundred fifty pounds per square foot of horizontal projection.

Top rails of balcony balustrades shall be designed to withstand a horizontal pressure of one hundred pounds per lineal foot of railing.

Each balcony shall be independently supported.

All fastenings of fire escape balconies to the building shall be designed to carry twenty-five per cent greater load than the total dead and live loads carried by the balconies. The balcony anchorage shall be direct to the structural steel or iron members of the balustrades and platforms extended into the walls and anchored into the structural work of the building.

The level of the inside sill of the door or window giving access to a fire escape balcony or the balcony floor shall be not more than thirty inches above the adjoining floor to the building. Every such door or window opening shall be not less than twenty-eight inches in clear width nor less than fifty-eight inches in height.

Where double-hung windows are used

in such openings, the lower sash shall be at least the size of the upper sash and shall slide to the top of such opening. Any lock used on any such window shall be of a type which can be readily opened from the interior of the building without the use of a key or other tool.

Fire escapes. Repair. Painted. Unobstructed.

Sec. 54. Every fire escape in or on a hotel hereafter erected, or in or on a hotel erected prior to the passage of this act, shall at all times be maintained in good order and repair, well painted and clear and unobstructed at all times, and be readily accessible.

Standpipes. When and where required. Siamese inlet.

Sec. 55. On every hotel hereafter erected four or more stories in height, there shall be provided one or more metallic standpipes. Each such standpipe shall be not less than four inches in internal diameter, and shall have a Siamese inlet valve near the sidewalk or ground directly under same, and an outlet valve at each story above the first story and on the roof.

One such standpipe shall be placed on or in the exterior walls of the building at one fire escape on each street frontage, and the outlet valves shall be readily accessible from the balconies of the fire escapes.

The inlet and outlet valves on every standpipe shall be threaded and brought to a size which will meet the standard connections of the local fire department of the municipality in which such hotel or lodging house is being erected.

The standpipes required by this section need not be installed in any hotel which is situated where there is no running water and where it is not practicable or possible to obtain water for efficient use of such standpipes in case of fire, until such time as it is practicable and possible to obtain running water; and the department charged with the enforcement of this act shall decide whether or not it is possible or practicable to obtain running water.

Shafts. Elevator. Dumb-waiter. Vent shaft. Construction. Door. Window.

Sec. 56. In every fireproof hotel hereafter erected, every elevator shaft, dumb-waiter shaft or other interior shaft shall be inclosed in walls constructed of concrete, reinforced concrete, brick, terra cotta tile or other similar hard, incombustible materials, or shall be constructed of metal studs lathed either with metal lath or an approved plaster board and plastered on both sides so as to make a solid partition not less than two inches thick.

In every semifireproof or wooden hotel hereafter erected, every shaft shall be inclosed by walls constructed as provided by this act for fireproof hotels, or such walls shall be constructed with wood studs, with wood firestops the same size as the studs, cut in between the studs at each floor and half way between each floor, lathed on both sides with metal lath or an approved plaster board and plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick including the lath or plaster board.

Every opening from any shaft into the building, shall be equipped with a metal door and with door frame and trim entirely of metal; or such door and door

frame shall be constructed of wood covered with metal on the shaft side thereof, and if there is any glass therein, such glass shall be wired glass not less than one-fourth inch thick. Every door or window therein shall be made to close tight, and every door except elevator doors therein shall be self-closing.

Every window in such shaft shall be of wired glass, not less than one-fourth inch thick, set in a metal sash or a sash metal-covered on the shaft side thereof.

At the roof over every elevator shaft there shall be constructed a ventilating skylight or a ventilator with open louvres.

Vent shaft. Construction. Openings. Area. Width. Intake. Pipes.

Sec. 57. In every hotel hereafter erected every vent shaft shall be inclosed by walls constructed the same as required by this act for elevator shafts in the same class of building. Such vent shafts may, in a semifireproof or wooden hotel, be lined on the outside thereof (weather side) with metal in lieu of metal lath and plaster; also, that portion of such shaft extending from the ceiling joists to the top thereof may be lined with metal in the same manner as is required for the weather side of such vent shaft.

Every opening from any vent shaft into the building or any window therein shall be equipped in the same manner as required by this act for elevator shafts in the same class of building.

Plaster on the weather side of any such shaft shall be cement plaster.

Every vent shaft required by this act shall be not less than four feet in any direction and be at least sixteen square feet in area. If such vent shaft exceeds fifty feet in height, measured from the bottom to the top of the walls of such shaft, then such vent shaft shall throughout its entire height be increased in area three square feet for each additional ten feet or fractional part thereof above fifty feet.

Every such vent shaft shall be provided with an air intake or duct at or near the bottom thereof, communicating with the street or ward or a court. Such intake shall be not less than three square feet in total area, and may be divided into not more than three separate ducts running between the joists or otherwise, and shall in all cases be placed as nearly horizontal as possible. Every such intake or duct shall be constructed of approved fireproof material or shall be of metal or metal-lined, and be provided with a wire screen of not less than one inch mesh at each end. Plumbing, gas, steam or other similar pipes may be placed in such a vent shaft.

Every vent shaft shall have a door or a window at or near the bottom of the shaft, so arranged as to permit of its being readily cleaned out.

Inner court. Construction. Fireproofing.

Sec. 58. The walls of every inner court in a fireproof hotel hereafter erected shall be constructed of concrete, reinforced concrete, brick, terra cotta tile or other similar hard, incombustible material. In a semifireproof or in a wooden hotel such inner court walls, if surrounded on four sides by the walls of the same building, shall be constructed as provided for fireproof hotels, or may be of wood studs with wood firestops the same size as the studs, cut in between the studs at each floor and halfway between each floor, lathed on both sides with metal lath, or

with an approved plaster board and be plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick including the lath or plaster board. Plaster on the weather side of such inner court walls shall be cement plaster, or such inner court walls may be lined on the weather side with not less than number twenty-six (gauge) metal, in lieu of metal lath and plaster.

Boiler or furnace room. Construction. Oil.

Sec. 59. In every hotel hereafter erected, every boiler used for the purpose of heating the building, using fuel other than gas, and every heating furnace or water-heating apparatus using oil for fuel, shall be installed in a room, the walls of which room shall be built of concrete, reinforced concrete, brick, stone or terra cotta tile, not less than six inches thick, and such walls shall extend from the floor of the boiler room to the ceiling over same. The entire ceiling of such room shall be built of similar materials as the walls, or shall be built with a double ceiling, with a space of not less than seven-eighths inch between the two ceilings, each ceiling shall be metal lathed or lathed with an approved plaster board and be plastered not less than three-quarters inch thick including the lath or plaster board. The floor of a boiler room shall be of concrete not less than two inches thick.

Any door in the wall of such room shall be a fire-resisting door, constructed of three thicknesses of seven-eighths inch by not more than six inches, tongued and grooved, matched, redwood boards entirely covered on the sides and edges with lock-jointed tin; every such door shall be self-closing, so hung as to overlap the walls of the room at least three inches, and any glass in any such door or any glass in any window or opening in the walls of a boiler room shall be wired glass, not less than one-fourth inch thick, set in a metal-covered sash.

All such doors shall have hinges, hangings, latches and other hardware of wrought iron, bolted to the doors, and shall have steel tracks, when sliding doors are used, with wrought-iron stops and binders bolted through the wall. Swinging doors shall have wall eyes of wrought-iron, built of bolted through the wall.

Every such boiler shall have a sill across each door not less than four inches high. Such sills shall be of masonry, and the doors shall overlap same at least three inches, or in lieu of a masonry sill a steel or iron sill may be used, in which case the door shall close tight on top of same.

Where oil or other fluid fuel is burned, the oil or other fluid fuel shall not be fed by a gravity flow.

Automobile room. Public garage or machine shop. Construction.

Sec. 60. In every hotel hereafter erected any portion of such building in which there is kept or stored any automobile or automobiles shall be a room enclosed in partitions which shall be built of concrete, reinforced concrete, brick, stone or terra cotta tile, not less than six inches thick. Such enclosing partitions shall extend from the floor of the room to the ceiling of the same. The entire ceiling of such room shall be built of material similar to that in the construction of its walls or shall be either metal lathed or be lathed with an approved plaster board and be well plastered, and if any portion of the building

is used as a public automobile garage, or automobile repair shop, or machine shop the ceiling thereof shall be constructed either of masonry, or of a double ceiling metal lathed or lathed with an approved plaster board and be well plastered, there shall be left a space between the ceilings of not less than six inches measured vertically. The lower ceiling shall be suspended with iron or steel channels. In each case each of the ceilings shall be plastered not less than three-quarters of an inch thick, including the lath or the plaster board. The floor of such room shall be of concrete not less than two inches thick. Every door, window or other opening in the walls of such room opening to the interior of the building shall be protected in the same manner required by section fifty-nine hereof for doors and other openings in a boiler room.

Rooms. Exhaust system in lieu of windows, when. Construction.

Sec. 61. In every hotel hereafter erected the water-closet compartments, bath, toilet or slop-sink rooms, kitchens, sculleries, pantries or other rooms in which food is stored or prepared, public dining rooms, laundries, barber shops, Turkish baths, general amusements, entertainment or reception rooms, and rooms used for similar purposes and general utility rooms, in lieu of being provided with windows, as in this act prescribed, may be provided with a fan exhaust system of ventilation. Such fan exhaust system of ventilation shall consist of independent inlet ducts, extending from the outer air to each such room or compartment and exhaust ducts extending from each such room or compartment to the outer air above the highest roof of the building.

All of the inlet ducts and exhaust ducts shall be constructed of galvanized iron or other smooth surfaced, nonabsorbent material and so arranged that they may be readily cleaned out.

The exhaust ducts shall always be connected to an exhaust fan mechanically operated, so designed and operated as to provide a complete change of air in not to exceed fifteen minutes for each room used for the following purposes: kitchens; pantries or other rooms used for cooking, storing or preparing of food; barber shops; Turkish baths; laundries.

General amusement, entertainment, reception or dining rooms, or rooms used for similar purposes; general utility rooms; and the said fan exhaust system of ventilation shall be so designed and operated as to provide a complete change of air in not to exceed five minutes for each room used for the following purposes: water-closets; shower compartments; bath, toilet or slop-sink rooms or sculleries.

Any person in charge of a building in which a system of fan exhaust ventilation, as in this section is required, who fails, neglects or refuses to operate and maintain the said system of ventilation in good order and repair so that the ventilation (complete change of air) herein specified is provided in each of the rooms or compartments at all times, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to all of the penalties fixed by this act.

Dormitory. Twenty persons. Construction. Beds. Water-closet. Urinal. Shower. Wash-sink.

Sec. 62. Every dormitory hereafter con-

structed, altered, or converted in any hotel shall be as follows:

(a) In no one dormitory shall there be provided sleeping accommodations for more than twenty adult persons, nor shall the superficial floor space for each person be less than required by section sixty-five hereof.

(b) The ceiling height, measured from the finished floor to the finished ceiling, shall in no case be less than nine feet in the clear, and in no case shall there be permitted in such dormitory more than one tier of beds; provided, however, that in a dormitory in which the clear ceiling height is not less than eighteen feet measured between the finished floor to the finished ceiling thereof, a double tier of beds may be permitted, i. e., one tier above the other; provided, that in no event shall there be less than three feet of clear vertical space between the beds, nor less than three feet in any horizontal direction between any of the beds, nor less than one foot of clear space between the floor of the room and the under side of the first tier of beds.

(c) In every dormitory there shall be provided windows opening into a street, or onto a yard or court of the dimensions specified in this act and located on the same lot. The window area shall in no case be less than one-eighth of the superficial floor area in the dormitory, and in the event that a double tier of beds are provided, the said window area shall be doubled.

(d) The frames of beds in every dormitory shall be made of steel or iron or of some similar hard smooth incombustible and nonabsorbent material.

(e) In every dormitory there shall be provided not less than one water-closet in a separate compartment, not less than one urinal in a separate compartment, and not less than one wash-sink, for each twenty persons or fractional part thereof occupying the said dormitory.

(f) Every dormitory in a hotel erected prior to the passage of this act shall be made to conform to the provisions of subsection "(a)" of this section.

Height of added room or hall existing house.

Sec. 63. In any hotel erected prior to the passage of this act, every additional room or hallway that is hereafter constructed or created may be of the same height as the other rooms or hallways on the same story of such hotel.

Room in prior erected hotel for sleeping. Hallway.

Sec. 64. Every room in a hotel erected prior to the passage of this act shall, if the said room be hereafter occupied for living or sleeping purposes, have a window of an area not less than eight square feet, opening directly upon a street, a yard, a court or upon a vent shaft not less than twenty-five square feet in area, which vent shaft shall in no part be less than four feet wide and open and unobstructed, without roof or skylight over same; except that if such room be located on the top floor of the building, such room may be ventilated by a skylight with fixed louvres directly to the outer air, or may have a window opening upon a vent shaft not less than ten square feet in area, if such window from the room be more than three feet below the top of the wall of such vent shaft.

Every public hallway in every hotel erected prior to the passage of this act,

which does not conform to the provisions for public hallways in buildings hereafter erected, shall be provided with light and ventilation to the outer air. Such light and ventilation shall be provided by the placing of windows or skylights, or by making such alterations as in the judgment of the housing department may be deemed necessary to accomplish the result.

Kitchen. Cooking forbidden except. Rat-proofing. Where sleeping forbidden. Floor area.

Sec. 65. Food shall not be cooked or prepared in any room except in a kitchen designed for that purpose. Floors of kitchens and rooms in which food is stored shall be made impervious to rats by a layer of concrete not less than one and one-half inches thick or by a layer of sheet tin or iron or similar material.

It shall be unlawful for any person to live or sleep, or permit or suffer any person to live or sleep, in any cellar, bath, shower or slop-sink room, water-closet compartment, hallway, closet, kitchen, recess from a room, or dressing room, except when such recess from a room, or dressing room has at least ninety square feet of superficial floor area and complies with every requirement of this act for rooms, or in any other place in such building, which in the judgment of the department charged with the enforcement of this act, would be dangerous or prejudicial to life or health by reason of want of light, windows, ventilation, drainage or on account of dampness, offensive, obnoxious or poisonous odors, or in any room that shall be so overcrowded as to afford less than the following floor space for each occupant in accordance with the age of said occupant:

Number of persons over 12 years of age	Number of persons under 12 yrs. of age	Superficial floor area required
1 or	2	60 square feet
2 or	4	120 square feet
3 or	6	180 square feet
4 or	8	240 square feet
5 or	10	300 square feet
6 or	12	360 square feet

Additional floor area in the same ratio shall be provided for additional persons.
Light sunrise to sunset and sunset to sunrise.

Sec. 66. In every hotel there shall be installed and kept burning from sunrise to sunset throughout the year artificial light sufficient in volume to properly illuminate every public hallway, stairway, fire escape egress, elevator, passageway, public water-closet compartment, or toilet room, whenever there is insufficient natural light to permit a person to read in any part thereof.

In every hotel there shall be installed and kept burning from sunset to sunrise throughout the year artificial light sufficient in volume to properly illuminate every public hallway, stairway, fire escape egress, elevator, public water-closet compartment, or toilet room and exterior passageway on the lot.

Sleeping room, courts and shafts. Light color.

Sec. 67. The walls and ceilings of every sleeping room in every hotel shall, except when there is sufficient natural light to permit a person to read in any part thereof during daytime, be calcimined or painted or papered with a light-colored material, and such calcimine, paint or paper, as the case may be shall be renewed as often as is necessary to maintain the same of a light color and clean and free from vermin.

The walls of courts and shafts, unless built of light-colored materials, shall be painted of a light color or whitewashed, and such painting or whitewashing shall be renewed as often as is necessary to maintain the same of a light color.

Wall paper and calcimine when removed.

Sec. 68. No wall, partition or ceiling of any room in any hotel shall be repapered, calcimined, or have any other covering placed thereupon unless the old wall paper or other covering shall have first been removed therefrom, and the said wall,

partition or ceiling cleaned, disinfected and freed from bugs, insects or vermin.

Building to be in good repair. Roof. Yards, courts, graded and drained, and when paved.

Sec. 69. Every hotel shall be maintained in good repair. The roofs shall be kept waterproof and all storm or casual water properly drained and conveyed therefrom to the street sewer, storm drain or street gutter.

All portions of the lot about such hotel, including the yards, courts, areaways, vent shafts and passageways, shall be properly graded and drained; and whenever the department charged with the enforcement of this act deems it necessary for the protection of the health of the occupants of such building, or the proper sanitation of the premises, it may require that the said lot, yards, courts, areaways, vent shafts and passageways be graveled or properly paved and surfaced with concrete asphalt or similar materials.

Doors and windows when screened.

Sec. 70. There shall be provided, whenever it is deemed necessary for the health of the occupants of any hotel or for the proper sanitation or cleanliness of any such building, metal mosquito screening of at least sixteen mesh, set in tight-fitting removable sash, for each exterior door, window or other opening in the exterior walls of the building.

Garbage cans. Garbage chute when installed.

Sec. 71. In every hotel there shall be provided such number of tight metal receptacles with close-fitting metal covers for garbage, refuse, ashes and rubbish as may be deemed necessary by the department charged with the enforcement of this act, or in lieu of such metal receptacles there may be constructed a garbage chute or shaft approved by the housing department. Each of said receptacles,

chutes or shafts shall be kept in a clean condition by the person in charge or in control of the building.

Premises to be clean and sanitary.

Sec. 72. Every room, hallway, passage-way, stairway, wall, partition, ceiling, floor, skylight, glass window, door, carpet, rug, matting, window curtain, water-closet compartment or room, toilet room, bathroom, slop-sink or washroom, plumbing fixture, drain, roof, closet, cellar, or basement in any hotel or on the lot, yard, court or any of the premises thereof shall be kept in every part clean and sanitary and free from all accumulation of debris, filth, rubbish garbage or other offensive matter.

No person shall, or cause or permit any person to deposit any swill, garbage, bottles, ashes, cans or other improper substance in any water-closet, sink, slop-hopper, bathtub, shower, catch-basin, or in any plumbing fixture connection or drain therefrom; or otherwise to obstruct the same; or to place or cause or permit to be placed any filth, urine or other foul matter in any place other than the place provided for same; or to keep or cause or permit to be kept any urine or filth or foul matter in any room in any hotel, or in or about the said building or premises thereof, for such length of time as to create a nuisance.

Bed, mattress, bedding clean and sanitary. No roller towel. Linen changed.

Sec. 73. In every hotel, every part of every bed, including the mattress, sheets, blankets and bedding, shall be kept in a clean, dry and sanitary condition, free from filth, urine or other foul matter, in or upon the same; and free from the infection of lice, bedbugs or other insects. No roller or public towel shall be permitted. Bed linen shall be changed at least as often as a new guest occupies the bed.

Articles dangerous to life or health. Permit.

Sec. 74. In no hotel, or any part thereof, or in the lot, yard, court or any portion thereof, shall there be kept, stored or handled any article dangerous or detrimental to life or to the health of the occupants thereof; nor shall there be stored kept or handled any feed, hay, straw, excelsior, cotton, paper stock, rags or junk, except upon a written permit so to do, obtained from the fire commissioner or other department authorized to issue such permit. Every such permit shall be deemed to be a public record, made in duplicate and a copy thereof shall remain on file in the office of the fire commissioner or department issuing same.

Animals, poultry, birds forbidden. Stable forbidden. Paint, oil.

Sec. 75. No horse, cow, calf, swine, sheep, goat, rabbit, mule or other animal, chicken, pigeon, goose, duck or other poultry shall be kept in a hotel, or any part thereof; nor shall any such animal or poultry, nor shall any stable be kept or maintained on the same lot, yard, court or premises of a hotel, or within twenty feet of any window or door of such building.

No hotel shall be connected with or have any door, window or transom opening to any part of a building wherein paint or oil are stored or kept for the purpose of sale or otherwise.

Janitor or housekeeper when.

Sec. 76. In every hotel in which there are eight or more guest rooms and in which the owner does not live, there shall be a janitor, housekeeper or other responsible person, who shall reside in such hotel or on the same lot or premises thereof and have charge of same.

Violation of act. Procedure on.

Sec. 77. In case any hotel, or any part thereof, is constructed, altered, converted or maintained in violation of any provisions of this act or of any order or notice of the department charged with its enforcement, or in case a nuisance exists in any such hotel or building or structure or upon the lot on which it is situated, said department may institute any appropriate action or proceeding to prevent such unlawful construction, alteration, conversion or maintenance, to restrain, correct or abate such violation or nuisance, to prevent the occupation of said hotel, building or structure, to prevent any illegal act, conduct of business in or about such hotel or lot. In any such action or proceeding said department may, by affidavit setting forth the facts, apply to the superior court, or to any judge thereof, for an order granting the relief for which said action or proceeding is brought, or for an order enjoining all persons from doing or permitting to be done any work in or about such hotel, building, structure or lot, or from occupying or using the same for any purpose, until the entry of final judgment or order. In case any notice or order issued by said department is not complied with, said department may apply to the superior court, or to any judge thereof, for an order authorizing said department to execute and carry out the provisions of said notice or order, to remove any violation specified in said order or notice, or to abate any nuisance in or about such hotel, building or structure or the lot upon which it is situated. The court, or any judge thereof, is hereby authorized to make any order specified in this section. In no case shall the said department or any officer thereof or the municipal corporation be liable for costs in any action or proceeding that may be commenced in pursuance of this act.

Fine is a lien.

Sec. 78. Every fine imposed by judgment under section six of this act upon a hotel owner shall be a lien upon the house in relation to which the fine is imposed, from the time of the filing of a certified copy of said judgment in the office of the recorder of the county in which said hotel is situated, subject only to taxes and assessments and water rates, and to such mortgage and mechanics' liens as may exist thereon prior to such filing; and it shall be the duty of the department charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act, upon the entry of such judgment to file forthwith the copy as aforesaid, and such copy filing shall be forthwith indexed by the recorder in the index of mechanics' lien.

Notice of pendency of action. How canceled.

Sec. 79. In any action or proceeding instituted by the department charged with the enforcement of this act, the plaintiff or petitioner may file, in the county recorder's office of the county where the

property affected by such action or proceeding is situated a notice of the pendency of such action or proceeding. Said notice may be filed at the time of the commencement of the action or proceeding, or at any time afterwards before final judgment or order, or at any time after the service of any notice or order issued by said department. Such notice shall have the same force and effect as the notice of pendency of action provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure. Each county recorder with whom such notice is filed shall record it and shall index it in the name of each person specified in a direction subscribed by an officer of the department instituting such action or proceeding. Any such notice may be vacated upon the order of a judge of the court in which such action or proceeding was instituted or is pending. The recorder of the county where such notice is filed is hereby directed to mark such notice and any record or docket thereof as canceled of record, upon the presentation and filing of a certified copy of such order.

Owner and lessee to file name and address.

Sec. 80. Every owner of a hotel and every lessee or other person having control of a hotel, shall file in the housing department a notice, containing his name and address, and also a description of the property, by street and number and otherwise, as the case may be, in such manner as will enable the department charged with the enforcement of this act easily to find the same; and also the number of rooms in the building. In case of a transfer of any hotel, it shall be the duty of the grantee of said hotel to file in the housing department a notice of such transfer, stating the name of the new owner, within thirty days after such transfer. In case of the devolution of the said property by will, it shall be the duty of the executor and the devisee, if more than twenty-one years of age, and in case of devolution of such property by inheritance without a will, it shall be the duty of the heirs, or in case all the heirs are under age, it shall be the duty of the administrator of the deceased owner of said property, to file in said department a notice, stating the death of said owner and the names of those who have succeeded to his interests, within thirty days after the death of the decedent, in case he died intestate, and within thirty days after the probate of his will if he died testate.

Agent's name and address filed. Description of property.

Sec. 81. Every owner, agent or lessee of a hotel shall file in the housing department a notice containing the name and address of such agent of such house, for the purpose of receiving service of process, and also a description of the property, by street and number or otherwise, as the case may be, in such manner as will enable the department charged with the enforcement of this act easily to find the same. The name of the owner or lessee may be filed as agent for this purpose.

Names and addresses indexed.

Sec. 82. The names and addresses filed in accordance with sections seventy-nine and eighty shall be indexed by the housing department in such a manner that all

of those filed in relation to each hotel shall be together and readily ascertainable. Said indices shall be public records, open to public inspection during business hours.

Notice or order served five days prior.

Sec. 83. Every notice or order in relation to a hotel shall be served five days before the time for doing the thing in relation to which it shall have been issued.

Summons, how served.

Sec. 84. In any action brought by any department charged with the enforcement of this act in relation to a hotel for injunction, vacation of the premises or other abatement of nuisance, or to establish a lien thereon, it shall be sufficient service of summons to serve the same as notices and orders are served under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Act is minimum requirement. Further restrictions. Laws and ordinances inconsistent repealed.

Sec. 85. The provisions of this act shall be held to be the minimum requirements adopted for the protection, the health and the safety of the community, and for the protection, the health and the safety of the occupants of hotels. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as prohibiting the local legislative body of any incorporated town, incorporated city, incorporated city and county, or county, from enacting from time to time, supplementary ordinances or laws imposing permits, certificates or other papers required by this act; but no ordinance, law, regulation or ruling of any municipal department, authority, officer or officers, shall repeal, amend, modify or dispense with any of the provisions of this act.

All statutes of the state and all ordinances of incorporated cities, incorporated cities and counties, and counties, as far as inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed; provided, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as repealing or abrogating any present ordinance or law of any incorporated town, incorporated city, incorporated city and county, or county, in the state which further restricts the percentage of the lot to be covered by a hotel the number of stories or height of such hotel or number of rooms therein, the occupation thereof, the materials to be used in its construction, or increasing the size of the yards or courts, the floor space to each person occupying a room, the requirements as to sanitation, ventilation, light and protection against fire.

Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as abrogating diminishing minimizing or denying the power of any incorporated town, incorporated city, incorporated city and county, or county, by ordinance or law, to further restrict the percentage of the lot to be covered by a hotel within said municipality, the number of stories or height of such hotel or number of rooms therein, the occupation thereof, the materials to be used in its construction, or increasing the size of the yards or courts, the floor space to each person occupying a room the requirements as to sanitation, ventilation, light and protection against fire.

Constitutional declaration.

Sec. 86. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this act is for

any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act. The legislature hereby declares that it would have passed this act, and each section, subsection, sentence, clause and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, or phrases be declared unconstitutional.

Act in effect September 1, 1917.

Sec. 87. This act shall take effect and

be in force from and after September 1, 1917.

Existing act repealed.

Sec. 88. "An act to regulate the building and occupancy of hotels and lodging houses in incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and cities and counties, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof," approved June 16, 1913, statutes of California of 1913, page 1429, and all acts amending said act, are hereby repealed.

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State Dwelling House Act—1917

An act to regulate the construction, reconstruction, moving, alteration, maintenance, use and occupancy of dwellings, and the maintenance, use and occupancy of the premises and land on which dwellings are erected or located, in incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and incorporated cities and counties, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof.

[Approved May 31, 1917.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

APPLICATION OF ACT.

Section 1. This act shall be known as the "state dwelling house act," and its provisions shall apply to incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and incorporated cities and counties of this state.

ENFORCEMENT.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the "building department" of every incorporated town, incorporated city, and incorporated city and county, to enforce all the provisions of this act pertaining to the erection, construction, reconstruction, moving, conversion, alteration and arrangement of dwellings.

It shall be the duty of the "housing department" of every incorporated town, incorporated city, and incorporated city and county, to enforce all the provisions of this act pertaining to the maintenance, sanitation, ventilation, use and occupancy of dwellings after said dwellings have been erected, constructed or altered, as the case may be.

In the event that there is no building department or no housing department in an incorporated town, incorporated city, or incorporated city and county, it shall be the duty of the officer or officers who are charged with the enforcement of ordinances and laws regulating the erection, construction or alteration of buildings, or the maintenance, sanitation, ventilation or occupancy of buildings, or of the police, fire or health regulations in said incorporated town, incorporated city, or incorporated city and county, to enforce all the provisions of this act.

Every incorporated town, incorporated city, or incorporated city and county in the State of California shall have, and it is hereby empowered and given authority to designate and charge by ordinance any other department or officer than the department or officers mentioned herein, with the enforcement of this act, or any portion thereof.

The commission of immigration and housing of California shall have, and it is hereby empowered and given authority to enforce the provisions of this act, which do not pertain to the actual erection, construction, reconstruction, moving, alteration or arrangement of dwellings in all incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and incorporated cities and counties, in the State of California, whenever said commission finds or discovers a

violation or violations of the provisions of this act and notifies the local department or officer, or departments or officers who are charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act, in writing, of such violation or violations, and the said local department or officer, or departments or officers, fail, neglect or refuse to enforce the provisions of the said act within thirty days thereafter; provided, however, that the said commission of immigration and housing of California shall enforce the provisions of this act only in the instances specified in said written notice.

UNLAWFUL TO VIOLATE.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, whether as owner, agent, contractor, builder, architect, engineer, superintendent, foreman, plumber, tenant, lessee, lessor, occupant, or in any other capacity whatsoever, to erect, construct, reconstruct, alter, build upon, move, convert, use, occupy or maintain, or to cause, permit or suffer to be erected, constructed, reconstructed, altered, built upon, moved, converted, used, occupied or maintained any dwelling or any portion thereof contrary to the provisions of this act, or to commit or maintain or cause or permit to be committed or maintained any nuisance in or upon any dwelling or any portion thereof, or any of the premises, which are a part thereof, or which are required by the provisions of this act; or to do or to cause to be done, or to use or cause to be used, any privy, sewer, cesspool, plumbing or house drainage affecting the sanitary condition of any dwelling or any portion thereof, or of the premises thereof, contrary to any of the provisions of this act.

UNLAWFUL TO ALTER OLD BUILDINGS.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person to make any alterations or changes of any kind whatsoever, to any dwelling erected prior to the passage of this act, or to any dwelling hereafter erected, in any manner which would be inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act, or in violation of the said provisions of this act; or in any manner to diminish the size of the windows, or to remove any window or windows from the rooms contrary to any of the provisions of this act.

BUILDINGS CONVERTED TO DWELLINGS MUST COMPLY; BUILDINGS MOVED MUST COMPLY.

Sec. 5. A building not erected for, or which is not used as a dwelling at the time of the passage of this act, if hereafter converted to or altered for such use, shall thereupon become subject to all the provisions of this act affecting a dwelling hereafter erected.

A building used as a dwelling at the time of the passage of this act, if moved,

shall be made to conform to all of the provisions of this act affecting dwellings hereafter erected, in so far as they pertain to unoccupied area.

PENALTY AND FINE; LEGAL PROCEDURE.

Sec. 6. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Except as herein otherwise specified, the procedure for the prevention of violations of this act, for the vacation of dwellings or premises unlawfully occupied, or for the abatement of a nuisance in connection with a dwelling or the premises thereof, shall be as set forth in the charter and ordinances of the municipality in which the procedure is instituted.

ENTRY TO PREMISES.

Sec. 7. The department or departments charged with the enforcement of this act in any incorporated town, incorporated city or incorporated city and county, and the authorized officers, agents or employees of such department or departments may, whenever necessary, enter dwellings or portions thereof, or the premises thereof, within the corporate limits of such towns, cities, or cities and counties, for the purpose of inspecting such buildings, in order to secure compliance with the provisions of this act and to prevent violations thereof.

The members of the commission of immigration and housing of California and the agents, officers or employees of said commission may, whenever necessary, enter dwellings or portions thereof, or the premises thereof, for the purpose of inspecting such buildings, in order to secure compliance with the provisions of this act and to prevent violations thereof.

The owner or his authorized agent may, whenever necessary, enter dwellings, or portions thereof, or the premises thereof, owned by him, to carry out any instructions or to perform any work required to be done by the provisions of this act; provided, however, that the authority to enter buildings, as in this section given to the persons hereinbefore enumerated, shall not be construed or deemed to apply to the entering of any such building between the hours of six o'clock p. m. of any day and six o'clock a. m. of the succeeding day, without the consent of the owner or of the occupants of such buildings; but in no event shall the authority in this section given be construed as permitting any of the persons hereinbefore enumerated to enter any such buildings in the absence of the occupants thereof without a proper written order, duly executed by a competent court authorized to issue such orders.

DEFINITIONS.

Sec. 8. For the purpose of this act, certain words and phrases are defined as follows, unless it shall be apparent from their context that they have a different meaning:

Words used in the singular include the plural, and the plural, the singular.

Words used in the present tense include the future.

Words used in the masculine gender include the feminine, and the feminine, the masculine.

Words "building department," "housing department," "department charged with the enforcement of this act," shall be construed as if followed by the words "of the incorporated town, incorporated city, or incorporated city and county," as the case may be, in which the dwelling is situated.

"Apartment" is a room or suite of rooms which is occupied, or is intended or designed to be occupied by one family for living and sleeping purposes.

"Basement" is any store or portion thereof partly below the level of the curb or the actual adjoining ground level, the ceiling of which in no part is less than seven feet above the curb level or actual adjoining ground levels. If the adjoining ground is excavated to or below the curb level, such excavated space shall have not less than the minimum width and length required in this act for outer courts.

"Building" is a dwelling.

"Building department" means the commissioner of buildings, superintendent of buildings, chief inspector of buildings, or any officer or department charged with the enforcement of ordinances and laws regulating the construction and alteration of buildings or structures.

"Cellar" is any story or portion thereof, the ceiling of which is less than seven feet above the curb level and actual adjoining ground levels.

"Curb level" is the curb level opposite the center of the front of lot, and in the event that a curb has not been established shall be deemed to be the average ground level at the front of lot.

"Department." Wherever the word "department" is used it means the building department, the housing department or such other department or officer, or departments or officers, who are charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

"Dwelling" is as follows:

(a) Any house or building, or any portion thereof, which contains not more than two apartments, or not more than five guest rooms, or,

(b) Any house or building, or any portion thereof, not more than one story in height, which contains more than two apartments, or,

(c) Any house or building, or any portion thereof, of more than one story and not more than two stories in height, which is designed, built, rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or is occupied, as the home or residence of not more than four families (four apartments), and which is so arranged that each of the said families live independently of each other, and which building is constructed and arranged so that a separate section is or may be kept as a home or a residence of a separate family. Each such section having an entirely independent and separate entrance, and if a stairway is required, one separate stairway leading to each section from the street or from an outside vestibule on the level of the first floor of said building, and with no room, hallway, bathroom, water-closet or kitchen used in common by two or more families occupying the said building.

"Family" is one person living alone or a group of two or more persons living together in an apartment, whether related to each other by birth or not.

"Guest" is any person hiring and occupying a room for sleeping purposes, and shall include both boarders and lodgers.

"Guest room" is a room which is occupied, or is intended, arranged or designed to be occupied, for sleeping purposes by one or more guests.

"Housing department" is any department or commission charged with the enforcement of ordinances or laws regulating the occupancy and maintenance of dwelling house buildings; and where no such department is maintained, shall be deemed to be the health commissioner, the department of health, health officer, or similar department charged with the enforcement of laws and ordinances regulating the maintenance and occupancy of buildings or structures and of the health and sanitary requirements.

"Lot" is a parcel or area of land on which is situated a dwelling, together with the land, and unoccupied spaces for such a dwelling, as required by this act; all of which land shall be owned by or be under the absolute lawful control and in the lawful possession of the dwelling.

"Nuisance" embraces public nuisance as known at common law or in equity jurisprudence, and whatever is dangerous to human life or detrimental to health, and shall also embrace the overcrowding with occupants of any room, insufficient ventilation, or inadequate or insanitary sewerage or plumbing facilities, or uncleanness, and whatever renders air, food or drink unwholesome or detrimental to the health of human beings.

"Person" is a natural person, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns; also includes a firm, partnership or a corporation, its or their successors or assigns.

"Shall." Wherever this word is used it shall be mandatory.

"Street" is any public street, alley, thoroughfare or park having a minimum width of sixteen feet, measured from the front of lot to the opposite front of lot, and shall have been dedicated or deeded to the public for public use.

BUILDINGS TO BE SUBSTANTIALLY CONSTRUCTED.

Sec. 9. Every dwelling hereafter erected shall be constructed in a substantial manner; and the building shall be so constructed as to provide shelter to the occupants against the elements, and so as to exclude dampness in inclement weather.

POOMS IN CELLAR PROHIBITED.

Sec. 10. In no dwelling shall any room in the cellar be constructed, altered, converted or occupied for living or sleeping purposes.

ROOMS IN BASEMENT: BASEMENT CONSTRUCTION.

Sec. 11. In no dwelling shall any room in the basement be constructed, altered, converted or occupied for living purposes unless it conforms to all of the requirements of this act for rooms in other parts of the building, and that the ceiling of each room be in all parts not less than seven feet above the adjoining ground levels.

All the walls below the ground level

and the floors of such a basement shall be dampproofed and waterproofed. Such dampproofing and waterproofing shall run through the walls and up as high as the ground level and continue throughout the floor.

Every basement in such buildings shall be illuminated and ventilated.

VENTILATED SPACE UNDER BUILDINGS.

Sec. 12. In every dwelling hereafter erected there shall be provided a clear air space under the lowest floor thereof of at least six inches, except where there is a ventilated basement or cellar underneath such floor, which clear air space shall be enclosed and provided with a sufficient number of openings with removable screens, or similar provisions, of a size to insure ample ventilation. The surface underneath the floor shall be kept dry, drained, clean and free from any accumulation of rubbish, debris or filth.

The provisions of this section shall not be deemed to apply to masonry floors laid directly on the soil, nor to any self-supporting masonry floor.

AREA, WIDTH AND HEIGHT OF ROOMS, WIDTH AND HEIGHT OF TOILET COMPARTMENTS.

Sec. 13. In every dwelling hereafter erected, every room used for living or sleeping purposes shall contain at least ninety square feet of superficial floor area.

Every such room shall at every point be not less than seven feet in width, nor less than eight feet in height measured from the finished floor to the finished ceiling; except that attic rooms and rooms where sloping ceilings occur need be eight feet in height in but one-half the area of the room.

Every water-closet compartment shall be not less than thirty-six inches in width and every such compartment and bath or shower compartment shall have a height of not less than seven feet six inches measured from the finished floor to the finished ceiling.

WINDOWS, COURTS, CORNICES, VENT SHAFTS, WINDOWS ON PORCHES.

Sec. 14. In every dwelling hereafter erected, every room used for living or sleeping purposes and every kitchen, water-closet compartment, shower or bathroom, shall have at least one window, of the area fixed by this act, opening directly upon a street, or upon unoccupied area not less than four in its least dimension and containing an area of not less than thirty-six square feet, and located on the same lot.

A cornice may extend into the unoccupied area two inches for each one foot in width of such unoccupied area.

Windows herein required shall be located so as properly to light all portions of the room, and shall be made so as to open in all parts and so arranged that at least one-half of the window may be opened unobstructed; provided, however, that the windows required by this section in a water-closet compartment or bath or shower room may be opened directly into a vent shaft, such vent shaft to be in no dimension less than eighteen inches; provided, further, that windows required to open onto a street or onto unoccupied area may open

through porches, provided that the said porches do not exceed seven feet in depth, measured at right angles to the windows and that at least seventy-five per cent of the entire side of the porch, bounded by the street or unoccupied area is left open, except that the open space may be enclosed with mosquito screens.

WINDOW AREA REQUIRED FOR ROOMS.

Sec. 15. In every dwelling hereafter erected the total window area in each room used for living or sleeping purposes shall be at least one-eighth of the superficial floor area of the room.

All measurements for window area shall be taken to outside of sash.

WINDOW AREA FOR TOILETS AND BATHROOMS.

Sec. 16. In every dwelling hereafter erected the window area in a water-closet compartment or bathroom shall be not less than three square feet.

TOILETS REQUIRED.

Sec. 17. Every dwelling hereafter erected shall be provided with one water-closet for each family living therein.

RUNNING WATER IS REQUIRED. PLUMBING CONNECTED TO SEWER OR CESSPOOL.

Sec. 18. In every dwelling hereafter erected every plumbing fixture shall be provided with running water.

Every plumbing fixture affecting the sanitary drainage system in dwellings hereafter erected shall be properly connected with the street sewer, if a street sewer exists in the street abutting the lot on which the building is located and is ready to receive connections. When it is impracticable to connect such plumbing fixtures with a street sewer, then the plumbing fixtures shall be connected and drained into a cesspool constructed satisfactorily to the department charged with the enforcement of this act; or some other means of sewage disposal satisfactory to the department charged with the enforcement of this act may be made until such time as it may become practicable and possible to connect with the street sewer.

WHEN PLUMBING NOT REQUIRED. PRIVY REQUIRED.

Sec. 19. Water-closets, baths, showers, sinks, slop-sinks, faucets and other plumbing fixtures required by this act need not be installed in the event that the dwelling hereafter erected, or an existing dwelling, as the case may be, is situated where there is no running water and where there is no practical means of sewage disposal, until such time as it becomes practicable and possible to obtain running water and means of sewage disposal; provided, in every such case the department charged with the enforcement of this act shall decide whether or not it is practicable and possible to provide running water, or proper means of sewage disposal; provided, further, that proper toilet facilities shall be provided for the use of the occupants of such building. Such facilities shall be made sanitary. A privy, or toilet other than a water-closet, erected under the authority of this section shall consist of a pit at least three feet deep, with suitable shelter over the same to afford privacy and protection from the elements. The openings of the shelter and pit shall be enclosed by fly screen-

ing, and the door to the shelter shall be made to close automatically, by means of a spring or other device. No privy pit shall be allowed to become filled with excreta to nearer than one foot from the surface of the ground, and the excreta in the pit shall be covered with earth, ashes, lime or similar substances at regular intervals.

PLUMBING CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS. PLUMBING FIXTURES NOT ENCLOSED.

Sec. 20. In every dwelling hereafter erected, and in every dwelling now existing, all plumbing fixtures shall be properly trapped and vented and all such plumbing made sanitary in every particular. Water-closets hereafter installed shall have earthenware bowls and shall have earthenware seats, or seats made of some non-absorbent material integral with the bowls, or wooden seats, enameled or varnished or otherwise made non-absorbent, attached directly to the bowls. All connections shall be of standard lead, iron, steel or brass.

No plumbing fixtures shall be enclosed with woodwork, but the space under and around the same must be left entirely open.

COOKING AND SLEEPING IN CERTAIN ROOMS PROHIBITED. FLOOR AREA REQUIRED IN ROOMS FOR EACH OCCUPANT.

Sec. 21. It shall be unlawful for any person to cook or to prepare food, or to permit or suffer any person to cook or to prepare food in any bath, shower, slop-sink or water-closet compartment, or in any other place in the building which, in the judgment of the department charged with the enforcement of this act, is detrimental to the proper sanitation of such building.

It shall be unlawful for any person to live or sleep, or to permit or suffer any person to live or sleep, in any cellar, bath, shower or slop-sink room, water-closet compartment, hallway, closet or kitchen, or in any other place which, in the judgment of the department charged with the enforcement of this act, would be dangerous or prejudicial to life or health by reason of want of light, windows, ventilation, drainage, or on account of dampness, offensive, obnoxious or poisonous odors, or in any room that shall be so overcrowded as to afford less than the following floor space for each occupant in accordance with the age of the said occupant:

Number of persons over 12 years of age	Number of persons under 12 years of age	Superficial floor area required
1	2	60 sq. feet
2	4	120 sq. feet
3	6	180 sq. feet
4	8	240 sq. feet
5	10	300 sq. feet
6	12	360 sq. feet

Additional floor area in the same ratio shall be provided for additional persons. **REPAVERING, CALCIMINING, ETC., OF WALLS OF ROOMS.**

Sec. 22. No wall, partition or ceiling of any room in any dwelling shall be repapered, calcimined, or have any other

covering placed thereupon unless the old wall paper or other covering shall have first been removed therefrom, and the said wall, partition or ceiling cleaned, disinfected and freed from bugs, insects or vermin.

DWELLINGS MAINTAINED IN GOOD REPAIR. PLUMBING KEPT SANITARY.

Sec. 23. Every dwelling shall be maintained in good repair. The roofs shall be kept waterproof and all storm or casual water properly drained and conveyed therefrom to the street sewer, storm sewer, storm drain or street gutter.

Every water-closet, bathtub, sink, slop-hopper or other similar plumbing fixture shall at all times be kept clean, sanitary and in good working order.

MOSQUITO SCREENS REQUIRED.

Sec. 24. There shall be provided, whenever it is deemed necessary for the health of the occupants of any dwelling or for the proper sanitation or cleanliness of any such building, metal mosquito screening of at least sixteen mesh, set in tight-fitting removable sash, for each exterior door, window or other opening in the exterior walls of the building.

GARBAGE RECEPTACLES.

Sec. 25. There shall be provided by the occupant or tenant for each dwelling a tight metal receptacle, with close-fitting metal cover, for garbage, refuse, ashes and rubbish as may be deemed necessary by the department charged with the enforcement of this act. The receptacles shall be kept in a clean condition by the occupants or tenants.

PREMISES AND PLUMBING KEPT CLEAN AND SANITARY.

Sec. 26. Every room, hallway, passageway, stairway, wall, partition, ceiling, floor, skylight, glass window, door, carpet, rug, matting, window curtain, water-closet compartment or room, toilet room, bathroom, slop-sink or wash-room, plumbing fixture, drain, roof, closet, cellar, or basement in any dwelling, and the lot, and the premises thereof, shall be kept in every part clean and sanitary and free from all accumulation of debris, filth, rubbish, garbage or other offensive matter.

No person shall deposit, or cause or permit any person to deposit, any swill, garbage, bottles, ashes, cans or other improper substance in any water-closet, sink, slop-hopper, bathtub, shower, catch-basin, or in any plumbing fixture connection or drain therefrom, or otherwise to obstruct the same; or to place or cause or permit to be placed any filth, urine or other foul matter in any place other than the place provided for same; or to keep or cause or permit to be kept any urine or filth or foul matter in any room or apartment in any dwelling or in or about the said building or premises thereof for such length of time as to create a nuisance.

ANIMALS PROHIBITED.

Sec. 27. No horse, cow, calf, swine, sheep, goat, rabbit, mule or other animal, chicken, pigeon, goose, duck, or other poultry shall be kept in any dwelling house or any part thereof; nor shall any such animal or poultry, nor shall any stable, be kept or maintained within twenty feet of any window or door of such building.

PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS.

Sec. 28. In case any dwelling, or any part thereof, is constructed, altered, converted or maintained in violation of any provisions of this act or of any order or notice of the department charged with its enforcement, or in case a nuisance exists in any such dwelling or building or structure or upon the lot on which it is situated, said department may institute any appropriate action or proceeding to prevent such unlawful construction, alteration, conversion or maintenance, to restrain, correct or abate such violation or nuisance, to prevent the occupation of said dwelling, building or structure, to prevent any illegal act, conduct of business in or about such dwelling or lot. In any such action or proceeding said department may, by affidavit setting forth the facts, apply to the superior court, or to any judge thereof, for an order granting the relief for which said action or proceeding is brought, or for an order enjoining all persons from doing or permitting to be done any work in or about such dwelling, building, structure or lot, or from occupying or using the same for any purpose, until the entry of final judgment or order. In case any notice or order issued by said department is not complied with, said department may apply to the superior court, or to any judge thereof, for an order authorizing said department to execute and carry out the provisions of said notice or order, to remove any violation specified in said order or notice, or to abate any nuisance in or about such dwelling, building or structure, or the lot upon which it is situated. The court, or any judge thereof, is hereby authorized to make any order specified in this section. In no case shall the said department, or any officer thereof, or the municipal corporation, be liable for costs in any action or proceeding that may be commenced in pursuance of this act.

FINES BECOME LIENS.

Sec. 29. Every fine imposed by judgment under section six of this act upon a dwelling owner shall be a lien upon the house in relation to which the fine is imposed, from the time of the filing of a certified copy of said judgment in the office of the recorder of the county in which said dwelling is situated, subject only to taxes and assessments and water rates, and to such mortgage and mechanics' liens as may exist thereon prior to such filing; and it shall be the duty of the department charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act, upon the entry of such judgment, to file forthwith the copy as aforesaid, and such copy upon filing shall be forthwith indexed by the recorder in the index of mechanics' liens.

LEGAL PROCEDURE IN PROSECUTIONS.

Sec. 30. In any action or proceeding instituted by the department charged with the enforcement of this act, the plaintiff or petitioner may file, in the county recorder's office of the county where the property affected by such action or proceeding is situated, a notice of the pendency of such action or proceeding. Said notice may be filed at the time of the commencement of the action or proceeding, or at any time afterwards

before final judgment or order, or at any time after the service of any notice or order issued by said department. Such notice shall have the same force and effect as the notice of pendency of action provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure. Each county recorder with whom such notice is filed shall record it and shall index it in the name of each person specified in a direction subscribed by an officer of the department instituting such action or proceeding. Any such notice may be vacated upon the order of a judge of the court in which such action or proceeding was instituted or is pending. The recorder of the county where such notice is filed is hereby directed to mark such notice and any record or docket thereof as canceled of record, upon the presentation and filing of a certified copy of such order.

FIVE DAYS' NOTICE TO BE GIVEN.

Sec. 31. Every notice or order in relation to a dwelling shall be served five days before the time for doing the thing in relation to which it shall have been issued.

SERVICE OF SUMMONS IN PROSECUTIONS.

Sec. 32. In any action brought by any department charged with the enforcement of this act in relation to a dwelling for injunction, vacation of the premises or other abatement of nuisance, or to establish a lien thereon, it shall be sufficient service of summons to serve the same as notices and orders are served under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

PROVISIONS OF ACT ARE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS. REPEAL OF CONFLICTING LAWS. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS MAY BE IMPOSED.

Sec. 33. The provisions of this act shall be held to be the minimum requirements adopted for the protection, the health and the safety of the occupants of dwellings. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as prohibiting the local legislative body of any incorporated town, incorporated city, or incorporated city and county, from enacting from time to time, supplementary ordinances or laws imposing further restrictions, or providing for fees to be charged

for permits, certificates or other papers required by this act; but no ordinance, law, regulation or ruling of any municipal department, authority, officer or officers, shall repeal, amend, modify or dispense with any of the provisions of this act.

All statutes of the state and all ordinances of incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and incorporated cities and counties, as far as inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed; provided, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as repealing or abrogating any present ordinance or law of any incorporated town, incorporated city, or incorporated city and county, in the state which further restricts the percentage of the lot to be covered by a dwelling, the occupation thereof, the materials to be used in its construction, or increasing the floor space to each person occupying a room, the requirements as to sanitation, ventilation, light and protection against fire.

Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as abrogating, diminishing, minimizing or denying the power of any incorporated town, incorporated city, or incorporated city and county, by ordinance or law, to further restrict the percentage of the lot to be covered by a dwelling within said municipality, the occupation thereof, the materials to be used in its construction, or increasing the floor space to each person occupying a room, the requirements as to sanitation, ventilation, light and protection against fire.

LEGAL DECISIONS AS TO VALIDITY.

Sec. 34. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this act is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act. The legislature hereby declares that it would have passed this act, and each section, subsection, sentence, clause, and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, or phrases be declared unconstitutional.

WHEN EFFECTIVE.

Sec. 35. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after September 1, 1917.

GEO. HEPBURN, Manager

PHONE SOUTH 6065 J

HEPBURN MILL CO.

Manufacturers of

Detail C. C. Sash, Doors, Screens and Screen Doors

176 EAST SLAUSON AVE., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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Garages

Ordinance No. 28,828

(New Series)

As Amended by Ordinances Nos. 29,112 and 31,087 (New Series).

An Ordinance regulating the construction and maintenance of public and private automobile garages and automobile filling stations.

The Mayor and Council of the City of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

Section 1. For the purposes of this ordinance the term "public garage" is defined to be a building where automobiles are kept or stored by the public, or where automobiles are rented to or hired by the public, or where a charge is made for the use, storage or keeping of automobiles.

For the purposes of this ordinance the term "private garage" is defined to be a building where one or more automobiles are kept or stored for private use only, and are not rented to or hired by the public, and where no charge is made for the storage of the same.

For the purposes of this ordinance the word "gasoline" shall be deemed to mean and include any product of petroleum or any hydro-carbon liquid that will flash or emit an inflammable vapor below the temperature of one hundred (100) degrees Fahrenheit.

For the purpose of this ordinance the term "automobile filling station," is defined to be any lot, premises or building or any portion thereof, which is used wholly or in part for the purpose of furnishing gasoline (in the open air) to motor-driven vehicles.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to establish, conduct, maintain or use, or to cause or permit to be established, conducted, maintained or used in any building or premises as a public or private garage or automobile filling station without first obtaining a permit in writing therefor, from the Board of Fire Commissioners. Each such permit shall contain the name of the person, firm or corporation to whom the same is issued, and shall specify whether the same is issued for a public or a private garage, or automobile filling station, the location by street and number, of the premises upon which such garage or automobile filling station is or is to be located, the amount of gasoline that may be stored therein, and the exact location where gasoline storage tanks, if any, shall be placed; provided, however, that no permit need be obtained for the establishment, conduct, maintenance or use of any garage, or automobile filling station that is being conducted, maintained or used at the time of the passage of this ordinance; and provided further, that every person, firm or corporation conducting, maintaining or using any public or private garage or automobile filling station at the time of the passage of this ordinance shall comply with all of the requirements contained in this ordinance concerning the storage of gasoline. No permit shall be granted for the establishment, conduct, maintenance or use of any public or private garage or automobile filling station in any part of a building that is used or occupied as a hotel, apartment house, rooming house, or in any building in which any room or rooms above the ground floor, are used or in-

tended for use, as a dwelling by one or more families.

Sec. 2-a. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to construct, erect or maintain, or to cause or permit to be constructed, erected or maintained any public garage in The City of Los Angeles within one hundred (100) feet of any public school building; provided, however, that the provisions of said section shall not apply to any public garage constructed, erected or maintained at the time of the passage of this ordinance.

Sec. 3. Every application for a permit to establish, conduct maintain or use any public or private garage or automobile filling station, or to store gasoline therein, shall, before action is taken thereon by the Board of Fire Commissioners, be referred to the Fire Marshal for investigation and report. No such permit shall be granted for the establishment, conduct, maintenance of use of any garage or automobile filling station that does not comply in all respects with the requirements of this ordinance.

Sec. 4. In the event that any person, firm or corporation holding a permit to establish, conduct, maintain or use any building or premises as a public or private garage or automobile filling station shall violate, or shall cause or permit to be violated, any of the provisions of this ordinance, or any other ordinance relating to or regulating public or private garages, or shall conduct or carry on the same in an unlawful manner, or shall cause or permit the same so to be carried on, it shall be the duty of the Board of Fire Commissioners and the said Board shall, in addition to the other penalties provided by this ordinance, revoke the permit issued to such person, firm or corporation.

No permit shall be revoked until a hearing shall have been had by the Board of Fire Commissioners in the matter of the revocation of such permit, notice of which hearing shall be given, in writing, and served at least three days prior to the date of hearing upon the holder of such permit, or his manager, or agent, which notice shall state the ground of complaint against the holder of such permit and shall also state the time when and place where such hearing will be had. Such notice shall be served upon the holder of such permit by delivering the same to such person, firm or corporation, or to his or its manager or agent, or to any person in charge of or employed in the place of business of such holder, or if such person has no place of business, then at his place of residence; or by leaving such notice at the place of business of such person, firm or corporation, or at the place of business or residence of such person, with some person of suitable age and discretion. If the holder of such permit cannot be found and service of such notice cannot be made upon him or it in the manner herein provided, then a copy of such notice shall be mailed, postage fully prepaid, addressed to such holder of such permit at such place of business or residence, at least three days prior to the date of such hearing.

Sec. 5. Every building hereafter erected and every building hereafter altered or changed for use as a public garage or automobile filling station shall be of Class A, Class B or Class C construction, as defined by the ordinance of the City of Los Angeles regulating the construction and alterations of buildings.

The flooring of the first floor of any such building shall be constructed of concrete, with a system of ventilation having openings to the outer air at the floor lines not less than six inches by eight inches for each ventilator. There shall be maintained at all times in every such building having a floor space of less than five hundred (500) square feet at least two chemical fire extinguishers each containing not less than three gallons of chemical, and there shall be maintained at all times in every such building, at least one additional such chemical fire extinguisher for every additional five hundred (500) square feet of floor space, or fraction thereof. On the main floor of every public garage there shall be kept not less than four barrels of clean dry sand and each barrel shall contain an iron scoop. Such barrels shall be placed at different locations on the main floor of such garage and of the repair shop, if any, in connection therewith.

Any room or portion of a room in any public or private garage which is maintained as an automobile repair shop, shall be separated from any and all other rooms used or maintained in connection with such garage by a partition reaching to or passing through the roof of any such building. Every such partition shall be constructed in accordance with the ordinances of said city regulating the construction of the class of building to which such building belongs.

No building used in connection with an automobile filling station shall exceed one (1) story in height and every such building shall be erected, constructed and maintained in conformity to the provisions of this ordinance governing the construction of public garages; provided, however, that outside of Fire Districts No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 any such building may be of frame construction, without cellar or basement. The floors of every such building shall be constructed of earth or concrete.

Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to establish, conduct, maintain or use, or to cause or permit to be established, conducted, maintained or used, as a public or private garage or automobile filling station, any part of any building that is used or occupied as a hotel, apartment house, rooming house or lodging house, or any part of any building, that is used for public or private assemblages.

Sec. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to keep or store, or to cause or permit to be kept or stored, any gasoline in or about or for use in connection with any public or private garage or automobile filling station in a manner contrary to the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to keep or to cause or permit to be kept more than five gallons of gasoline inside of any public or private garage or automobile filling station, except such as is contained in the tanks or reservoirs of automobiles stored in such garage, provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the keeping of gasoline in portable filling tanks or buggies as herein provided.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to maintain or use, or to cause or permit to be maintained or used, more than one portable filling tank or

buggy, in any garage, or any such portable filling tank or buggy that will contain more than fifty gallons of gasoline or that is not constructed and approved as provided in this section. Every such portable filling tank or buggy shall be mounted upon all metal wheels, with rubber tires, and shall be equipped with a pump, fitted with a hose attachment not to exceed eight feet in length, fitted at the end with a ground shut-off nozzle. The gasoline shall be pumped into the reservoir or tank of the automobile or such portable filling tank or buggy. Before any such portable filling tank or buggy or any such pump is used, the same or the design or type thereof, shall be approved by the Board of Fire Commissioners.

Sec. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to store or keep, or to cause or permit to be stored or kept, any gasoline for use in or about or in connection with a public garage or automobile filling station except as hereinbefore provided or in the manner following. All gasoline shall be stored in a tank or tanks outside of the walls of any building. Every such tank shall be constructed of not less than No. 12 gauge galvanized steel, riveted steel to steel joints, or oxy-acetylene or electrically welded tanks, and coated with tar or other rust-resisting material, or shall be constructed of iron of not less than three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, riveted and caulked, and coated with tar or other rust-resisting material. No tank shall be of such capacity as to contain more than three hundred (300) gallons. Not more than four such tanks shall be allowed at or in connection with, nor shall more than twelve hundred (1200) gallons, in the aggregate, of gasoline be stored for any public garage or automobile filling station.

Not more than one such tank of a capacity not exceeding two hundred gallons of gasoline shall be allowed at, or in connection with or stored for any private garage, except that there shall be allowed at or in connection with, or stored for any private garage in which more than ten automobiles are regularly kept or stored, two such tanks of a capacity not exceeding three hundred gallons of gasoline each, or three such tanks of a capacity not exceeding two hundred gallons of gasoline each; provided, however, that for a private garage only, not more than fifty gallons of gasoline contained in a locked enclosure with ventilated sides may be stored above the ground, not nearer than thirty feet from any building. No such tank shall be connected with such garage by piping, nor shall more than two hundred gallons, in the aggregate, of gasoline be stored for any private garage, except as aforesaid. Every private garage in which are regularly kept or stored ten or more automobiles shall be constructed as is provided by Section 5 of this ordinance, except that the floor of any such private garage in which are regularly kept or stored ten or more automobiles, may be constructed of earth or concrete.

Sec. 10. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to install, construct or maintain, or to cause or permit to be installed, constructed or maintained, any storage tank for storing gasoline for use in or about any public garage or automobile filling station, at the location other than that specified in the permit therefor issued by the Board of Fire Com-

missioners, or in a manner other than as herein provided.

Every such storage tank shall be buried under ground outside the walls of any building. The top of each such tank shall be at least four feet below the surface of the ground. The space above the top of each such tank shall be filled with earth so as to be level with the surface of the surrounding ground.

No such storage tank shall be located nearer to any building than five feet unless such tank is enclosed in brick or concrete walls not less than twelve inches in thickness.

No portion of any such storage tank under any sidewalk shall be within four feet of the curb line.

In any case where more than one such storage tanks are installed, there shall be constructed between such tanks a brick or concrete wall not less than twelve inches in thickness. Such wall shall be at least two feet distant from each such tank, and shall extend at least one foot below the bottom of such tanks and up to a level with the surface of the ground or sidewalk. The space between such wall and each such tank shall be filled with earth.

No such storage tank shall be connected with another that gasoline can flow from one tank to the other.

Every supply pipe from tank to pump shall have an independent shut-off valve so that no more than one tank may be pumped from at one time.

No such storage tank shall be covered with earth until after the same shall have been inspected by the Fire Marshal.

Sec. 11. Every such storage tank maintained in connection with a public garage or automobile filling station shall be connected with an automatic closing valve pump, or other device, approved by the Board of Fire Commissioners. Any such pump or device may be located inside the building, but not below the surface of the first floor, and shall be located above the top of the tank with which it is connected. Every gasoline discharge pipe maintained in connection with a hydraulic or pressure storage system shall be equipped with an emergency shut-off valve located above the floor level, in addition to the shut-off valve maintained at the outlet of the hose. Every gasoline discharge pipe located above the floor level maintained in connection with a hydraulic or pressure storage system shall be protected from mechanical injury for not less than four (4) feet above the water-control valve, and for not less than four (4) feet above the floor level.

Sec. 12. Every pipe shall lead out of the top of the tank with which it is connected and shall be put together with litharge and glycerine. A vent pipe not less than one inch in diameter shall extend up outside the building to a point not less than five (5) feet above the roof of such building, and shall be provided with a return ell, provided, however, that no such vent pipe shall be required to be maintained in connection with any storage tank maintained in connection with a hydraulic or pressure storage system. A filling pipe shall be connected with every such tank. Every such pipe shall extend up to the ground level, and shall be capped with a water-tight screwed cap.

Sec. 13. It shall be unlawful for any

person, firm or corporation to fill or to cause or permit to be filled, in whole or in part, any such storage tank with gasoline, except from a tank wagon, or to fill, or to cause or permit to be filled, in whole or in part, any such storage tank at any time except between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

Sec. 14. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to permit any gasoline tank or drum, whether the same is filled, in whole or in part, or empty, to be in, upon or about any public garage or automobile filling station.

Sec. 15. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to carry or convey, or to cause or permit to be carried or conveyed, any gasoline in or about any public garage or automobile filling station, in an open can or in any can of any description unless such can shall be of an approved, non-explosive type and the design of type thereof, shall have been first approved by the Board of Fire Commissioners. The tank or reservoir of an automobile may be filled from a portable filling tank or buggy constructed and approved as provided in this ordinance; provided, however, that such portable fill-in tank or buggy shall be kept at all times within ten feet of the entrance of the garage or automobile filling station in which the same is used.

Sec. 16. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to permit any gasoline to remain in any open can or open receptacle of any kind in, upon or about any public garage or automobile filling station.

It shall be unlawful for any person to smoke, or for any person, firm or corporation to permit any smoking, inside of any building used as a public garage or automobile filling station. A notice containing the words "no smoking," in large, plain letters, shall be displayed in conspicuous places in and about every such public garage and at all entrances thereto. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use, or to cause or permit to be used, any sawdust for the absorption of oil in, or about any public garage or automobile filling station, or to permit any waste, rags or rubbish of any kind to remain in or about any such garage or automobile filling station or any repair shop, connected with any such garage, except in a metal receptacle, fitted with a close fitting metal cover, and such receptacle shall be moved outside of the building at the close of each day, or to put into or take out of, or to cause or permit to be put into or taken out of, any automobile any gasoline in any room of any public garage or automobile filling station in which there is an open light, or to fill, or to cause or permit to be filled, any lamp or any automobile while the light in such lamps is burning, or to use or to cause or permit to be used, any artificial light of any kind other than electricity in any such public garage or automobile filling station, or to cause or permit to be used any electric lamp in any room in which gasoline is used or kept unless the socket of such lamp is enclosed in a tight fitting, vapor-proof globe, or to use, or to cause or permit to be used, any stove, torch, forge or other furnace flame or fire, in any such public garage or automobile filling station, except in the office, the retiring room and the repair shop connected with such garage or automobile filling station, or to permit any

electric motor, not actually a part of an automobile, to be located or to remain within four feet of the floor of any such garage or automobile filling station, or to permit any oil, gasoline or other inflammable material of any kind whatsoever to be stored or kept in any locker in or about any such garage or automobile filling station, or to maintain or use, or to permit to be used, any locker in any such garage or automobile filling station if such locker is so constructed as not to permit of ready inspection thereof.

Sec. 17. It shall be the duty of the Fire Marshal to see that the provisions of this ordinance are complied with, and for that purpose he is hereby authorized and empowered to enter any building used as a public or private garage or automobile filling station and all parts of any such garage or automobile filling station during business hours.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to fail, refuse or neglect to permit the Fire Marshal or any of his deputies to enter and examine any building used as a public or private garage or automobile filling station, or any part of any such garage or automobile filling station during business hours, or to interfere in any manner with the said Fire Marshal or any of his deputies in the performance of their duties.

Sec. 18. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use or cause or permit to be used in any public or private garage, any gasoline or distillate under pressure for the purpose of cleaning any automobile or any part or parts of any automobile.

Sec. 19. That Ordinance No. 18,601 (New Series), entitled "An Ordinance regulating the construction and maintenance of public and private automobile garages," approved August 11, 1909, and all ordinances amendatory thereto or thereof, and all other ordinances in conflict with this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 20. That any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not less than five (\$5) dollars, nor more than five hundred (\$500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Each such person, firm or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day during any portion of which any violation of any provision of this ordinance is committed, continued or permitted by such person, firm or corporation, and shall be punishable therefore as provided in this ordinance.

Sec. 21. That the establishing, conduct or maintenance of garages or automobile filling stations and the storage of gasoline therein in a manner contrary to the provisions of this ordinance is a menace to the safety of the citizens of the City of Los Angeles, and therefore this ordinance is urgently required for the immediate preservation of the Public Peace, Health and Safety, and the City Clerk shall certify to its passage by a unanimous vote, and cause the same to be published once in The Los Angeles Daily Journal and thereupon and thereafter it shall take effect and be in force.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was passed by the Council of

the City of Los Angeles by the unanimous vote of all the members of said Council present, there being not less than seven members present, at its meeting on December 11, 1913.

CHAS. L. WILDE,
City Clerk.

Approved this 11th day of December, 1913.

H. H. ROSE,
Mayor.

Storage of Picture Films

Ordinance No. 31, 268

(New Series)

An Ordinance regulating the use, repair and storage of motion picture films.

The Mayor and Council of the City of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to keep or store more than 6000 feet of motion picture film in any building or place, unless such person, firm or corporation shall have first obtained a permit in writing therefor from the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles. Before any such permit is granted such person, firm or corporation shall file a written application therefor, setting forth the name, residence and location of the applicant. If an individual, and if a corporation its name, principal place of business and the names and residences of its officers. Each such application shall set forth the location at which it is desired or intended to keep or store such motion picture films. Upon receipt of any such application said Board of Fire Commissioners shall make an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the building or place at which it is desired or intended to keep, store or use motion picture films, is so situated that the keeping, storing or using of motion picture films therein would not be dangerous; and also whether the conditions under which said motion picture films are kept or stored, or are to be kept or stored, comply with the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of this ordinance the term "reel" is defined to be approximately 1000 feet of motion picture film.

Sec. 3. Said Board of Fire Commissioners shall inspect, or cause to be inspected, at least once in every two months all buildings or places where motion picture films are kept or stored, or are to be kept or stored, with a view to determining whether or not the provisions of the ordinances of the City of Los Angeles relating to the storage and use of motion picture films are being complied with.

The Board of Fire Commissioners shall have power to revoke or suspend any permit granted under the terms of this ordinance, for violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation possessing any motion picture films within the City of Los Angeles to keep or store the same in any other manner than as provided in this ordinance, or to fail, neglect or refuse to comply with the following provisions:

(a) All films not in use shall be stored in fireproof vaults or safes, such vaults or safes to be constructed in accordance with the specifications herein set forth:

(b) Films kept outside of vaults shall be stored in metal cabinets or boxes, constructed of galvanized iron or steel with metal partitions and shelves. Each such compartment shall not exceed a capacity of ten reels of film, and each such compartment shall have tight, self-closing metal doors of iron or steel. No solder shall be used in the construction of such metal cabinets or boxes.

(c) Not exceeding 100 reels of film in the aggregate, shall be permitted to be kept or stored in metal cabinets in any shipping or receiving room.

(d) Not exceeding 20 reels of films shall be permitted to be exposed while the same are being inspected or examined by any employee, purchaser or other person.

(e) Door of vaults or safes shall only be left open for the time required to place films in or remove films from said vaults or safes.

Sec. 5. (a) In buildings or structures other than buildings or structures of Class A construction as defined by the building ordinances of the City of Los Angeles, vaults or safes for the storage of motion picture films shall have self-supporting brick walls not less than 12 inches in thickness laid in cement mortar and extending from the ground. The top and bottom of the vault shall be water proof and made of brick or concrete arches of the same thickness as the walls. The interior of any such vault shall not exceed 750 cubic feet in size. The vault opening shall be protected on the outer side of the wall with an iron door, such door shall be constructed of angle iron, covered with sheet iron, or constructed of steel of a thickness of at least 3-16 inches, securely riveted to such angle iron, and such door must be made fire-proof by closing against a rabbet at top, bottom and sides, and the door frame shall be of equivalent iron or steel construction. There shall be an inner door constructed in a similar manner as the outer door, which shall be covered with metal having a thickness of at least No. 14 U. S. Gauge. Any shelving, racks or receptacles, and all interior construction of any such vault shall be of non-combustible materials. No lights other than stationary, incandescent electric lamps in vapor-proof globes shall be placed inside and such vault, and the switch controlling such lights shall be outside of the vault and provided with pilot lights, or indicators. The wiring for such lights shall be installed in a conduit. No artificial heat shall be permitted in such vaults, excepting the heat of the electric lamps herein mentioned.

(b) In buildings of Class A construction, as defined by the building ordinances of the City of Los Angeles, vaults may be carried on the structure from floor to floor. Every such vault shall be of brick or concrete not less than eight inches in thickness, or of hollow tile not less than 12 inches in thickness, laid in cement mortar. The top and bottom of every such vault shall be water proof and made of brick, tile or concrete, and not less than 8 inches in thickness. In all other respects vaults in Class A buildings shall comply with the specifications of the preceding paragraph for the construction of vaults in buildings or structures other than buildings of Class A construction.

Sec. 6. Safes for the storage of motion picture films shall not have a capacity

exceeding 150 cubic feet inside area and shall be equivalent in construction and fireproofing qualities to the following provisions:

Every such safe shall have an angle iron frame contiguous at all edges. The angle iron used shall be at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch by 2 inches for the smallest safe and be increased proportionately for larger safes, and on safes of a larger size than 40 inches in height, 30 inches in width and 30 inches in depth, an additional stiffening of heavy steel at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness and of a width proportioned to size, but not less than 2 inches in width, shall be used at the top, bottom, and sides. Sheet steel vaults shall not be constructed of less than No. 12 U. S. Gauge for the outer shell and not less than No. 14 U. S. Gauge for the inner shell. The distance between such shells shall be not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches and such space shall be filled with cement concrete; except that the doors may have 4 inches of concrete and a 2-inch sealed air space. Such air space may be used for the locks and bolts. The doors shall have stepped sides so as to be smoke proof. No cast iron shall be used in the construction of any such safe, with the exception of such parts as castors, hinges and flanged door frames.

Sec. 7. Every such vault or safe shall be ventilated to the outside air by an opening having a sectional area of at least 50 square inches; provided, however, that if the size of the vault or safe is less than 150 cubic feet inside measurement, the vent may have a sectional area of 12 square inches. The vent pipe shall be of metal not less than No. 18 U. S. Gauge in thickness, shall not subject adjoining property to a fire hazard and shall be shielded from the weather and provided with a wire screen of not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch mesh. All motors used for forced ventilation of vaults or safes shall be placed outside of the vaults or safes, and all such motors shall be distant not less than 12 inches from said vaults or safes.

Sec. 8. (a) Examination and repairing of films shall be done only in a room having outside ventilation and separated from the balance of the building by tight partitions of non-combustible materials, with doors at openings. The partitions and doors shall contain no glass other than wired glass. Such room shall not be used for storage or handling of combustible materials other than films, except as otherwise provided in this ordinance.

(b) Reels containing films shall be stored in individual tin cans or boxes of galvanized iron. The open ends of such cans or metal boxes shall be covered with tight fitting covers when the films belonging in such cans or boxes are not under examination or being repaired.

(c) There shall not be kept at any one time more than one quart of any compound or collidon or amyl acetate, or similar inflammable compound or chemical, in such examination or repair room.

(d) Lighting in the examination or repair room shall be restricted to incandescent electric lamps, and all wiring for light or power shall be installed in conduit. Switches with bare terminals shall only be used when enclosed in metal boxes with self closing doors. Shades used over globes shall be of non-combustible material. All electric motors used in the examination or repair room for the purpose of examining or repairing

films, and all resistance devices used in connection with such motors shall be enclosed in galvanized iron wire cages of No. 18 U. S. Gauge 3-8 inch mesh.

(e) Each examination and repair room shall be heated only by hot air, hot water or steam, and a metal shield or screen shall be provided to prevent the films from coming in contact with radiators or heated pipes. No hot air floor registers shall be used.

(f) All tables used for examination or repairing of films shall be of metal, and the tops of the tables shall be covered with galvanized iron.

Sec. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation having the custody or control of a room or place where motion picture films are stored or kept to allow smoking in any such room or place; said person, firm or corporation shall display, or cause to be displayed, in said room or place post signs with the words "no smoking" printed thereon.

Sec. 10. That any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$100.00, or by imprisonment in the City Jail for a period of not less than 5 days nor more than 30 days for each such offense, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each person, firm or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day during any portion of which any violation of any provision of this ordinance is committed, continued or permitted by such person, firm or corporation, and shall be punishable therefor as provided by this ordinance.

Sec. 11. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and cause the same to be published once in The Los Angeles Daily Journal.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was introduced at the meeting of the Council of the City of Los Angeles of November 6, 1914, and was passed at its meeting of November 21, 1914.

CHAS. L. WILDE,

City Clerk.

By D. M. Carroll, Deputy.

Approved this 21st day of November, 1914.

H. H. ROSE,
Mayor.

Roof Signs, Bulletins, Etc.

Ordinance No. 26,595

(New Series)

As Amended by Ordinances Nos. 27,316, 28,638, 30,398 and 32,556

An Ordinance regulating signs and bulletin boards.

The Mayor and Council of the City of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, place, suspend, attach or maintain, or to cause or permit to be erected, placed, suspended, attached or maintained, any sign, signboard or sign device of any kind or character upon any portion of any fire escape or upon or to any standpipe.

Sec. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, place, suspend, attach or maintain or to cause or permit to be erected, placed, suspend-

ed, attached or maintained, any sign, signboard or sign device of any kind or character upon or in front of or on a level with the first story, or any part thereof, of any building, except in such manner that such sign will not project more than twelve inches into any street from any property line nor more than twelve inches from the face of the building in front of which such sign, signboard or sign device is maintained.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, place, suspend, attach or maintain, or to cause or permit to be erected, placed, suspended, attached or maintained, any sign, signboard or sign device of any kind or character upon or in front of or on a level with the first story, or any part thereof, of any building, except in such manner that such sign shall not extend across or in front of any window unless it be at a height of not less than ten feet above the street.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, place, suspend, attach or maintain, or to cause or permit to be erected, placed, suspended, attached or maintained, any sign, signboard or sign device of any kind or character horizontally upon or in front of any building above the first story thereof, except in such manner that such sign shall not extend below the lintel nor above the sill of any window in such building.

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, place, suspend, attach or maintain, or to cause or permit to be erected, placed, suspended, attached or maintained, any sign, signboard or sign device of any kind or character, upon or in front of any building over twelve feet from the sidewalk, except in such manner that such sign shall not project more than thirty inches into any street from any property line nor more than thirty inches from the face of the building in front of which such sign, signboard or sign device is maintained.

Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, place, suspend, attach or maintain, or to cause or permit to be erected, placed, suspended, attached or maintained, any sign, signboard or sign device of any kind or character upon the face of any building, or upon the fire wall thereof, or upon the face of any fire wall, that shall extend above the fire wall; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any sign, signboard or sign device constructed upon a fire wall prior to the adoption of this ordinance.

Sec. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, place, suspend, attach or maintain, or to cause or permit to be erected, placed, suspended, attached or maintained, any sign, signboard or sign device of any kind or character upon any penthouse or other structure situated upon the roof of any building, except that any such sign, signboard or sign device may be erected, placed, suspended, attached or maintained upon any such penthouse or other structure situated upon the roof of any building of Class "A" construction. Every such sign, signboard or sign device erected, placed, suspended, attached or maintained upon any such penthouse or other structure situated upon the roof of any building of Class "A" construction shall not exceed 15 feet in height above the

roof of such penthouse or other roof structure and shall not exceed in width, the width of the roof of such penthouse or other roof structure upon which such sign, signboard or sign device is erected, placed, suspended, attached or maintained; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any sign, signboard or sign device constructed upon a penthouse or other structure situated upon the roof of any building prior to the adoption of this ordinance.

Sec. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, place, suspend, attach or maintain, or to cause or permit to be erected, placed, suspended, attached or maintained, any cloth or canvas sign or sign device upon any building within Fire Districts Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not be deemed to prohibit the erecting, placing, suspending, attaching or maintaining of any sign or sign device constructed of wood faced with canvas, which canvas shall have been stretched taut over such wood and the entire surface of such canvas thoroughly painted after being attached to such wood.

Sec. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, place, suspend, attach or maintain, or to cause or permit to be erected, placed, constructed and maintained not less than 3 signboard or sign device upon or above the roof of any building unless the same shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the following regulations:

Any sign, signboard or sign device erected, placed, suspended, attached or maintained upon or above the roof of any building shall

(a) Be constructed of incombustible material;

(b) In no part exceed 36 feet in height above the fire wall or other structure constructed and maintained in lieu of said fire wall, upon any building other than of Class "A" construction, and shall in no part exceed 60 feet in height above said fire wall or other structure constructed and maintained in lieu thereof, upon any building of Class "A" construction.

(c) At all points be constructed and maintained not less than 3 feet distant in and from the interior face of any and all fire walls or other structures maintained in lieu thereof, or the exterior walls of the building upon which such sign is maintained, and at all points to be constructed and maintained not less than 3 feet distant from the walls of any adjoining building;

(d) At all points to be constructed and maintained not less than 6 feet above the fire walls or other structure maintained in lieu thereof, and at such place as may be designated by the Board of Public Works;

(e) Be constructed and maintained upon an iron or steel frame work securely bolted or riveted to the building;

(f) If constructed and maintained more than 16 feet in height above said fire wall or other structure maintained in lieu thereof, be of open work construction;

(g) If an electric sign be limited in the voltage used for the illumination thereof, not to exceed 220 volts;

Every electric sign erected, constructed or maintained upon or above the roof of any building shall be controlled by a com-

bination switch and cut out or by a remote control switch, located upon the face of the outer wall of the building at the right of the main entrance thereof and at a height not to exceed five feet above the sidewalk level. Said combination switch and cut out or said remote control switch shall be lettered or labeled with raised letters not less than 3 inches in height with the inscription "R. S.—F. D." and shall be located, constructed and maintained to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

No permit shall be granted for the erection and maintenance of a sign, signboard or sign device upon or above the roof of any building located in such proximity to a high voltage wire whereby damage or injury might be sustained by reason of such sign, signboard or sign device falling upon any such wire; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any sign, signboard or sign device constructed upon or above the roof of any building prior to the adoption of this ordinance.

Sec. 10. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, place, suspend, attach or maintain, or to cause or permit to be erected, placed, suspended, attached or maintained, any sign, signboard or sign device upon or above the roof of any building without first obtaining a permit in writing so to do from the Board of Public Works and payment of the fees as fixed by the Building Ordinances of said city.

Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any sign, signboard or sign device constructed upon or above the roof of any building prior to the adoption of this ordinance.

Sec. 11. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to advertise or display, or to cause or permit to be advertised or displayed, any immoral or unlawful act, business or purpose, in or upon any sign, signboard or sign device.

Sec. 12. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use, or to cause or permit to be used in the operation of an electric sign, signboard or sign device, any wire unless the insulation upon every such wire conforms to the requirements of the ordinances of said city in relation thereto.

Sec. 13. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use, or to cause or permit to be used for the purpose of sustaining or connecting any such electric sign, signboard or sign device upon or above the roof of any building, any material, unless such material be fire-proof.

Sec. 14. Every sign constructed, erected and maintained under any permit granted pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance shall be built of the best materials and constructed in a workmanlike manner, and shall be located, constructed and maintained to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works, and shall at all times be kept in repair by the person, firm or corporation owning, operating or having the care, custody or control of any such sign, and all such repairs shall be made subject to the inspection and approval of the Board of Public Works and the Engineer of the Fire Department.

Sec. 15. The Board of Public Works shall in the event of a violation or a failure to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance or any order of said

Board in relation thereto, have the power to revoke the permit granted hereunder and to order any such sign maintained in violation of the provisions of this ordinance to be taken down and removed within thirty days from the revocation of said permit.

Sec. 16. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, place, suspend, attach or maintain, or to cause or permit to be erected, placed, suspended, attached or maintained, any sign, signboard or sign device of any kind or character upon any portion of any canvas awning or metal canopy extending over any portion of any public street, sidewalk, alley or other public place; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not be construed to prohibit the painting of a sign directly upon the vertical hanging border of any canvas awning that is constructed and maintained in the manner provided by the ordinances of the City of Los Angeles; and provided, further, that the provisions of this section shall not be construed to prohibit the painting or outlining of a sign directly upon the vertical hanging border of any metal canopy that is constructed and maintained in the manner provided by the ordinances of the City of Los Angeles.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to place or maintain, or to cause or permit to be placed or maintained, any light for the illumination of any such sign painted upon the vertical hanging border of a canvas awning or upon the vertical hanging border of a metal canopy, except such lights as are maintained for the illumination of the sidewalk beneath such canvas awning or metal canopy.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to construct or maintain, or to cause or permit to be constructed or maintained, any box, covering or enclosure of any kind for the purpose of covering or enclosing any light placed or maintained under or about any such canvas awning or metal canopy, or to construct or maintain, or to cause or permit to be constructed or maintained, any reflector or any other appliance that will reflect any light upon or through any portion of any such canvas awning or metal canopy, or upon or through any sign painted or outlined thereupon.

Sec. 17. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, place, suspend, attach or maintain or to cause or permit to be erected, placed, suspended, attached or maintained, any sign, signboard or sign device of any kind or character in such a manner that the same shall project more than six inches into any street from any property line or more than six inches from the face of the building in front of which such sign, signboard or sign device is maintained, if the lowest portion of such sign, signboard or sign device is nearer than seven feet from the surface of the street or sidewalk over which the same projects.

Sec. 18. A sign, signboard or sign device shall be deemed to be erected, placed, suspended, attached and maintained upon a building, within the meaning of this ordinance, if such sign, signboard or sign device is attached or fastened directly to such building, or if the same is attached or fastened to any appliance or appuratus of any kind that is attached or fastened to such building.

Sec. 19. That nothing in this ordinance contained shall be construed to prohibit any of the following:

First: The publisher or proprietor of any daily newspaper in the City of Los Angeles, from erecting, placing or maintaining upon the sidewalk in front of the office of such newspaper, as near to the curb as possible, and not less than ten feet from the line of an intersecting street, not more than two newspaper bulletin boards, not exceeding seven feet in height, to be used exclusively for posting copies of the issues of such newspapers thereon.

Second: The erecting, placing or maintaining of any street clock which has a dial not less than thirty inches nor more than forty inches in diameter, and which is supported upon a well painted iron post of ornamental design, not less than fifteen nor more than twenty feet in height, nor more than twenty inches in diameter, set in the sidewalk of any public street, within two feet from the outer edge of the curb thereof, and not less than twenty feet from the curb of any intersecting street; or such clock may be suspended from or supported by the corner of a building at the intersection of streets at a height not less than fifteen nor more than twenty feet in the clear above the streets or sidewalks in a manner which will not obstruct traffic, if securely fastened or suspended by a construction sufficient in strength to sustain four times its weight. The structure or device in which such clock so suspended or supported is contained shall not exceed in height one-tenth the height of the building to which it is fastened, nor a height of twelve feet; nor shall it project from the face of said building in any direction more than half its height, nor more than five feet.

Third: The Board of Library Directors of the City of Los Angeles from erecting, placing or maintaining upon the sidewalk in front of any branch library in the city, as near the curb as possible, and not less than ten feet from the line of an intersecting street, not more than one metal sign containing the words "Public Library." Each such sign shall be supported by a cast iron post not exceeding seven feet in height.

Fourth: The owner, lessee, manager or proprietor of any theater from erecting, placing or maintaining upon the sidewalk in front of such theater, and as near the curb as possible, and not less than ten feet from the line of an intersecting street, not more than two theater bulletin boards, not exceeding seven feet in height, to be used exclusively for announcing or advertising any performance to take place in such theater. Every such bulletin board shall be so constructed as not to obstruct or interfere with ingress to or egress from such theater.

Fifth: The suspension and maintenance of a cloth or canvas sign or banner over and across any public street, in the City of Los Angeles, announcing or advertising any National or State Convention, provided a permit therefor is first obtained from the Board of Public Works of said City. No such permit shall be granted for a longer period than one week; provided, however, the said Board of Public Works may at the expiration of any such permit, grant an extension or renewal thereof.

For the purpose of this section a thea-

Swinging Stages

Ordinance No. 26,431

(New Series)

ter is defined to be a room, hall or auditorium where plays, operas, spectacles or similar forms of entertainment are given and during the presentation of which movable scenery is used.

Provided, however, that it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, place or maintain, or to cause or permit to be erected, placed or maintained, any such newspaper bulletin board, or any such theater bulletin board, or any such clock, or to hang, suspend or place, or to cause or permit to be hung, suspended or placed, any such cloth or canvas sign or banner, without first obtaining a permit in writing so to do from the Board of Public Works.

Sec. 20. For the purpose of this ordinance, the term "face of the building" shall be construed to mean the general outer surface of the main wall of the building facing the street, except that in the case of bay windows projecting beyond such wall, the outer surface of such window shall be considered the face of the building at that point; the term "Street" shall be construed to mean any public street, sidewalk, alley or other public place in the City of Los Angeles; and the term "sign," signboard" and "sign device" shall include the frame to which such sign, signboard or sign device is attached.

Sec. 21. That any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable by a fine of not less than five (\$5) dollars, nor more than one hundred (\$100), or by imprisonment in the City Jail for a period of not more than fifty (50) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Each such person, firm or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day during any portion of which any violation of any provision of this ordinance is committed, continued or permitted by such person, firm or corporation, and shall be punishable therefor as provided by this ordinance.

Sec. 22. That Ordinance No. 20,540 (New Series), entitled "An Ordinance regulating the erection and maintenance of signs and bulletin boards in the City of Los Angeles," approved July 2, 1910, and all ordinances amendatory thereto or thereof, and all other ordinances in conflict with this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed; provided that any such repeal shall not effect or prevent the prosecution and punishment of any person, firm or corporation for any act done or permitted in violation of any ordinance which may be repealed by this ordinance, and shall not affect any prosecution or action which may be pending in any court for the violation of any ordinance repealed by this ordinance.

Sec. 23. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and cause the same to be published once in The Los Angeles Daily Journal.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was introduced at the meeting of the Council of the City of Los Angeles of November 26, 1912, and was passed at its meeting of December 31, 1912.

LORIN A. HANLEY,
City Clerk.

By D. M. Carroll, Deputy.

Approved this 3rd day of January, 1913.

GEO. ALEXANDER,
Mayor.

An ordinance regulating the construction of swinging stages used in the erection of or work performed upon buildings.

The Mayor and Council of the City of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation engaged in the construction or erection of any building or other structure in the City of Los Angeles, of two stories or more in height, or in performing or causing to be performed any work or labor upon any building or other structure in said city, of two stories or more in height to use, in the construction or erection of any such building or other structure upon or above the second story thereof, or in the performance of any work or labor upon any such building or other structure upon or above the second story thereof, any swinging stage, unless such swing stage conforms to the requirements of the provisions of this ordinance.

SWINGING STAGE

Every swinging stage used upon or above the second story of any building or other structure for any of the purposes described in this ordinance shall conform to the following specifications:

The platform of every such swinging stage shall be not less than two feet wide, and shall extend the entire length of said swinging stage; said swinging stage shall be equipped with a wooden guard rail, two by three inches in diameter, or of some material of equal dimensions and strength, which has extend the entire length of said swinging stage. Said guard rail shall be constructed and maintained at all points not less than three feet in height above the level of said platform. Said swinging stage shall be equipped with two stirrups constructed of iron or steel, not less than three-quarters of an inch in diameter, which shall be constructed to support and securely fasten said guard rail.

Said swinging stage shall be equipped with two fenders constructed of wood of not less than two by four inches in diameter, or of some material of equal dimensions and strength, and of sufficient length to support said platform. Every swinging stage shall be equipped with block and tackle of the best material obtainable. All rope used in the operation of every such swinging stage for a distance of fifty feet or more shall be not less than three-fourth inch in diameter. Every hook used in the operation of such swinging stage shall be constructed of iron or steel. Every such swinging stage shall be constructed and maintained to bear four times the maximum weight to be dependent therefrom and placed thereon.

Sec. 2. That any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 3. The City Clerk shall certify to

the passage of this ordinance and cause the same to be published once in The Los Angeles Daily Journal.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was introduced at the meeting of the Council of the City of Los Angeles of

November 12, 1912, and was passed at its meeting of November 26, 1912.

LORIN A. HANDLEY,

City Clerk.

Approved this 27th day of November, 1912.
GEO. ALEXANDER, Mayor.

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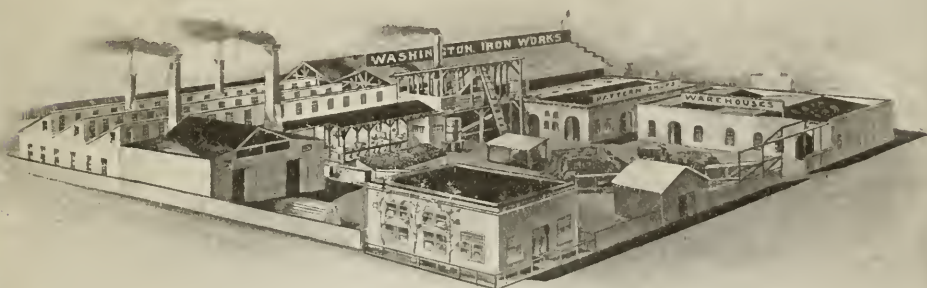
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